



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[PART. 3 of 4 p.]

Part 3.—Notifications by Government

CONTENTS.

	page		page
Military Secretary's Office	119	Police Women Employment	124
Police Department	120	Law on Female Slaves in the Province of the Tamil ..	125
Justice Department	121	Enclosures—	
Madras Government	122	Magical Ex- ..	
Madras Government	123	Notice, announcement of information for the gallery of	
Madras Government	124	persons proceeding to Ceylon for medical treatment	
Madras Government	125	at the Public Hospital—(Madras).	
Madras Government	126	The Ceylon's Action (Madras).	

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Government House, Madras,
1st April 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras (Central Station) by special train on Tuesday the 2nd April 1913 at 9-15 a.m. for Coimbatore where he will arrive at 4 a.m. the following morning. His Excellency will leave Coimbatore by motor-car on Saturday morning the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock enroute to Ootacamund, and return the same day.

The departure from Madras and arrival at Ootacamund will be private.

All letters, telegrams, &c., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town up to the 12th April and afterwards to Government House, Ootacamund, and similar orders.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be as follows:—

- C. B. Gurney, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
- Captain C. A. M. M. M., Military Secretary.
- Captain J. A. M. M., Aide-de-Camp.
- Captain H. G. M. M., Aide-de-Camp.
- Captain the Hon'ble Colonel M. M., Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. G. M. M., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency, and Captain E. H. F. M. M., M.C., will proceed to Ootacamund in advance.

* Will not call at Ootacamund but proceed direct to Coimbatore.

C. ALLANSON, Captain,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 156.—Mr. George Frederick Faldut, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year and three months from or after the 15th April 1913, under articles 153, 155 and 156 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 157.—Mr. Edward Francis Thomas, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for nine months from or after the 15th April 1913, under articles 153, 155 and 156 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

SERVICES REPLACED.

Port St. George, March 27, 1913.

No. 158.—The services of Captain Francis William Chapp, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Education, with effect from the date of his relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 28, 1913.

No. 159.—Mr. Alexander Francis George Macaulay, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate and posted to the Bellary district.

RESIGNATION.

Port St. George, March 29, 1913.

No. 160.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant Eric Gordon Alderson, 7th Cavalry, of his appointment of Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st March 1913, on occupation of duty.

The second Public Department Notification No. 113, dated 19th March 1913.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, April 2, 1913.

MARINE ADVISORY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 161.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Graham, leave out of India for seven months from 26th April 1913 or date of departure.

No. 162.—Major John Serrin Crossin, leave out of India for six months from 25th March 1913 or date of departure.

No. 163.—Second Lieutenant Robert Wood Moller, leave out of India for six months from 1st May 1913 or date of departure.

MARINE VOLUNTEERS GUARDS.

No. 164.—Lieutenant James Welch Moseley, leave out of India for four months from 6th May 1913 or date of departure.

No. 165.—Second Lieutenant Cecil Leonard Cartwright, leave out of India for six months from 16th April 1913 or date of departure.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, March 30, 1913.

No. 166.—The following Divisional order, dated 14th March 1913, by the Major-General Commanding the (Lucknow) Division, is republished:—

Second Lieutenant William Henry Valentine Heywood is transferred from the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle to the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles in the establishment of his rank. Dated 13th March 1913.

Port St. George, March 26, 1913.

SHORT JEROME HANWAY VETERAN'S KNIFE.

No. 267.—Captain Henry William McCaffry-Hayes is transferred as a Supernumerary to the establishment of his rank. Dated 1st November 1912.

No. 268.—Captain Ernest Charles Scott, Supernumerary 1st, is transferred to the active establishment of his rank, as Captain R. W. McCaffry-Hayes, transferred to the Supernumerary 1st. Dated 1st November 1912.

MAJAMES VETERAN'S KNIFE.

No. 150.—Supernumerary Captain Frederick Walter Langford Gwendy Steven-Paggs is absorbed into the establishment, as Captain J. E. C. Stanton, transferred to the Supernumerary 1st. Dated 15th February 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, November 21, 1912.

No. 602.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Good Friday (Wednesday, the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday, the 21st March) and Christmas Day (Thursday, the 26th December), the following holidays shall be public holidays in the year 1913:—

Monday, April 29th 1913	..	..	Telaga New Year's Day.
Monday, April 29th	"	"	Telaga New Year's Day.
Monday, May 13th	"	"	Whitmonday.
* June	"	"	King Emperor's Birthday.
Saturday, August 10th	"	"	Arad Aradon.
Tuesday, August 13th	"	"	Rose Day.
Wednesday, September 11th, 1913	"	"	Ramona.
Thursday, September 12th	"	"	Visiting Contingent.
Monday, September 16th	"	"	Mahdala Amara.
Wednesday, October 9th	"	"	Arad Aradon.
Tuesday, October 15th	"	"	Good Friday.
Friday, December 13th	"	"	Christmas.
Saturday, December 14th	"	"	Christmas.
Monday, December 16th	"	"	Christmas.
Tuesday, December 17th	"	"	Christmas.

* Friday which may be lost in the celebration of the King Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in the future.

5. The Governor in Council further certifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Post Office, (2) the Revenue Treasury and the Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp Office—to be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.—will be closed:—

Wednesday, December 18th, 1912.

Wednesday, December 18th, 1912.

A. S. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 513.—Captain William Leonard Feryth, E.N.S., to be Superintendent, Central Jail, Salween, sub. pro tem.

No. 514.—Mr. Andrew John Smith to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Salween.

No. 515.—Mr. Balader Pannimahal Subramanian Arjan Arangan, as relief by Mr. Kent, to act as Superintendent, District Jail, Salween, during the absence of Mr. S. Davis on combined leave or until further orders.

Port St. George, March 25, 1913.

No. 516.—M.B. By Rao Subhadra Chelvaraman Krishnaswami Maa Arangan, Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, to be Sub. pro tem Subordinate Judge, Second Grade, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

Port St. George, March 31, 1913.

With effect from 1st January 1913.

No. 214.—Mr. Lawrence Giff, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Third Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSION.

Port St. George, March 31, 1913.

No. 215.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for the month of February 1913 are notified:—

With effect from 7th February 1913.

Mr. Donald Ernest Fennaway promoted to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 10th February 1913.

Mr. James Thomas Wernock placed to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Edward Edgar Skinner to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. Jack Elliott to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 27th February 1913.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Henry Evelyn Coughlan to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Ernest Burns to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Richard Howard Hitchcock to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 18th February 1913.

Mr. Henry Francis Tatham Phillips to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. John Moore to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. William Henry Fitt to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 22nd February 1913.

Mr. Edmund James Bowdenson to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. William Henry Fitt to revert to Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 26th February 1913.

Mr. Harold Ernest Williams to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

With effect from 27th February 1913.

Mr. Henry Roger George Hasted to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Durbance Agnew to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

INSTITUTION OF POWERS.

Port St. George, March 31, 1913.

No. 216.—Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R. By. M. Venkatasubramanian Aiyar Ayyang, Acting District Magistrate of Srirangapatnam in the Presidency District.

No. 217.—Under section 351 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Arthur Mario Aguirre Galarza Gallardo de Chaltres, Provisional Magistrate in the District of Mexico.

M.R. By. Sankar Kishore Das Dasgupta, First-class Magistrate in the District of Assam.

M.R. By. Anantabehn Keshab Das Dasgupta, Sessions Judge of Calcutta.

No. 218.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 442:—

M.R. By. Jandhyala Venkata Reddy, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Narasimhaipet, in the District of Guntur.

Port St. George, April 1, 1913.

M.R. By. Ganga Nidhanachari Chetti, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ongole, in the District of Guntur.

Port St. George, March 31, 1913.

No. 219.—Under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Major Clifford James Somerville, 16 Bathurst, Royal Innsholding Footwear, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under sections 4 and 6 of the Government Act, 1911 (XV of 1911), he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Ponnambalam, in the place of Major Philip Gould, who has vacated his appointment.

No. 528.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 415, dated the 26th October 1913, published at pages 1094 and 1095 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem:—

M.R. Ry. Thevaran Noolappa Chetti Sura. } — Annapaiah, as the district of Vengap-
M.R. Ry. Motam Venkatesan Naidu Sura. } town

Fort St. George, April 1, 1915.

Honorary Captain Bhed Khan Sada Bahadur—Tollera, in the district of North Arcot.
Karnal Hanarath Sahet Sahadur—Jenna, in the district of Bellary.

No. 521.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1883, M.R. Ry. Kachala Venkata Reddi Sura Panadu Sura, Deputy Collector in the district of Arcot, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate at that class except the power to try cases exclusively under section 200.

No. 522.—Under section 195 of the Madras Revenue Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 195 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Revenue Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. David Geoffrey Ellis, Assistant Collector, Vengapattinam

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS

Fort St. George, March 31, 1915.

No. 523.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1883, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Annapaiah in the district of Vengapattinam, conferred on the undermentioned persons:—

M.R. Ry. Pothalagati Muralidhar Sura who has resigned his appointment.
M.R. Ry. Chidambaram Annapaiah Sura who has left the station.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1915.

No. 524.—In continuation of notification No. 525, dated the 7th April 1912, published at page 544 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, mentioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary District Judge of Vengapattinam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court and with the previous sanction of the Governor (General) in Council, to direct, under sections 4, 8, 10 and 18 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1875 as amended by Act XXI of 1902, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Vengapattinam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1913, and that it shall continue to exercise during the said period the jurisdiction conferred on it by notification No. 487, dated the 14th September 1908, published at page 915 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem.

A. G. CARRUTHER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

NAVINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1915.

No. 525.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

NAVINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 14th March 1915.

No. 39.—The services of Commander D. F. Viner, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Deputy Commissioner of the Port of Madras; and Commander M. W. Patterson, Royal Indian Marine, resigned; with effect from the 6th February 1915.

A. G. CARRUTHER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rev. St. George, April 1, 1919.

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1919.

No. 1.

REV. IN DE.	Current year.				Previous year.				RECAPITULATION	Current year.				Previous year.				Actual Receipts for the year ended 31st Dec. 1918.		
	1918-19				1917-18					1918-19				1917-18						
	January 1918	April 1918 to Jan. 1919	Budget 1918-19	Actual Receipts 1918-19	January 1917	April 1917 to Jan. 1918	Budget 1917-18	Actual Receipts 1917-18		January 1918	April 1918 to Jan. 1919	Proposed estimate 1918-19	Budget 1918-19	January 1917	April 1917 to Jan. 1918	Proposed estimate 1917-18	Budget 1917-18			
1. Land Revenue ..	51,01,419	5,74,11,000	1,76,00,000	1,64,20,000	11,11,111	3,12,70,000	1,44,00,000	1,44,00,000	1	51,01,419	5,74,11,000	1,76,00,000	1,64,20,000	11,11,111	3,12,70,000	1,44,00,000	1,44,00,000	1		
2. Stamp ..	4,30,819	81,71,779	40,75,000	44,18,000	4,30,819	10,10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2	4,30,819	81,71,779	40,75,000	44,18,000	4,30,819	10,10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2		
3. Police ..	56,02,341	1,24,21,101	1,26,00,000	1,26,00,000	11,11,111	10,10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3	56,02,341	1,24,21,101	1,26,00,000	1,26,00,000	11,11,111	10,10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3		
4. Unassigned Taxes—									4									4		
Civil Office ..	2,61,802	14,01,646	10,10,000	10,10,000	1,01,011	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	5	2,61,802	14,01,646	10,10,000	10,10,000	1,01,011	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	5		
Public Works Office ..	41	414	17,000	21,000	21	414	17,000	21,000	6	41	414	17,000	21,000	21	414	17,000	21,000	6		
5. Taxes ..	2,01,002	11,01,011	20,10,000	10,10,000	2,01,002	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	7	2,01,002	11,01,011	20,10,000	10,10,000	2,01,002	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	7		
6. Expenditure ..	1,01,011	20,10,000	20,10,000	20,10,000	1,01,011	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	8	1,01,011	20,10,000	20,10,000	20,10,000	1,01,011	10,10,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	8		
7. Civil ..	10,101	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	9	10,101	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	9		
8. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	10	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	10		
9. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	11	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	11		
10. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	12	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	12		
11. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	13	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	13		
12. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	14	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	14		
13. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	15	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	15		
14. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	16	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	16		
15. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	17	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	17		
16. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	18	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	18		
17. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	19	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	19		
18. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	20	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	20		
19. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	21	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	21		
20. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	22	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	22		
21. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	23	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	23		
22. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	24	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	24		
23. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	25	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	25		
24. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	26	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	26		
25. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	27	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	27		
26. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	28	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	28		
27. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	29	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	29		
28. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	30	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	30		
29. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	31	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	31		
30. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	32	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	32		
31. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	33	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	33		
32. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	34	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	34		
33. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	35	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	35		
34. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	36	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	36		
35. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	37	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	37		
36. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	38	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	38		
37. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	39	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	39		
38. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	40	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	40		
39. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	41	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	41		
40. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	42	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	42		
41. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	43	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	43		
42. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	44	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	44		
43. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	45	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	45		
44. Police ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	46	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	46		
45. Land ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	47	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	47		
46. Unassigned Taxes ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	48	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,000	1,01,011	1,01,011	48		
47. Civil ..	1,01,011	2,01,011	2,01,000	2,01,000	1,01,011	1														

Port St. George, April 1, 1913.

No. 8.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEADS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Deli, the 10th March 1913.

No. 304-P.E.—Mr. K. K. Kothandarama Aiyar, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Assistant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II in that office with effect from the 6th February 1913 and until further orders.

No. 310-P.E.—(2) The following officers who were appointed provisionally as Chief Superintendents, Class II, in Finance Department Nos. 201-P.E., dated 19th December 1912, 45-P.E., dated 18th January 1913, and 460-P.E. (Deli), dated 19th December 1912, are confirmed in their appointments:—

Mr. B. Rethanama Aiyar from 9th July 1912,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POUR ORFÈVRE.

Deli, the 10th March 1913.

No. 1801-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Press (Offices) Act, 1908 (VI) of 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7097-215, dated the 6th August 1908, in substantially extended:—

To the second proviso to rule 66 the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(1) where the contents of the issued postal notice were gold coins or gold bullion of a value exceeding Rs. 200."

A. D. CADEW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 22, 1913.

No. 16.—I. With reference to rule 8 of the rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the strength of the Finance Committee at twelve including the Finance Member who is Chairman of the committee and to prescribe the following rules of procedure for the election of six members of the committee by the non-official members of the Legislative Council:—

Rules of procedure for the election of six members of the Finance Committee.

1. Except as hereinafter provided in rule 6, the election of the members of the Finance Committee shall be made at a meeting of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, at which the Finance Member shall preside.

2. The members shall, one by one, proceed to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, who shall be seated in a place reserved from observation and receive from him a printed list of the members eligible for election.

3. Each member has six votes. He shall vote by placing the mark X opposite the names of six of the members and shall then hand the list back to the Secretary.

4. When all the members present have recorded their votes, the Secretary shall report the list to the President who will then proceed to the voting table and, with the Secretary, count the votes and announce the result.

5. In the event of there being a number of members having an equal number of votes so that the inclusion of all of them would bring the total to more than six, the President shall, by lot, select from those such a number as will bring the total to six only.

6. If any elected member of the Finance Committee by death, resignation or otherwise ceases to be a member of the committee before the close of the financial year in which it has been appointed, and the Governor deems it necessary that a fresh appointment shall be made the vacancy shall be filled by election conducted in such manner as the Governor may by special order prescribe.

II. This notification supersedes notification No. 27, Legislative, dated 31st December 1908, published at page 8 of the *Port St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 31st December 1908.

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

4. The Director General arranges for the division into classes and groups and within the space, he retains the right of allowing only part of the space applied for. The Director General has the power to decline exhibits or part thereof without having to state his reasons for so doing.

5. The exhibits mentioned below under "Exhibits B," must be marked—

K T

1924

Bombay

bearing distinctly the name, and the address of the exhibitor, the price and net weight in kilograms and packing cartons.

The carrier, contents, and the value of each package must be duly advised to the Committee.

6. The Director General will issue passes to exhibitors or their European employees in charge of the sale of exhibits, at £10—per person and £3—per person for native employees. These in charge of or employed in connection with public amusements must be provided with a pass costing £2.50. These passes are valid for the whole duration of the Exhibition.

7. The rent for the space allotted must be paid before occupation. The entry money for the persons mentioned in sub 6, must be paid at the office of the Association eight days before the opening of the Exhibition failing which those persons will be treated as strangers on the same terms as common visitors.

8. The exhibitors staff while on duty at the Exhibition must bear a valid card which can be presented to the Association. The exhibitors are responsible for the removal of their employees. The Committee will provide exhibitors with driving permit at rates to be fixed later.

Exemptions.

Goods from certain countries are distinguished as follows:—

A. Goods which must be received, unpacked and transported to the Exhibition grounds by the exhibitors at their expense.

B. Goods which are sent to the address of the Association, are cleared in by the Committee. These exhibits must be forwarded free of charges Bombay Branch and marked—

K T

1924

Bombay.

Loading and other charges will be paid by the Committee for account of the exhibitors but must be refunded before the opening of the Exhibition.

Goods referred to above under A and B are to be cleared in subject to the conditions stipulated in the following regulation of the Director of Finance.

Batavia, 22nd March 1913.

The Director of Finance has decided:—

To declare, article 23 of the Ordinance 16th October 1882 (Official Gazette No. 340), as it reads in the Ordinance of 5th September 1902 (Official Gazette No. 557) and 14th March 1906 (Official Gazette No. 105), applicable to goods from outside the Customs and Excise jurisdiction and destined for the Exhibition at Bombay under the following conditions:—

(1) That the assay customs house official is satisfied that the goods are destined for the above mentioned purpose.

(2) That the goods are declared before importation in accordance with articles 27—31 inclusive of the Customs regulations A of the Ordinance of 1st October 1882 (Official Gazette No. 340).

(3) That the declarant holds himself responsible for the payment of the eventual import duty.

(4) That the Collector of Customs and Excise at Bombay is empowered to demand a personal guarantee.

(5) That within one month after the official closing of the Exhibition satisfactory proof be delivered to the Customs House official in charge that above mentioned goods have been exported beyond the jurisdiction of the Customs and Excise after having served for the Exhibition only.

(6) That the responsibility referred to in sub 3 ceases and that the guarantee mentioned in sub 4, if given, lapses immediately the condition stipulated in the preceding paragraph has been complied with.

(7) That, in the event of non-compliance with the regulation in sub 4, the declarant must pay the import duty at the office according to the valuation of the Collector of Customs and Excise at Bombay or, as the term of one month has elapsed.

The Association undertakes to receive and clear in goods at the following conditions:—

(a) A complete list of each package and a price list of the sundry articles should be sent with the bills of lading.

(b) The packages, after being cleared in, will not be unpacked except in the presence of three persons appointed by the Association for that work. These persons make a list of the unpacked articles and this list serves between the exhibitor and the Association as the absolute proof of the contents of the packages.

(c) If among the goods mentioned in sub 4 there are goods, which the exhibitor has declared to be specially destined for sale and thus may be taken away from the exhibitor at any time, the exhibitor is obliged either to pay the import duty when clearing in the goods or deposit a sufficient sum for that purpose with the Association, failing which those goods are to be taken as goods sent in for exhibition.

The Association will in no case advance cash for the payment of import duty.

There are special tariffs for native restaurants, canteens for Europeans, etc.

* According to law, article 23 last paragraph, this duty may be extended.

REVENUE ON FREIGHT.

25 per cent. reduction on freight to and from the Exhibition will be granted by:

- (1) Natal Railway Company.
- (2) Transvaal Railway Company.
- (3) Delat Railway Company.
- (4) Midland Railway Company.
- (5) Somerset Railway Company.
- (6) Somerset Railway Company.

20 per cent. reduction on freight to the Exhibition and 10 per cent. on freight from the Exhibition.

will be granted by the Natal Railway Company:

Exhibition will be returned, free of charge, by—

Government Railway (along the coast).

Natal Railway Company.

Midland Railway Company.

Somerset Railway Company.

Midland Railway Company.

Midland Railway Company.

No duties have been levied from—

Government Railway in Natal.

Natal Railway Company.

WATERS, TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT, NUTRITION, AND

The waters, transport and nutrition of the grounds and buildings are for account of the Committee, which will also provide for the same. It also attends to the public-works, for which no special entry money is charged.

Water, transport, nutrition, and nutrition are for account of the interested parties and are subject to the approval and supervision of the Committee. The Committee is not responsible for any damage or loss even if caused by fire, burglary, theft, insufficient vigilance, rough or wrong handling.

AWARDS.

These are granted by a Committee, the members of which will be appointed later. The Chairman is Mr. A. H. Klein, President of the Court of Justice at Johannesburg. Separate awards are offered for each division, while the members of diplomas and medals will be fixed later.

EXHIBITION OF BUILDINGS.

Buildings, which exhibit themselves with to erect, must be completed at the latest, one month before the opening of the Exhibition. Buildings may not be commenced before the plans have been approved of by the Committee and the ground-works have been started. The buildings must be removed and the ground cleared immediately after the closing of the Exhibition.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXHIBITION.

to SECTION.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The intention is to show general idea of the progress and development of the Colonial Government since its re-establishment in 1910. The provisional division of the groups is as follows:—

- GROUP I.—Organization of Government.
- II.—Education.
- III.—Agriculture and cattle-breeding.
- IV.—Industry.
- V.—Postal and Telegraphic Services.
- VI.—Government credit system.

see SECTION.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

GROUP I.—Sugar.

Sub-division A. Cultivated under European management.

- Class 1. Cultivation of the cane (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).
2. Methods of harvesting.
3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.
- (b) Selection of cane.
4. Products and by-products.
5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B. Cultivated by Natives.

- Class 1. Cultivation of the cane (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).
2. Methods of harvesting.
3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.
- (b) Selection of cane.
4. Products and by-products.
5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP II.—Coffee.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

2. Methods of harvesting.
3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.
- (b) Selection of coffee.
4. Products and by-products.
5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group III.—Tea.

Sub-division A. Cultivated under European management.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting and harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products and by-products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B. Cultivated by Natives.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting and harvesting).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

Group IV.—Rice.

Sub-division A. Cultivated under European management.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B. Cultivated by Natives.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases and prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group V.—Cassava.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group VI.—Tobacco.

Sub-division A. Cultivated under European management.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products.

Sub-division B. Cultivated by Natives.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group VII.—Gum, pitch and Casahuate (produced as articles).

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products and by-products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group VIII.—Cocoa.

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products and by-products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group IX.—Spices (produced as articles).

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

" 4. Products and by-products.

" 5. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Group X.—Fibres, serice, etc.

Sub-division A (produced as articles).

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

" 2. Methods of manuring.

" 3. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

" (b) Selection.

GROUP X.—Fibres, paper, etc.—cont.**Sub-division A (produced as articles)—cont.****Class 1. Products and by-products.**

- 1. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B. Produced as by-products as series.**Class 1. Products for the trade.**

- 1. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP XI.—Dyeing and Tanning materials.**Sub-division A (produced as series).****Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).**

- 1. Methods of manuring.

- 2. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

- (b) Selection.

- 3. Products for the trade.

- 4. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B. Produced otherwise than as series.**Class 1. Products for the trade.**

- 1. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP XII.—Vegetable dyes and oils (including ethereal oils)**Sub-division A (produced as series).****Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).**

- 1. Methods of manuring.

- 2. (a) Diseases and the prevention thereof.

- (b) Selection.

- 3. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

Sub-division B (produced otherwise than as series).**Class 1. Products for the trade.**

- 1. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP XIII.—Cask Crops (groundnuts, manna, lupines, sage, etc.)**Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).**

- 1. Methods of manuring.

- 2. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

- (b) Selection.

- 3. Products for the trade.

- 4. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP XIV.—Horticulture.**A. Vegetables and vegetable seeds.****B. Flowers and ornamental plants.****C. Fruits.****D. Nurseries.**

For the following four classes:

Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).

- 1. Methods of manuring.

- 2. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

- (b) Selection.

- 3. Products.

- 4. Implements, apparatus and tools used in cultivation.

GROUP XV.—Medicinal Herbs.**A. Produced as series.****Class 1. Cultivation (preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting, etc.).**

- 1. Methods of manuring.

- 2. (a) Diseases, etc., and the prevention thereof.

- (b) Selection.

- 3. Products.

- 4. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the cultivation.

B. Produced otherwise than as series.**Class 1. Description, representation, classing, preparation, purpose and methods of applying.**

- 1. Products for trade.

- 2. Implements, apparatus and tools used in the manufacture.

GROUP XVI.—Furiculture.**A. Organic materials including the so-called green manuring.****B. Inorganic materials.****GROUP XVII.—Kinship of ground.**

Sample of soils with analysis and other particulars regarding the culture produced thereon.

Information for the preparation and manuring of the grounds for analysis.

See SECTION.

INDUSTRY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA, KIONG, FORMOSA, HARTUM AND FORMOSA.

Consisting of 5 Groups.

GROUP I.—Industries of Netherlands India.**A. Manufacturing Industries.**

Manufacturing of cotton, wool, silk, wood, paper, manufacture of Portland cement, lime, soap, oils, sugar, spirits, bread, biscuits, beer, animal wastes, lime, earthenware, machines and all manufactures and packing, etc.

Number _____
 Name of the Exhibitor _____
 Address _____

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION, SINGAPORE, SEPTEMBER 1884.

Application for Space.

Section _____
 Group _____
 Class _____

Description of the goods to be exhibited.	Floor space.		Wall space.		The Exhibitor must state the required quantities of							Exhibitor should attach to the application a plan showing measurements, a drawing of the machine intended and in working order, and a list of the materials, etc. should the applicant require them or under the proper portions of the table and sufficient to be indicated. The charges of space, materials, and necessary supply will be arranged with Exhibitors later.	Charges for space and exhibited regulations for Exhibitors.
	Length.	Breadth.	Length.	Height.	Dist. ft. per foot.	Water. gal. per hour.	Steam. ft. per hour.	Power. H.P.	Electricity. Horsepower.				
												<p><i>Plan for Space in the Buildings.</i></p> <p>The calculation of the rates is based on the following —</p> <p>(a) 1000 sq. ft. or less, £ 10 per square meter. (b) 1000 sq. ft. or more, £ 10 per square meter. (c) 1000 sq. ft. or more, £ 10 per square meter. (d) 1000 sq. ft. or more, £ 10 per square meter.</p> <p>The ground space of the building is divided in separate stands of between 4 and 20 square meters. The rates for these stands are calculated on above basis. Exhibitors who require more space may hire an adjoining stand against payment of the appropriate rate. The following regulations are printed on conditions, will be issued, measurements of space —</p> <p>For space 100 square meters to 1000 square meters, 10%. For space 1000 square meters to 10000 square meters, 10%. For space 10000 square meters to 100000 square meters, 10%.</p> <p>The rent of space outside the buildings will be arranged later. The minimum rate being £ 10 per H.P.</p> <p>The rent of wall space in buildings is a stand, is £ 10 per H.P.</p> <p>The Exhibitor must pay for the space as follows —</p> <p>That the owner of the stand when signing the contract and the other conditions of the stand, having a view to the right to the space is reserved, the Exhibitor including the stand already paid.</p> <p>The charge of the stand for the exhibit as well as the design of the stand are subject to approval of the Director General.</p> <p>It is forbidden to keep any dangerous materials, etc., or to exhibit exhibits or parts thereof in the stand space on pillars, walls, partitions, etc.</p> <p>During the hours when the Exhibition is open to the public exhibits may not be withdrawn from sight.</p> <p>From this, drawings, advertising materials, etc., may only be the exhibited at their respective stands by, or in the name of, the Exhibitor.</p>	
<p>Describe direction, mounting, placing in position, repainting and so on to be attached to by the exhibitor.</p> <p>The goods are: <input type="checkbox"/> intended for sale, <input type="checkbox"/> not intended for sale, <input type="checkbox"/> partially intended for sale.</p> <p>In building, as above, I agree to allow in all regulations and documents made or to be made by the Association with regard to the Exhibition at the Imperial Exhibition at Singapore.</p> <p>Signature _____ Date _____</p>													

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Bellary for the time being to be the Officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officers under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Port St. George, March 13, 1913.

No. 118.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Opium Act I of 1912 and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from 1st April 1913 the following amendments shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his notification No. 515, dated 15th November 1912, on pages 1307-1321 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd December 1912, Part I:—

(1) Delete rules IX to XII.

(2) Substitute the following for rule XIII:—

"IX. Opium transported from the house of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar is independent charge shall be carried by a pass granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar or in the absence of such officer from head-quarters, by the Tahsildar Assistant or by the Deputy Tahsildar's head quartermaster."

X. A copy of every permit granted under rule IX shall be sent to the Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the circle in which the consignment is to be transported.

XI. Transport from one shop to another of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking may be permitted under the special orders of the Collector of the district in which both the shops are situated.

XII. Transport of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking from one licensed dealer's shop to another in the town of Madras or in any licensed dealer's shop in the Presidency shall be carried by a pass granted by the Collector of Madras or the licensed dealer."

XIII. Every person or persons shall under rules IX, XI and XII be restricted in the shop of the licensed dealer, or licensed dealer or licensed dealer to which the consignment is made."

(3) Substitute the following for the second sentence of rule XIV:—

"If after such examination the officer finds that the quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs transported exceeds with the quantity specified in the permit or pass, the consignment shall be allowed to proceed."

and delete the words "greater than is allowed" in the last sentence.

(4) Substitute the following for rule XVIII:—

"XVIII. Opium will be supplied as per permit at such rates as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the Port St. George Gazette, or any Tahsildar's house at which the Collector may authorize the keeping of the drug for sale in quantities of a half mow of opium and multiples thereof to any licensed dealer, or to any licensed dealer or dealer."

Provided that the Collector may, at his discretion, require any licensed dealer to obtain his supplies of opium from such tahsildar's house as may be named by the Collector."

Port St. George, March 7, 1913.

No. 119.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1902), that from 1st May 1913, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted a "Reserved Forest."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Tahsil.	Village and survey number.	Description.
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Edimanchi, Survey Nos. 111, 112 and 113	North, East, South and West.—Chittoor Reserved Forest.

Every acre of land is free of all rights.

Port St. George, March 28, 1913.

No. 120.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act (I of 1902), His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be in force in the village of Sivajipet, Thiruvallur taluk, Tinnevely district, from 1st April 1913 to 30th April 1913.

ERRATUM

In the schedule to notification published at page 254 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th September 1912, relating to the acquisition of land required for the formation of Arundel Forest land in Madras taluk of the Madras district—

In column 1 for "Do. No. 123 B-3" substitute "Do. No. 123 A-3".

In column 2 for "508 Palanisami Chetti" substitute "508 Vengayyan Chetti."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 3, Act I of 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring area (1) be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of back-ground for Pichai in

Andover; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchaseable, with survey or permanent number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tirunelveli taluk, Andover village.			
Government, dry, S. No. 107 A.	Pringali Nayakam	North, S. No. 112; east, S. No. 107 B; south, S. No. 120; west, S. No. 120.	acres 10

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Forest Road from Kanchi to Kumbakonam; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the General Deputy Collector, Government, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the General Deputy Collector, Government, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchaseable, with survey or permanent number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madurai district, Ponnur taluk, Kumbakonam village.			
Enailed S. No. 101-2.	Uma Pallava	North, S. No. 101-2; and east and south S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101.	acres 10
Do. No. 101-3.	Do.	North, S. No. 101-3; and S. No. 101-4; south, S. No. 101 and 101; west, S. No. 101.	10
Do. No. 101-4.	Uma Kumbakonam	North and east, S. No. 101-1; south, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101-2 and 101.	10
Do. No. 101-5.	Do.	North, S. No. 101-5; east, S. No. 101; south, S. No. 101-6; west, S. No. 101.	10
Do. S. No. 101-6.	Uma Kumbakonam	North, S. No. 101; east, S. No. 101; south, and west, S. No. 101-4.	10
Total			50

Part St. George, March 25, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for being given in exchange for a mitigated service land taken up for the forest road from Palacodu to Kumbakonam; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchaseable, with survey or permanent number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tirunelveli taluk, Kumbakonam village.			
Thiruvannamalai, dry, measuring 4 1/2 acres, at S. No. 101-6, of the said land.	Messrs. J. K. Rajan of Kumbakonam	North and east, Kumbakonam; south, Palacodu; Kumbakonam forest road; west, Kumbakonam.	acres 15

L. M. WISSE,
Sp. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 29, 1913.

Under articles 213, 244 and 245 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Alfred Cecil Langston, Superintending Engineer, I Circle, is granted, with effect from date of relief, continued privilege leave and furlough as medical certificate for six months.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 23, 1913.

Under articles 235 and 236, Civil Service Regulations, M.E.Sy. Venkateswamy Subramanyam Aiyer (Venkateswamy Aiyer Ayyangal, B.A., S.A., Executive Engineer, is granted, with effect from 29th January 1913, leave on medical certificate for four days in continuation of his furlough, the whole period of his absence from 19th March 1912 being treated as leave on medical certificate under article 236, Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 26, 1913.

Mr. H. B. Palmer, General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, will be placed on deputation to assist Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Officer in special duty, while the latter is engaged in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, Temporary Engineer employed on stock-taking in the Public Works Stores, Madras, will officiate as General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, during the absence of Mr. H. B. Palmer on deputation or until further orders.

Port St. George, March 29, 1913.

Mr. Archibald Henry Muir, Executive Engineer, Colaroad Western Division, is officiate as Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for Mr. Langston granted long leave or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Muir to officiate as Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, notified in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th March 1912, is hereby cancelled.

M.E.Sy. Rao Sahib Anant Venka Aiyer Bumsingra Aiyer Ayyangal, B.A., S.A., Executive Engineer, Cavery Division, is officiate as Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, for Mr. G. W. Wood granted long leave or until further orders.

M.E.Sy. Narasimha Aiyangar Rajagopala Aiyangar Ayyangal, B.A., S.A., Sub-Engineer, Tinnai Circle, and Temporary Assistant Engineer in-charge of Colaroad Conservancy sub-division, is officiate in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Cavery Division, in succession to M.E.Sy. Rao Sahib A. T. Bumsingra Aiyer Ayyangal and pending the arrival of M.E.Sy. N. Nishantha Aiyer Ayyangal.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, March 26, 1913.

Mr. Donald William Collins, Assistant Engineer, from the Kistna Western Division, II Circle, to the I Circle. To join as soon as possible.

Port St. George, March 29, 1913.

Mr. Madras Alfred Taylor O'Callaghan B.A., S.A., Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Salem Division, IV Circle, to the VII Circle, for the charge of the Madras Docking Works. To join as soon as possible. This transfer agrees with a certificate to transfer pay.

POSTING.

M.E.Sy. Mahadeva Nishantha Aiyer Ayyangal, S.A., Executive Engineer, on his promotion from the Perakmandal Estate, to the charge of the Cavery Division, VII Circle.

TRANSFER AND POSTING

Port St. George, March 25, 1912.

- (1) Mr. A. K. Woreiga, Temporary Engineer, from the Presidency Division, V Circle, to the IV Circle. As from not later than the 15th April 1912.
(2) Mr. Arthur Wietold Nylundgala, Assistant Engineer, to the V Circle on return from leave.
3. The transfer of No. (1) sorry with is mention to transfer pay.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 9, 1912.

The following rules will be substituted for rules I (2) and II (1) of the subannexed with G.O. No. 1333 W, dated 7th September 1912:—

I (2). An Assistant Engineer is required to pass an examination in Tamil or Telugu within two years from the date of the first examination that is held after joining his appointment in India. If he fails to pass the examination within that period, his career advancement will be stopped from the date of the last examination held during the period and his further increments will also be withheld until such time as he passes the examination.

II (1). An officer who has passed the examination prescribed in rule I is one of the languages, Tamil or Telugu, will be required to pass an examination in the other language within five years from the date of the first examination that is held after passing his appointment in India. If he fails to pass within that period, his first increment will be stopped from the date of the last examination held during the period and his further increments will also be withheld until such time as he passes the examination.

C. A. SMITH,

Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Port St. George, March 11, 1912.

In supersession of the notification published on page 125 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of Madras Act VI of 1905 (the Madras Rivers Conservancy Act), that the conservancy of the Coovyer river from the Malabar bridge at Koda to the Grand Anicut region to be provided for in the manner prescribed by the above Act.

His Excellency the Governor in Council also directs that surveys be made of the portions of the Coovyer referred to for the purpose of determining the limits within which the above Act is to be applied and that proper charts and registers be prepared, setting forth the channels and all boundaries and land marks and all other matters necessary for the purpose of ascertaining such limits.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to appoint, under section 5 of the Act, the Executive Engineer or the Temporary Engineer for the time being, to be the Conservator of the portions of the Coovyer river where referred to.

Port St. George, March 25, 1912.

In partial supersession of the notification, dated 12th December 1907, published on page 1925 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1907, and in substitution of the notification, dated 3rd February 1911, published on page 229 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1911, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under section 7 of the Madras Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1905, that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Coovyer river within the boundaries hereinafter mentioned in the charts of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the said river deposited in the office of the Conservator of the Coovyer and Koda districts.

H. E. CLERK,

Joint Eng. in Charge, P.W.D. (Engineering Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Port St. George, March 25, 1912.

Under section 8, Act I of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 37.45 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Nimmargudi to Nimmargudi; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the undersigned Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

4. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

2009年12月15日

[illegible]

Designation of land, vol of City, block or house No., with number on post-mark number.	Name of owner or company.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
Taylor Street, Minneapolis city, No. 25. House ranges—west.			
East, vol. No. 223 C	Isobrya Mather	North, S. P. No. 207 C, west, S. P. No. 223 C; north, S. P. No. 243 S, west, S. P. No. 223 C	40
East, city, No. 220	Do.	North, S. P. No. 217 A, west, S. P. No. 223 B; north and west, S. P. No. 243	40
West, vol. No. 125	Do.	North and east, S. P. No. 250, north, S. P. No. 243 B, west, S. P. No. 210 C	40
Do. No. 218 A	Do.	North, S. P. No. 223 C, east, S. P. No. 228 B; south, S. P. No. 243 and west, S. P. No. 243 A	44
Do. No. 248 A	Do.	North, S. P. No. 248, west, S. P. No. 243 A, north, S. P. No. 248, west, S. P. No. 243 A	100
East, city, No. 243 C	Do.	North, S. P. No. 243, east, S. P. No. 243 A, north, S. P. No. 243 C, west, S. P. No. 243 A	47
Do. No. 218 D	Do.	North and west, west, S. P. No. 241 A	14
East, vol. No. 250	Do.	North, S. P. No. 241, east, S. P. No. 248 A; north, S. P. No. 241 B, west, S. P. No. 243 and 241	40
Do. No. 245 A	Do.	North and west, S. P. No. 243, north and west, S. P. No. 245	47
East, city, No. 244	Do.	North, S. P. No. 244 A, west, S. P. No. 244; north and west, S. P. No. 244 B	40
Do. No. 244 C	Do.	North, S. P. No. 244, north and north, S. P. No. 244 A, west, 244 C	47
East, vol. No. 246	226 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 246, east, S. P. No. 246 A; north, S. P. No. 246, west, S. P. No. 247	40
East, city, No. 246	228 A Central Station	North, S. P. No. 247 A, east, S. P. No. 247 and west, S. P. No. 247 A	40
West, vol. No. 261	Do.	North, S. P. No. 261 A, east, S. P. No. 261 and west, S. P. No. 261	40
Do. No. 215 D	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 261 B, east, S. P. No. 261, north and west, S. P. No. 261 B	47
Do. No. 263 B	227 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 263 B, east, S. P. No. 263 B; north, S. P. No. 263 B, west, S. P. No. 263 B	47
Do. No. 264 C	228 A Central Station	North - S. P. No. 264, east, S. P. No. 264, north and west, S. P. No. 264 C	47
Do. No. 265 D	Do.	North, S. P. No. 265 D, east, S. P. No. 265 D; north and west, S. P. No. 265 D	47
Do. No. 268 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 268, east, S. P. No. 268, north and west, S. P. No. 268 E	47
Do. No. 269 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 269, east, S. P. No. 269, north and west, S. P. No. 269 E	47
Do. No. 270 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 270, east, S. P. No. 270, north and west, S. P. No. 270 E	47
Do. No. 271 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 271, east, S. P. No. 271, north and west, S. P. No. 271 E	47
Do. No. 272 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 272, east, S. P. No. 272, north and west, S. P. No. 272 E	47
Do. No. 273 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 273, east, S. P. No. 273, north and west, S. P. No. 273 E	47
Do. No. 274 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 274, east, S. P. No. 274, north and west, S. P. No. 274 E	47
Do. No. 275 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 275, east, S. P. No. 275, north and west, S. P. No. 275 E	47
Do. No. 276 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 276, east, S. P. No. 276, north and west, S. P. No. 276 E	47
Do. No. 277 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 277, east, S. P. No. 277, north and west, S. P. No. 277 E	47
Do. No. 278 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 278, east, S. P. No. 278, north and west, S. P. No. 278 E	47
Do. No. 279 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 279, east, S. P. No. 279, north and west, S. P. No. 279 E	47
Do. No. 280 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 280, east, S. P. No. 280, north and west, S. P. No. 280 E	47
Do. No. 281 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 281, east, S. P. No. 281, north and west, S. P. No. 281 E	47
Do. No. 282 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 282, east, S. P. No. 282, north and west, S. P. No. 282 E	47
Do. No. 283 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 283, east, S. P. No. 283, north and west, S. P. No. 283 E	47
Do. No. 284 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 284, east, S. P. No. 284, north and west, S. P. No. 284 E	47
Do. No. 285 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 285, east, S. P. No. 285, north and west, S. P. No. 285 E	47
Do. No. 286 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 286, east, S. P. No. 286, north and west, S. P. No. 286 E	47
Do. No. 287 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 287, east, S. P. No. 287, north and west, S. P. No. 287 E	47
Do. No. 288 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 288, east, S. P. No. 288, north and west, S. P. No. 288 E	47
Do. No. 289 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 289, east, S. P. No. 289, north and west, S. P. No. 289 E	47
Do. No. 290 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 290, east, S. P. No. 290, north and west, S. P. No. 290 E	47
Do. No. 291 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 291, east, S. P. No. 291, north and west, S. P. No. 291 E	47
Do. No. 292 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 292, east, S. P. No. 292, north and west, S. P. No. 292 E	47
Do. No. 293 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 293, east, S. P. No. 293, north and west, S. P. No. 293 E	47
Do. No. 294 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 294, east, S. P. No. 294, north and west, S. P. No. 294 E	47
Do. No. 295 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 295, east, S. P. No. 295, north and west, S. P. No. 295 E	47
Do. No. 296 E	228 Minneapolis Office	North, S. P. No. 296, east,	

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Nominations, F.W.B.

East St. Louis, March 27, 1918.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1975, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 5075 acres, be the same a 2000 more or less, is needed for a public purpose, is sold, for providing means of irrigation to the lands to be sold in Thornton village, Nishitola taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tehsildar of Nishitola is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Sikkim and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Eastern district, Sikkim taluk, No. 45, Chumbul adage.</i>			
Dep. S. No. 1 A-1 ..	Sh. L. Soma Yompa Feli, etc., peasants; Panchay, enjoyer.	North, No. 1 A-1; and Soma Yompa Feli, etc., and No. 2 B, Yoma Sogin Taluk, etc.; No. 3 A-1 and Soma Yompa Feli, etc., west, No. 3 C-1, Government work.	acres 175
No. No. 11 A-1 ..	No. 141, Yompa Sogin Sogin, peasants and enjoyer.	North, S. No. 11 B, Sogin, and S. No. 2 A-1, 141, Panchay Sogin, Sogin, etc.; S. No. 1 A-1, Government work, south and west, No. 11 A-1, Yompa Sogin Sogin.	1254
		Total ..	1429

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 43 acres, in the name of a little more or less, is needed for a police purpose, to wit, for the irrigation channel below (vide No. 67 of the Khasul, Cuddapah District) and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Mandya, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the wet land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Mandya, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Eastern district, Mandya taluk, Adra adage.</i>			
Government, wet, No. 441 B-1 ..	Adra Taluk Taluk	North, No. 441 A-1; west, No. 441 A-1; south, No. 441 B-1; west, No. 441 B-1.	acres 18
Do, do, No. 441 B-1 ..	Do	North, No. 441 B-1; west, No. 441 B-1; south, No. 441 B-1; west, No. 441 B-1.	2
Do, do, No. 441 B-1 ..	Chandrasekhar and Thiruv. Taluk.	North, No. 441 B-1 and 441 B-1; west, No. 441 B-1; south, No. 441 B-1 and 441 B-1; west, No. 441 B-1 and 441 B-1.	34
		Total ..	43

Part 66, Group, March 31, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, in the name of a little more or less, is needed for a police purpose, to wit, for the extension of the burning and Usual ground of Haripal in the Sikkim taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector of Sikkim is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the wet land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Sikkim and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Proprietary district, Sikkim taluk, Haripal adage.</i>			
Wet, S. No. 218 ..	Haripal Haripal	North, including portion of S. No. 218; west and south, S. No. 218; west, S. No. 218.	acres 18

E. K. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Acquisition Branch).

[illegible]

N.B.—A receipt in any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. B. CARDEW, Jr.
46, Cliff Springs.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1903.

[PART, 2 & 3 p.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORIAL, RULES.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1903.

The following Memorial Rules are republished for general information:—

A.

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTE—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued as to the mode of presenting petitions to the Legislature of the colony.

I. No memorial will be received or attached to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be presented through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the memorial. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the memorial, it should be presented through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the memorialist is or has been residing or employed or, if there is no Local Government answering to these descriptions, then through the Government of India.

The Railway Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons subordinate to it.

IV. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(a) relates to—

(i) any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or

(ii) any Legislative Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented, or

(iii) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise, or

(b) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State for India.

* In the case of memorials and petitions relating to requests for the appointment of the Legislative Council of the Government-General, the Legislative Department is to be consulted by the Department having cognate jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the memorial. Such memorials will be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State through the Department and he should be referred all memorials of the kind now described, which may cause any other department of the Government of India. The Legislative Department will, when necessary, consult the several departments concerned before forwarding or rejecting any memorial. (See Departmental Instructions, No. 10, dated 1901, Public, dated 10th May 1903.)

Memorials requiring consideration by the Government of India, and the letter should be forwarded through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 10th September 1901.

V. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through a Local Government, either to the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmittal to the authority addressed.

W1. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India from a person who has been employed in the army, should, if it relate to military matters, be forwarded through the Lieutenant-Governor to the Forces of the Command, in which the memorialist has served. The Lieutenant-Governor will forward it, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the Military Department for transmission to the authorities concerned.

VII. No final order is made in the time within which an appeal from an order of the Government is to be made, or is preferred to the Home Government, except in the case of an appeal from a judicial decision, in which the Judge or District Officer, in which the appeal originally lies in Government for the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of promulgation to the person concerned if the order to which objection is taken.

TIME. A memorial may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist at each sheet and must conclude with a specific prayer.

IX. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in *Hebrik*. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded to the *Vernik*, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

as briefly, to see not that but to analyze on the economy.

X. It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel should not be delayed by the transmitting Government in Paris, beyond a month after the receipt of the memorial.

11. The Governments in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India in the following cases:—

- (3) When a memorial is illegible or undecipherable.

- (2) When a material contains disrespected or improper language.

(3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford ground for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State for India has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be by presented.

- (4) When a method is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person solely desiring to claim.

(b) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not in the service of the Government or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

- (6) When a certiorari is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

Rule 1.—If the material is practically as usual in every respect, or contains such as usual, it must be

State of Wisconsin material of the kind referred to in Note 1 is addressed to His Majesty as to the Secretary of State for better office arrangement. See post, reported by the Government of India as the Local Government. The material could be transmitted before the meeting of the P.W.S. the Local Government, in respect to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India.

Manuscript received 12 October 1999; accepted 10 August 2000.

* Appeals by private parties from the orders of the Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been refused.

to the Governor-General in Council and Secretary to the Secretary of State.

detained, owing to their being misinterpreted by English translators, and by Local Government and Administrations have given facilities for translating the translations in one series three different systems used the Government of India. It is desired to request that in order to avoid misinterpretation and delay, all necessary promptings be issued by Local Government and Administrations to the Government of India.

[illegible]

Received 11th May 1994; accepted 18th July 1994

(7) * When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 500 a month; or when it is an appeal against a similar order of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

Note.—The Rules so far as they apply to the orders of the Government of India as well as to those of Local Governments.

(8) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision, which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(9) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

(10) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments in India of a discretionary vested in such Government by law or rule.

(11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(12) When a memorial is an appeal against orders refusing the grant of a pension to an inferior servant who is not eligible for such grant under the pension rules.

XIII. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India, and the Local Government concerned on the same subject; and the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorised to forward direct, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Local Government concerned on the same subject: provided that, when the memorial is one for *parbat* which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

XIV. When a memorial is withheld, the memorialist should be informed of the fact and of the reason for it.

XV. A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XIII, with the reasons for withholding them, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same Government power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State for India.

B

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Meaning.—These rules the words "Local Government" include a Local Administration and Government established in India, and also, except as regards petitioners under rule 10 (1), where salary was more than Rs. 50 a month, the Head of a Department directly under the Government of India and Provincial and Independent Native Governments.

Meaning.—These rules do not apply to non-governmental individuals, clerical, and manual establishments employed in the service of or in working of State Railways, or where Cases No. VI Railway, Public Works Department, dated 24 June 1918, applies.

Meaning.—These rules apply, as far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

Meaning.—These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army at the Royal Indian Marine, or have been awarded or been in receipt of or before the 1st April 1918 of the Army as an auxiliary.

SECTION I.

As to the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded through the Local Government having jurisdiction in regard to the subject-matter of the petition. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the petition, it should be forwarded through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the petitioner is or has last been residing or employed.

* The Government of India in Council constitutes that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under clause 8, of these rules should be exercised by the Government of India in Council, and the Government of India in Council should be the authority to which the Government of India in Council should be referred for the purpose of the Government of India in Council.

Meaning.—These rules do not apply to non-governmental individuals, clerical, and manual establishments employed in the service of or in working of State Railways, or where Cases No. VI Railway, Public Works Department, dated 24 June 1918, applies. These rules apply, as far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Government of India. These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army at the Royal Indian Marine, or have been awarded or been in receipt of or before the 1st April 1918 of the Army as an auxiliary.

1. A petition may be either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioner is an association, by the signature of one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

2. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

3. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials or public bodies should be sent through the Local Government.

SECTION II.

As to the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs, and should be forwarded by him through the usual official channel.

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in the matter.

4. No name will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service, unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

SECTION III.

As to the transmission or withholding of petitions by Local Governments.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded by the Local Government concerned with a concise statement of the material facts and (where there are special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

2. If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the paper submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and related to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character both are maintained there also should be submitted.

3. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

4. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is defamatory, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition contains no new facts or considerations which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly deserving no claim.
- (5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government; or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government; or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

NOTE 1.—In the following cases, namely:—

- (a) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has assumed any measure of intervention; or
- (b) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government was a party, or
- (c) when a petition is a petition for mercy to persons, or services such as papers,

the petition must be transmitted to the Government of India, unless it falls under clause (1) of this rule.

NOTE 2.—Where a petition of the kind referred to in clause (1) of Note 1. is addressed to the Government of India after a judicial decision has been reported by the Local Government, the petition must be transmitted, unless the case is one of which the Local Government is empowered to dispose of its own responsibility under the scheme provided in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 100—102—11, dated 2nd March 1901.

- (7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government withholding an appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 200 a month.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule limiting the power of law is declared to be final.
- (9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

- (10) When a petition is an appeal against the action or inaction by the Local Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.
 - (11) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exhausted.
 - (12) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.
 - (13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous applications for redress have been made to the Local Government.
 - (14) When a petition makes a proposal regarding legislation which the Local Government is not prepared to support.
12. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reasons for it.
13. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 11, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the proper department.

C

RULES RELATING TO THE SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PORT ST. GEORGE

I. (1) Any person having cause of complaint against any servant of Government shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the local authority, who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Governors, Court, or other superior authority, by which the local authority is controlled; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no such controlling authority.

(2) Petitions containing complaints against military officers should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

II. (1) The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Governors or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

(2) Petitions from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to a military subject, be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

III. In order to enable Government to enforce the foregoing rules, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party aggrieved by an order is entitled to have, as appertains, a copy of such order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; communications running in the name of a wakil or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. As the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will remain unattended.

VI. Applications from unappointed candidates wishing to obtain appointments in the public service and praying for exemption from the examination rules must be made to the head of the department which they wish to enter.

VII. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

VIII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

IX. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged.

X. (1) The head of the office or department shall, unless empowered under rule XV or XVI to return or withhold it, at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks, as he may consider necessary in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the petition; he will also forward such remarks, not submitted by the appellant, as should properly be considered in order to the due disposal of the petition.

(2) If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the head of the office or department should show whether the charge against the petitioner was referred to writing; whether his defense was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

XI. (1) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government shall be submitted through the District Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with such report as the case may require.

XII. Petitions from the Carnatic stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, should be submitted through the Resident, Carnatic Stipends.

XIII. Petitions from Political passholders other than Carnatic stipendiaries and from Kandyan passholders, or on the subject of Political passholds other than Carnatic, should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioner resides.

XIV. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is indecent, disrespectful or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Government-General in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.
- (7) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been expired.
- (9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.
- (11) When the action desired in a petition is in the nature of a demand and not of a right, or when an officer fails to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply.
- (12) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant or an employee of a local authority who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, if an appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order; provided that appeals against punishments from Municipal servants holding appointments the salaries of which is not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or from notified subordinates of Government whose services have been lent to Local Boards or Municipal Councils, or from Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination will be excepted from the operation of this rule.
- (13) When a petition is an appeal against an order dispensing with the services of a temporary employee of the Local Government in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
- (14) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Grant of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.
- (15) When a petition is a request for interference in a matter of purely internal policy with the affairs or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the petitioner is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of affairs so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

The High Court.

- of Dept. of Revenue and Town Commissioners.
- of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
- of Inspector General of Police.
- of Engineer General.
- of Director of Public Instruction and Government Schools.
- of Government Land Revenue.
- of Publicity and Office.
- of Chairman, Port Trust Board.
- of Inspector General of Customs.
- of Registrar of Companies.
- of Secretary Government.
- of Registrar.
- of Chairman and President of District Boards.
- of District and Sessions Judge.
- of Chairman of District Councils.

XV. The authorities named in the margin are vested with discretionary power to return, for consideration or non-consideration petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition runs in the name of a valid or agent named in the name of the principal.

XVI The same authorities are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases—

- (1) When a petition is an application for personal assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (2) When a petition relates to a subject on which those authorities are themselves competent to pass orders, and no previous application for redress has been made to them.

D

RULES REGARDING THE FORWARDING OR WITHHOLDING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR ADMINISTRATORS AND BY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS, RELATING TO MATTERS AFFECTING PERSONS OR PLACES UNDER THEIR POLITICAL CHARGE, WHEN SUCH PETITIONS OR OTHER PAPERS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I.—Memorials, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appointed agent and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.
2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.
3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.
4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents need necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

NOTE—The forwarding authorities examine such memorials and, if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, return the letter, or, in the case of the memorialist.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.
6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or uncollectible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is abusive, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which need not include a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition contains no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration, or Political Officer for redress.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the order against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer at the time may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a regulated Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

* *Section 2 (1) of the Indian Act, 1909*—Memorials which are personally appeals by any person must be transmitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appointed agent and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed. If the accompanying documents need necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a proposal or order of any special Court established by the Government-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject, provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of anarchy or gross that the permanent power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Government-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers as to occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

* *Ex.*—petitions from Government servants about the salary, pension, etc.

8. Memorials from persons * in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rule of the Home Department when they are applicable.

9. The following special rules apply to the cases of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and an appeal shall lie to the Government of India, as appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

- (a) Cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajmudi Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Revenue Courts from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.
- (b) Cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1908, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.
- (c) Cutch Jafra Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) appeals in cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;
- (b) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 145 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905;
- (c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

II.—Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should enclose each translation, and if any are found to be incorrect or faulty, return the fact according to the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unobtainable.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which form includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), and received the decision of the Governor-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), to a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.
- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by the constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of affairs so gross that the permanent power would be called upon to interfere.

8. A. E. C. may appoint a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is empowered to exercise the same powers and energy for some period as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

* E.g., petitions from Government servants about discipline, pensions, &c.

b. Memorials from persons in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

- (1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ultimately be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—
 - (a) Cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the High Court when it existed, but are now tried by the State Court or by the Local Government.
 - (b) Cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4311, dated the 18th November 1905, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.
 - (c) Certain Zillah Court cases.

* See in Part I. (i) of Section I and II—Memorials which are practically appeals for money or justice must be transmitted. See their transmission will follow the direction in regard to judicial questions allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 4311-10-11, dated the 18th October 1905, as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 2083-B, dated the 28th August 1907.

(3) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) appeals in civil cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;
- (b) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 108 (Public), dated the 18th January 1906;
- (c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the paramount power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other chiefs.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason for withholding it.

A. G. CARDEN,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

[illegible][illegible]

അയ്യപ്പൻ ആകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ചെയ്തു. അതുകൊണ്ട് അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം. അയ്യപ്പൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച അക്കൗണ്ടുകൾ കർമ്മം ചെയ്ത ഒരു വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

നിയമങ്ങൾ—

(1) (സംസ്ഥാനം, സംസ്ഥാനം, പുറത്തു വരികായി) നയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം സംസ്ഥാനം.

(2) അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

(3) അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

കാർഷികം.

22. കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്—

(1) അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

(2) അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

(3) അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

23. അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വേണം.

www.elsevier.com/locate/jbiotec

- (1) അഭിജ്ഞാനശാസ്ത്രം, വേലായുധപുരം, കോട്ടയം.
- (2) വേലായുധപുരം, കോട്ടയം.
- (3) വേലായുധപുരം, കോട്ടയം.

வினாக்கள் - விடைகள்

- (1) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയ്ക്കു കീഴിലുള്ള പബ്ലിക് ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ അധികാരപരിധി.
- (2) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പബ്ലിക് ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ.
- (3) ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ ചുമതലകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമസംഗ്രഹം.
- (4) സാധാരണ ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ.
- (5) ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ സേവനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമസംഗ്രഹം.
- (6) ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ ചുമതലകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമസംഗ്രഹം.
- (7) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയ്ക്കു കീഴിലുള്ള പബ്ലിക് ലൈബ്രററിയുടെ.

စာအုပ်အတွက် ဖုန်းကုန်ပုံနှိပ်မှုနှင့် ပုံနှိပ်မှု

- (1) സാന്നിദ്ധ്യത്തിന് കീഴിലായി.
- (2) ബി.ഡി. സാന്നിദ്ധ്യത്തിന് കീഴിലായി.
- (3) സാന്നിദ്ധ്യത്തിന് കീഴിലായി.
- (4) ബി.ഡി. സാന്നിദ്ധ്യത്തിന് കീഴിലായി.

အသံအသံ အသံအသံ

- (1) സങ്കീർണ്ണത,
- (2) വലുപ്പം അഥവാ അളവ്,
- (3) ലഭ്യത,
- (4) സമീപത,
- (5) സമത്വം,
- (6) സമത്വം,
- (7) സമത്വം,
- (8) സമത്വം,
- (9) സമത്വം,
- (10) സമത്വം,
- (11) സമത്വം,
- (12) സമത്വം,
- (13) സമത്വം,
- (14) സമത്വം,
- (15) സമത്വം,
- (16) സമത്വം,

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) കലക്ടറേറ്റ് (6) ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറോട്, (7) അസിസ്റ്റന്റോട്, (8) സ്പെഷ്യൽ മാർട്ടർ ഓഫീസർ അസിസ്റ്റന്റോട്, (9) പോലീസ് ഓഫീസർ സ്പെഷ്യൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റോട് സമാനതയോടു കൂടിയ മേലോട്ടു മേൽ പോലീസ് ഓഫീസർ അസിസ്റ്റന്റോട്, (10) സ.ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്, (11) സെന്റ് സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്, (12) ജനറലിറ്റിയുടെ ഓഫീസറോട്. | } | <p>മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസർക്കും ഇവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.</p> |
|--|---|--|

2. സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.

I. സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.

- (1) ഓരോ.
- (2) ഓരോവിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി.
- (3) ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ.
- (4) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (5) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (6) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (7) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (8) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (9) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (10) സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (11) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (12) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (13) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (14) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (15) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (16) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (17) ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (18) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (19) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (20) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (21) ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.
- (22) സർവ്വീസുകളുടെ ചീഫ് ഓഫീസറോട് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സെൻറ് ജെ. ഓഫീസറോട്.

II. മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതായ ഓരോ ഓഫീസറോട്.

தேவநகரத்திலுள்ள அங்கவசிகளையும் தேவநகரத்திலுள்ள மற்ற வங்கியுகளையும்
மற்ற வங்கியுகளையும் கட்டுவதற்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு
அங்க வங்கியை கட்டுவதற்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு

5. அங்கவசிகளையும் கட்டுவதற்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு
உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உடையவர்களுக்கு

பி. கி. கார்வ
சுப்பிரீம் நீதிமன்றம்.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

பரிந்துரை

செப்டம்பர் 1891, 1891 செப்டம்பர் 1891.

மார்ச் 1891.—இந்த மார்ச்சின் 1891 ஆம் ஆண்டு பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை

மார்ச்சின் 1891 ஆம் ஆண்டு பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை

பரிந்துரை

செப்டம்பர் 1891, 1891 செப்டம்பர் 1891.

மார்ச் 1891.—இந்த மார்ச்சின் 1891 ஆம் ஆண்டு பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை

பரிந்துரை

1891 ஆம் ஆண்டு பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை (5-1891) மார்ச் 1-1891, 2-1891
மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891
மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891
மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

1891 ஆம் ஆண்டு பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை பரிந்துரை

(5-1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891)

மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

1-1891, 2-1891, 3-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891 மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

1. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

2. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

3. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

4. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

5. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

6. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

7. மார்ச்சின் 1891, 1-1891, 2-1891

பெரும்புலியே

- [illegible]

பி. விஜய குமாரத்தரது கையொப்பத்தில் சிவசுமிக்மகாதேவ ரிபிபகம்

10. വ്യവസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും

உதவி: விமானப்படைக்குத் தேர்வுணர்ச்சி

11. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷിച്ച ചിട്ടക്കൂട്ടപ്പരീക്ഷകൾ മുൻപോടത്തുപോലെ നടത്തണമെന്നും അതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നും

12. உரித்தான சொற்களைத் தேர்ந்து எழுதின.

13. ചുരുക്ക വികസനയുടേതല്ല, നവീകരണവുമായി നിലനിൽക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

உள்ளுயிர் அமைதியானது நமக்கு.

14. பக்கங்கள் இரண்டுக்கொன்று பேசிக்.

15. இரட்டினைத் தூங்கியவார்களிடையிலும் மரத்திற் பூங்காக்களிடையிலும் பக்கங்கள் ஏதாவது

வினா: திருவிடைமருதூர் பகுதியில் கிராமப்புறங்களில்

18. ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കൾ: റ്റന്നിംഗ്, വേൾഷ്ലാൻഡ്, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ.

17. என் கண்ணாடி ஒளிபுகாதவை நிரப்புக. (கூடுதல் 20)

18. ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസിഡൻ്റ്, അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര, ദേശീയ, ജില്ലാതലം

18. <http://www.fishbase.org>. Accessed 12/20/04. 4/20/05

001. 002. 003. 004. 005. 006. 007. 008. 009. 010. 011. 012. 013. 014. 015. 016. 017. 018. 019. 020. 021. 022. 023. 024. 025. 026. 027. 028. 029. 030. 031. 032. 033. 034. 035. 036. 037. 038. 039. 040. 041. 042. 043. 044. 045. 046. 047. 048. 049. 050. 051. 052. 053. 054. 055. 056. 057. 058. 059. 060. 061. 062. 063. 064. 065. 066. 067. 068. 069. 070. 071. 072. 073. 074. 075. 076. 077. 078. 079. 080. 081. 082. 083. 084. 085. 086. 087. 088. 089. 090. 091. 092. 093. 094. 095. 096. 097. 098. 099. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819.

30. கனகசபை அங்கங்களில் புகழ்பெற்றவரின் விருந்தினர்.

[illegible]

18. $\Gamma = \pi$ අවස්ථාවේදී, $\Delta \alpha_1$, $\Gamma = \pi$ ආසන්නස්ථාන, 20 - 30 අංශක

உயர்த்துகிறது. இப்பகுப்பின்மூலம் நிறைவுகூறும்.

13. ஆக நான் உறுதியாகக் கூறுகிறேன்.

செயல்பாடு: அந்தியில் மல-அப்பிதில் சிவ-பாசனத்தில் சிவ-பாசனத்தில்

443/2004/EC (2004) 13

14. $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$

1. 2010年10月1日起，凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人，均应按照《中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例》及实施细则缴纳增值税。

இந்தியாவின் மிகப்பெரிய மருத்துவ நிறுவனம்

[illegible]

10. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഭരണ സംവിധാനം

ப. முத்தியானந்தன் கவிதை: கவிதைகள், கவிதைகள், கவிதைகள், கவிதைகள், கவிதைகள்

புத்தகங்கள் மீண்டும் கிடைப்பதற்கு உதவிகளை.

8. തയ്യാറാക്കിയ കീഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നാലു വാക്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏതൊന്നാണ് ശരിയെന്ന് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുക.

Π = 2π 60 rpm.—(a) 0.01 sec. (b) 0.02 sec. (c) 0.05 sec. (d) 0.1 sec. (e) 0.2 sec. (f) 0.5 sec. (g) 1.0 sec. (h) 2.0 sec. (i) 5.0 sec. (j) 10.0 sec. (k) 20.0 sec. (l) 50.0 sec. (m) 100.0 sec. (n) 200.0 sec. (o) 500.0 sec. (p) 1000.0 sec. (q) 2000.0 sec. (r) 5000.0 sec. (s) 10000.0 sec. (t) 20000.0 sec. (u) 50000.0 sec. (v) 100000.0 sec. (w) 200000.0 sec. (x) 500000.0 sec. (y) 1000000.0 sec. (z) 2000000.0 sec. (aa) 5000000.0 sec. (ab) 10000000.0 sec. (ac) 20000000.0 sec. (ad) 50000000.0 sec. (ae) 100000000.0 sec. (af) 200000000.0 sec. (ag) 500000000.0 sec. (ah) 1000000000.0 sec. (ai) 2000000000.0 sec. (aj) 5000000000.0 sec. (ak) 10000000000.0 sec. (al) 20000000000.0 sec. (am) 50000000000.0 sec. (an) 100000000000.0 sec. (ao) 200000000000.0 sec. (ap) 500000000000.0 sec. (aq) 1000000000000.0 sec. (ar) 2000000000000.0 sec. (as) 5000000000000.0 sec. (at) 10000000000000.0 sec. (au) 20000000000000.0 sec. (av) 50000000000000.0 sec. (aw) 100000000000000.0 sec. (ax) 200000000000000.0 sec. (ay) 500000000000000.0 sec. (az) 1000000000000000.0 sec. (ba) 2000000000000000.0 sec. (bb) 5000000000000000.0 sec. (bc) 10000000000000000.0 sec. (bd) 20000000000000000.0 sec. (be) 50000000000000000.0 sec. (bf) 100000000000000000.0 sec. (bg) 200000000000000000.0 sec. (bh) 500000000000000000.0 sec. (bi) 1000000000000000000.0 sec. (bj) 2000000000000000000.0 sec. (bk) 5000000000000000000.0 sec. (bl) 10000000000000000000.0 sec. (bm) 20000000000000000000.0 sec. (bn) 50000000000000000000.0 sec. (bo) 100000000000000000000.0 sec. (bp) 200000000000000000000.0 sec. (bq) 500000000000000000000.0 sec. (br) 1000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bs) 2000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bt) 5000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bu) 10000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bv) 20000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bw) 50000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bx) 100000000000000000000000.0 sec. (by) 200000000000000000000000.0 sec. (bz) 500000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ca) 1000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cb) 2000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cc) 5000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cd) 10000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ce) 20000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cf) 50000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cg) 100000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ch) 200000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ci) 500000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cj) 1000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ck) 2000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cl) 5000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cm) 10000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cn) 20000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (co) 50000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cp) 100000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cq) 200000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cr) 500000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cs) 1000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ct) 2000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cu) 5000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cv) 10000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cw) 20000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cx) 50000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cy) 100000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (cz) 200000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (da) 500000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (db) 1000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dc) 2000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dd) 5000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (de) 10000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (df) 20000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dg) 50000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dh) 100000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (di) 200000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dj) 500000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dk) 1000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dl) 2000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dm) 5000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dn) 10000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (do) 20000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dp) 50000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dq) 100000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dr) 200000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (ds) 500000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dt) 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (du) 2000000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dv) 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000.0 sec. (dw) 100.0 sec. (dx) 200.0 sec. (dy) 500.0 sec. (dz) 1000.0 sec. (ea) 2000.0 sec. (eb) 5000.0 sec. (ec) 100.0 sec. (ed) 200.0 sec. (ee) 500.0 sec. (ef) 1000.0 sec. (eg) 2000.0 sec. (eh) 5000.0 sec.

பி. விஜயலக்ஷ்மி

19. അധിക (നാലു) അധികം പണം വാങ്ങി.

3.8. \mathbb{Z}_2 上的 2×2 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 Jordan 标准形是什么?

11. இரண்டாம் பகுதி, — ஆரம்பநிலைகளில் உள்ளவை,

[illegible]

3. காரணம்: இவ்வாறு கட்டியிருப்பதற்குரிய கட்டணம்.

3. අනුබලයක් ලෙස ප්‍රධාන සහතිකයක් ලැබුවේද?

4. மிகவும் புரட்டாத்தனாக உட்கருகிப் பூங்கிடைப்பானவர்கள் தான் இவ்வாறு.

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

7. *Author's address:* Department of Mathematics, University of California, San Diego, 950 University Avenue, San Diego, CA 92093, U.S.A. (e-mail: shrawan@math.ucsd.edu).

செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். இதுவே என்னை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதுவே என்னை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதுவே என்னை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \right)$

電話 - 24 小時 24 小時 24 小時

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING
TO COPYRIGHT.

[illegible]

[2025-02-06 14:44:44]

[illegible]

1 - 30 നമ്പർ - ഇപ്രകാരം പട്ടികയിൽ.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

[illegible]

(2) பூமிப்பூச்சுறுத்தல்தான் என தூதர் மூலம் எங்காணிவின் மகதவாணி மூலம் கிணர்மிசிரந்த நகரத்தின் பக்கமாய்தான் ஏமாறாமல்பயத்தின் எந்த தூதர் உலாசென்றாவி பூமிப்பூச்சுறுத்தல்களும்;

[illegible][illegible]

வினா: 100. ஏதாவது ஒரு குழுவை வைத்து, சம்பந்தமுள்ளவை சம்பந்த
மற்றவை பிரதிபலிப்பவை என்று பிரித்து வைத்து கட்டுப்பாடு செய்து, அதற்கு
சம்பந்தமுள்ளவை குழுக்களாக பிரித்து, அவற்றுக்கு உரிமைகளை கொடுத்து, அவற்றுக்கு
கட்டுப்பாடு செய்து, அவற்றுக்கு உரிமைகளை கொடுத்து, அவற்றுக்கு உரிமைகளை கொடுத்து,

[illegible]

(6) அக் குறிப்புகள், வட்டி, காலதாமதம், ஈடுதீர்மானம், வீணா, உரிமையாளர் அங்கீகரிக்கக்கூடிய முன்புநிபந்திக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய உடனடி;

(3) ஒரு நகரத்திலிருந்து காத்திராதிர் என்று கனம் இயற்றாக கபா (நாகவன்) புரட்சிக்காரனார் நகரத்திலுள்ளிருந்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார் என்று கனம் கபா:

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

(4) ചേരവെട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു അധികാരപത്രം അതിവേഗമായി പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ അറിയും അധികം പ്രതികൂലം എന്ന് കരുതുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

(5) എട്ടു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ അറിയും അധികം പ്രതികൂലം എന്ന് കരുതുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

(6) ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

(7) ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

ഈ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

16. (1) ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

(2) ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്രിയതയുണ്ടാകുകയും വിശ്വസ്തതയിൽ ദുർബ്ബലമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

ഈ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ പത്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായും.

എന്നതും—

- (ii) ഈ ആദ്യ നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള കാര്യം ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനായ ആർക്കും അതിനുള്ള പകർപ്പുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമായ ഒരു പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;
- (iii) ആവക വസ്തു സ്വത്തുവു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതു് ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്നു കാര്യം അതിവേഗം പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതിന്റെ വിലയ്ക്കു വസ്തു നൽകി അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഈ നിർദ്ദേശത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

20. 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

21. 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

22. 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

22. (1) 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

22. (2) 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

(2) 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

22. 1907 നൽകുന്ന ആദ്യ തകിട്ടിന്റെ പേജ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് ;

ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234

| ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234 | ප්‍රකාශන | ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| The copyright law, 1911, is hereby notified. | 1911 අංක 1234 ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234 | The copyright law, 1911, which has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1912, and of the International Copyright Act, 1886, which registration may be effected notwithstanding anything in the International Copyright Act, 1886. |

අයුතු. ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234
ප්‍රකාශන අංක 1234

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1901.

[PART II. CONT.]

Part II.—Local and Municipal Departments.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1901.

No. 467.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Rao Venkatar George Thomas Varma Arangal to be a member and Vice-President of the Madhav District Board.

No. 468.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. John Paulus Rao Collingham Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 469.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie Ramsay Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Eduru.

No. 470.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Chand Wilsonghy Cole to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Telivela.

No. 471.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sordagur Mohammed Abdul Ghafur Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Pudukkottai.

No. 472.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Dhanabai Venkata Ramaswami Rao Pambala Gero to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tenali.

No. 473.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Perumar Venkata Subbayya Subbayya Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karcot.

No. 474.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Sy. Arangal Moolana Keshava Marthanda Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat.

No. 475.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Sy. Calvey Ponnappa Pillai Subbayya Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palamcottah.

No. 476.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Sy. Thyagaraj Subbaraya Gero has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Valangudi.

No. 477.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie Ramsay Arangal to be Chairman of the municipality of Eluru.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 478.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, Mr. Robert Aubrey Bruce has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Talukdary Tahsil Board.

No. 497.—Under section 14 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Hanumanth Gervenda Sannad Gervenda Aravali has been appointed, by election, as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Tripartite Taluk Board.

No. 498.—Under section 14 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Madhupakam Vannadaya Nayudu Chava has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Sathipati in the district of Chingleput.

No. 499.—Under section 14 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Manthar Raveval Rao Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Sathipati in the district of North Arcot.

No. 500.—Under section 14 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Mahalinga Aravappa Hyguda has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Cuddalore in the district of South Arcot.

No. 501.—Under section 14 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Gernanath Gouri Dora has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Sathipati in the district of Bellary.

No. 502.—The President, District Board, Vengalpet, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 180 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints the Rev. Angus Stewart Westhouse to be a member of the Narasimpet Taluk Board.

No. 503.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 180 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Ahmed Thakbi Mohammed Salim Marumpe Salim Bahadur to be a member of the Pithalkottai Taluk Board.

No. 504.—Notification No. 1270 on page 274 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th November 1915, defining M.R. Ry. Kalivankam Chingalappu Sudda Gera to have been cited as a member of the Chingur Taluk Board in the North Arcot district, is hereby corrected, as it is found that the citation was due to mistake there having been no vacancy on the Taluk Board at the time.

NOTIFICATION 2038.

No. 507.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby orders that land is likely to be needed in the village of Tirupattur, Palaghat and Kankarapattur in the Democratic division of the Bangalore District for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a road from Kankarapattur to road No. 1 (Machra to Tadikaveti branch); and hereby empowers the District board engineer, Bangalore, his staff and workmen to enter upon such land and purchase all or any of the operations mentioned in the said section.

No. 508.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Chingleput hereby orders under section 18 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894,

(a) that the temporary subsidiary toll-gate established under notification No. 124, published at page 50 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th February 1907, at the point where the temporary division of the Great Southern Trunk road near the Red Hills toll-gate meets the main trunk to the village of Laya has been abolished;

(b) that from and after the 1st April 1916 a subsidiary toll-gate will be established in the 11th mile 4th furlong of the Great Southern Trunk road; and

(c) that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the new subsidiary gate which will be established.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared that under the provisions of subsection (4) of section 47 of the said Act that the payment of any sum of tolls at the Red Hills main toll-gate shall cover carriages, carts and animals at the subsidiary gate within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise on one day and that payment at the subsidiary gate shall satisfy other carriages, carts and animals of the liability to pay tolls at the main gate.

No. 509.—Under sections 3 and 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 944, published at page 59 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th February 1912, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the land quarters deputy collector, Tiruchirappalli, to perform the function of a Collector under the Act in regard to the acquisition of the land required for a railway depot in the Taluk area specified in the schedule attached to the said notification.

2. A plan of the land is deposited in the office of the land-quarters deputy collector, Tiruchirappalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

No. 510.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Balakrishna hereby orders, under section 40 of the Madras Land Boards Act, 1894, that from and after the 1st day 1916, the toll gate near Sathipati village, situated on the Arur-Lodigudi road, will be removed to a place on the Arur-Sathipati road where the new division road from the Arur-Sathipati road meets it.

No. 413.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Trichinopoly hereby declares under section 88 of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1864, that from and after 1st April 1913 the toll gate established on the Kara Chavay road under notification No. 1281, published at page 623 of Part I & of the *Madras Gazette*, dated 15th October 1904, will be shifted to a point at the junction of the Kara Chavay road and the old Happer road where they enter the municipal limit and that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act, shall be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the toll gate.

5. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared, under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, that payment on any one of tolls at either of the gates No. 3 on the Pudukottai road or No. 6 on the Madurai road shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the aforesaid gate within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from the time when the cart and that payment at the gate shall similarly clear carriages, carts and animals of liability to pay tolls at the two former gates.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 422.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39 a of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway in the burial ground at Theppavaram, Namachendrapuram taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Subdar, Namachendrapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of Subdar, Namachendrapuram, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or dry, lease or private, with survey or patta number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| Burdur district, Burduran taluk, Theppavaram village. | | | |
| Jeypati, wet, Pn. 115 A. | Madipall Gariath | North, Pn. 115 and 116, west, Pn. 117 A & south, Pn. 118 B, west, Pn. 119-2 | 400. |
| Do. No. 118 B. | Kann. Saperan, his daughter Kammamma, being minor. | North, Pn. 118 A, east, Pn. 119 B; south, Pn. 120 B-2; west, Pn. 121-3. | 40 |
| | | Total | 440 |

No. 423.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-30 a more, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a local road connecting, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or dry, lease or private, with survey or patta number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|---|---|------------------------|
| Burdur district, Burdur taluk, Kanchikudi village. | | | |
| Byppattam, dry, P. No. 211 A & C. | Madanraj Venkateswara, proprietor and manager by virtue of a court order. | North, Pn. 211 B, east, Pn. 212 A & C, south, Pn. 213 B, west, Pn. 214 B | 40. |
| Do. No. 212 A & C. | Madanraj Venkateswara, proprietor and manager by virtue of a court order. | North, Pn. 211 B; east, Pn. 212 A & C; south, Pn. 213 B; west, Pn. 214 B & C. | 40 |
| Do. No. 213 A & B. | Madanraj Venkateswara, proprietor | North, Pn. 211 A & C; east, Pn. 212 A & B; south, Pn. 213 B, west, Pn. 214 B & C. | 40 |
| | | Total | 120 |

No. 216.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government is pleased hereby to declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule, consisting of 41 a, is required for the purpose of a public street or road, to wit, for the extension of supply channel, to the Bikaner irrigation system, and also sections 2 and 3, the revenue divisional officer, Bikaner, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 10-10-10

| Description of leaf,
water to dry, inner
or transverse, with
a strip or narrow
section. | Name of species or variety. | Number of the leaf required to be taken up. | Section to
be taken |
|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Swamp forest, Sottergalli Mnd., Phnompenh province.</i> | | | |
| Gen., det. D. No.
101 A & B | <i>Trachanthus Depressus</i> | Fresh, No. 102 A & B; wood, No. 103 A & B; bark, No. 104 A & B; seed, No. 105 A & B. | 401 |
| Do. No. 102 A & B | <i>Trachanthus Depressus</i> | Fresh, No. 106 A & B; wood, No. 107 A & B; bark, No. 108 A & B; seed, No. 109 A & B. | 402 |
| Do. No. 103 A & B | <i>Copa Nigrescens</i> ... | Fresh, No. 110 A & B; wood, No. 111 A & B; bark, No. 112 A & B; seed, No. 113 A & B. | 403 |
| Do. No. 104 A & B | <i>Doela Opacifolia</i> , being <i>salicea</i> <i>gambica</i> <i>Cynanassa</i> ... | Fresh, No. 114 A & B; wood, No. 115 A & B; bark, No. 116 A & B; seed, No. 117 A & B. | 404 |
| Do. No. 105 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 118 A & B; wood, No. 119 A & B; bark, No. 120 A & B; seed, No. 121 A & B. | 405 |
| Do. No. 106 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 122 A & B; wood, No. 123 A & B; bark, No. 124 A & B; seed, No. 125 A & B. | 406 |
| Do. No. 107 A & B | <i>Commersonia denudata</i> | Fresh, No. 126 A & B; wood, No. 127 A & B; bark, No. 128 A & B; seed, No. 129 A & B. | 407 |
| Do. No. 108 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 130 A & B; wood, No. 131 A & B; bark, No. 132 A & B; seed, No. 133 A & B. | 408 |
| Do. No. 109 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 134 A & B; wood, No. 135 A & B; bark, No. 136 A & B; seed, No. 137 A & B. | 409 |
| Do. No. 110 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 138 A & B; wood, No. 139 A & B; bark, No. 140 A & B; seed, No. 141 A & B. | 410 |
| Do. No. 111 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 142 A & B; wood, No. 143 A & B; bark, No. 144 A & B; seed, No. 145 A & B. | 411 |
| Do. No. 112 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 146 A & B; wood, No. 147 A & B; bark, No. 148 A & B; seed, No. 149 A & B. | 412 |
| Do. No. 113 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 150 A & B; wood, No. 151 A & B; bark, No. 152 A & B; seed, No. 153 A & B. | 413 |
| Do. No. 114 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 154 A & B; wood, No. 155 A & B; bark, No. 156 A & B; seed, No. 157 A & B. | 414 |
| Do. No. 115 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 158 A & B; wood, No. 159 A & B; bark, No. 160 A & B; seed, No. 161 A & B. | 415 |
| Do. No. 116 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 162 A & B; wood, No. 163 A & B; bark, No. 164 A & B; seed, No. 165 A & B. | 416 |
| Do. No. 117 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 166 A & B; wood, No. 167 A & B; bark, No. 168 A & B; seed, No. 169 A & B. | 417 |
| Do. No. 118 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 170 A & B; wood, No. 171 A & B; bark, No. 172 A & B; seed, No. 173 A & B. | 418 |
| Do. No. 119 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 174 A & B; wood, No. 175 A & B; bark, No. 176 A & B; seed, No. 177 A & B. | 419 |
| Do. No. 120 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 178 A & B; wood, No. 179 A & B; bark, No. 180 A & B; seed, No. 181 A & B. | 420 |
| Do. No. 121 A & B | <i>Do.</i> ... | Fresh, No. 182 A & B; wood, No. 183 A & B; bark, No. 184 A & B; seed, No. 185 A & B. | |

36. 425.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28 of be more be more a public use or for a public purpose, to wit, for the benefit of Agriculture, village roads and, under sections 3 and 7, the Governor in Council hereby, Ogleby, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

† A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue division officer, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

| Description of insect,
wet or dry, unless
specimen taken, with
country or possible
habitat. | Name of owner or collector | Boundaries of the host required to be taken up. | Entered
in the
table up |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Genus Acanth, Species told, Appellate village.</i> | | | |
| Germantown, wet,
No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10-1-1, north, No.
10, wet, No. 10 | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1, wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |
| Do. No. 10-1-1. | Tribunet, Joseph, Hainan,
China, 10-1-1. | North, No. 10-1-1; wet, No. 10, north, No. 10;
wet, No. 10-1-1. | 10-1-1 |

Re 318.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 21,380 square feet or 7/108 of an acre, in the main a public work or in the nature of a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a memorial clock tower in the Bazaar; and, under sections 2 and 5, the revenue departmental officer, Baramulla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

It is plain if the lead is kept in the office of the resident district officer, Karer, and may be contacted at any time during office hours.

Abstract

[illegible]

No. 108.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13 a 0 ac, is to be used as a little more or less as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a main drain in Kumbhambakkam south estate, and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Kumbhambakkam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act directed to issue order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time by any officer.

Screening

[illegible]

We 820.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-05 acres, situate in the second class of land in the village of *Chandpur*, in the *Chandpur* taluqa, in the *Chandpur* district, is required for the purpose of the *Chandpur* taluqa, in the *Chandpur* district, and the land is hereby acquired for the purpose of the *Chandpur* taluqa, in the *Chandpur* district, and under section 5 of the said Act, the persons mentioned in the following schedule, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the respective divisional office. Thirdly, and may be inserted at any time during office hours.

References

| Description of land,
not at top, land
or property, with
survey or patent
number. | Name of owner or assignor. | Boundaries of the land referred to in this copy. | Extent
in
this copy. |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | <i>Traverse of station, Traverse</i> | <i>subd. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.</i> | |
| Deeds, 100-101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, | | | |

[illegible]

No. 921.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 0·4 of an acre, be the same here more or less, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for a housing ground, for the use of the British Government of the Western District, and, under sections 3 and 7 the Subdivision Commissioner is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Gungahat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

[illegible]

§5 523.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 68 of an acre, be taken for the use of the Government, is needed for a public purpose, in view of the Government's plan of improvement of the said locality; and, under sections 2 and 3, the persons dispossessed of the land, as mentioned in the schedule, are entitled to compensation under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords: *work, stress, coping, organizational commitment, organizational citizenship behavior*

| CONTINUED | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Description of land,
acre or fr., beam or
square-foot, with
survey or previous
title file. | Name of owner or lessee. | Estimation of the land required to be taken up. | Estimated
to be
taken up. |
| Bulwer Island, Bermuda Island, Bayswater Village, | | | |
| Dry dock in village,
Bulwer, E. 20. | Part of Fitzpatrick | South, temporary stand road; east, Bulwer's road
and Vail's Palace; south, stand; west, road. | about
400 |

While, and, and/or sections 3 and 4, the subscriber, Unash, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the redemption of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the subedien, Tehsil, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schmittke,

| Description of land,
and its use, lease or
grantee vehicle, with
survey or plat
number | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Enter
in the
taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Singer district, Boudinabel, Gufelake village | | | |
| Dist. vol. D. No. 38
F | Expall Viamaniam | North, D. No. 35 A-1; west, D. No. 31, north, D.
No. 31 and 11; west, D. No. 31 and 35 | 100 |
| Do. No. 33 A-1 | Cherdun Rajama | North, D. No. 35; west, D. No. 31 A-1, north,
D. No. 32 A-1; west, D. No. 32 | 100 |
| Do. No. 35 A-2 | Expall Viamap | North, D. No. 35 D-3; west, D. No. 34 A-1; north
D. No. 34 A-1; west, D. No. 34 | 100 |
| Do. No. 34 B-1
K | Do. | North, D. No. 32 A-1; west, D. No. 31 A-1
north, D. No. 31 A-1; west, D. No. 31 | 100 |
| | | Total .. | 300 |

29. 508.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that land contained in the following schedule and measuring 150 acres, to the more or less extent or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit: For a Local Fund charity at Narasipatnam, and under sections 8 and 7 the person or persons named in the schedule, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A pin of the lead is kept in the effort of the nervous divisional effort, Gasteron, and may be increased at any time during office hours.

References

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Description of leaf,
water dry, blunt
or somewhat, with
serrate or pilose
margin. | Name of owner or collector. | Number of the leaf (specimen) in the collection. | Printed
by the
collector. |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|

(When filled out, transfer label, if possible, to page 100.)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Date, day, & No. of
Y. | Collector, Donator, Owner
(Name, (Address, in case
of Donator)) (Number)
or the strength of a seed of
g. | Date, Y. Mo. D. (or, Y. Mo. D. No.
D. No. D. No. D. No. | page
100 |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------|

Pa. 621.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 235 acres, to be known as Bhatta's waste or land, is contained in a public revenue area, for taking and setting aside in the Pothohar Division, and, under section 2 (1) of the said Act, the Government of India, Pothohar Division, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, Cochin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

5. This being a case of trespass, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

Keywords: *depression, mood, anxiety, self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-esteem, self-efficacy*

| Descriptions of localities, with air dry, mean air temperature, and soil survey in parenthesis | Name of country or territory | Characteristics of the local material to be taken up | Extent to be taken up |
|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Chalcididae, Ichneumonidae, Braconidae, and other Hymenoptera</i> | | | |
| Gert., Arg. B. Mo. 414-4 | Rich. Hilltop, Fidd. Hays | Rich. B. Mo. 414-4; 415-4; 416-4; 417-4; 418-4; 419-4; 420-4; 421-4; 422-4; 423-4; 424-4; 425-4; 426-4; 427-4; 428-4; 429-4; 430-4; 431-4; 432-4; 433-4; 434-4; 435-4; 436-4; 437-4; 438-4; 439-4; 440-4; 441-4; 442-4; 443-4; 444-4; 445-4; 446-4; 447-4; 448-4; 449-4; 450-4; 451-4; 452-4; 453-4; 454-4; 455-4; 456-4; 457-4; 458-4; 459-4; 460-4; 461-4; 462-4; 463-4; 464-4; 465-4; 466-4; 467-4; 468-4; 469-4; 470-4; 471-4; 472-4; 473-4; 474-4; 475-4; 476-4; 477-4; 478-4; 479-4; 480-4; 481-4; 482-4; 483-4; 484-4; 485-4; 486-4; 487-4; 488-4; 489-4; 490-4; 491-4; 492-4; 493-4; 494-4; 495-4; 496-4; 497-4; 498-4; 499-4; 500-4; 501-4; 502-4; 503-4; 504-4; 505-4; 506-4; 507-4; 508-4; 509-4; 510-4; 511-4; 512-4; 513-4; 514-4; 515-4; 516-4; 517-4; 518-4; 519-4; 520-4; 521-4; 522-4; 523-4; 524-4; 525-4; 526-4; 527-4; 528-4; 529-4; 530-4; 531-4; 532-4; 533-4; 534-4; 535-4; 536-4; 537-4; 538-4; 539-4; 540-4; 541-4; 542-4; 543-4; 544-4; 545-4; 546-4; 547-4; 548-4; 549-4; 550-4; 551-4; 552-4; 553-4; 554-4; 555-4; 556-4; 557-4; 558-4; 559-4; 560-4; 561-4; 562-4; 563-4; 564-4; 565-4; 566-4; 567-4; 568-4; 569-4; 570-4; 571-4; 572-4; 573-4; 574-4; 575-4; 576-4; 577-4; 578-4; 579-4; 580-4; 581-4; 582-4; 583-4; 584-4; 585-4; 586-4; 587-4; 588-4; 589-4; 590-4; 591-4; 592-4; 593-4; 594-4; 595-4; 596-4; 597-4; 598-4; 599-4; 600-4; 601-4; 602-4; 603-4; 604-4; 605-4; 606-4; 607-4; 608-4; 609-4; 610-4; 611-4; 612-4; 613-4; 614-4; 615-4; 616-4; 617-4; 618-4; 619-4; 620-4; 621-4; 622-4; 623-4; 624-4; 625-4; 626-4; 627-4; 628-4; 629-4; 630-4; 631-4; 632-4; 633-4; 634-4; 635-4; 636-4; 637-4; 638-4; 639-4; 640-4; 641-4; 642-4; 643-4; 644-4; 645-4; 646-4; 647-4; 648-4; 649-4; 650-4; 651-4; 652-4; 653-4; 654-4; 655-4; 656-4; 657-4; 658-4; 659-4; 660-4; 661-4; 662-4; 663-4; 664-4; 665-4; 666-4; 667-4; 668-4; 669-4; 670-4; 671-4; 672-4; 673-4; 674-4; 675-4; 676-4; 677-4; 678-4; 679-4; 680-4; 681-4; 682-4; 683-4; 684-4; 685-4; 686-4; 687-4; 688-4; 689-4; 690-4; 691-4; 692-4; 693-4; 694-4; 695-4; 696-4; 697-4; 698-4; 699-4; 700-4; 701-4; 702-4; 703-4; 704-4; 705-4; 706-4; 707-4; 708-4; 709-4; 710-4; 711-4; 712-4; 713-4; 714-4; 715-4; 716-4; 717-4; 718-4; 719-4; 720-4; 721-4; 722-4; 723-4; 724-4; 725-4; 726-4; 727-4; 728-4; 729-4; 730-4; 731-4; 732-4; 733-4; 734-4; 735-4; 736-4; 737-4; 738-4; 739-4; 740-4; 741-4; 742-4; 743-4; 744-4; 745-4; 746-4; 747-4; 748-4; 749-4; 750-4; 751-4; 752-4; 753-4; 754-4; 755-4; 756-4; 757-4; 758-4; 759-4; 760-4; 761-4; 762-4; 763-4; 764-4; 765-4; 766-4; 767-4; 768-4; 769-4; 770-4; 771-4; 772-4; 773-4; 774-4; 775-4; 776-4; 777-4; 778-4; 779-4; 780-4; 781-4; 782-4; 783-4; 784-4; 785-4; 786-4; 787-4; 788-4; 789-4; 790-4; 791-4; 792-4; 793-4; 794-4; 795-4; 796-4; 797-4; 798-4; 799-4; 800-4; 801-4; 802-4; 803-4; 804-4; 805-4; 806-4; 807-4; 808-4; 809-4; 810-4; 811-4; 812-4; 813-4; 814-4; 815-4; 816-4; 817-4; 818-4; 819-4; 820-4; 821-4; 822-4; 823-4; 824-4; 825-4; 826-4; 827-4; 828-4; 829-4; 830-4; 831-4; 832-4; 833-4; 834-4; 835-4; 836-4; 837-4; 838-4; 839-4; 840-4; 841-4; 842-4; 843-4; 844-4; 845-4; 846-4; 847-4; 848-4; 849-4; 850-4; 851-4; 852-4; 853-4; 854-4; 855-4; 856-4; 857-4; 858-4; 859-4; 860-4; 861-4; 862-4; 863-4; 864-4; 865-4; 866-4; 867-4; 868-4; 869-4; 870-4; 871-4; 872-4; 873-4; 874-4; 875-4; 876-4; 877-4; 878-4; 879-4; 880-4; 881-4; 882-4; 883-4; 884-4; 885-4; 886-4; 887-4; 888-4; 889-4; 890-4; 891-4; 892-4; 893-4; 894-4; 895-4; 896-4; 897-4; 898-4; 899-4; 900-4; 901-4; 902-4; 903-4; 904-4; 905-4; 906-4; 907-4; 908-4; 909-4; 910-4; 911-4; 912-4; 913-4; 914-4; 915-4; 916-4; 917-4; 918-4; 919-4; 920-4; 921-4; 922-4; 923-4; 924-4; 925-4; 926-4; 927-4; 928-4; 929-4; 930-4; 931-4; 932-4; 933-4; 934-4; 935-4; 936-4; 937-4; 938-4; 939-4; 940-4; 941-4; 942-4; 943-4; 944-4; 945-4; 946-4; 947-4; 948-4; 949-4; 950-4; 951-4; 952-4; 953-4; 954-4; 955-4; 956-4; 957-4; 958-4; 959-4; 960-4; 961-4; 962-4; 963-4; 964-4; 965-4; 966-4; 967-4; 968-4; 969-4; 9 | |

I.—In the Madras Presidency—contd.

| District. | Taluk. | Village or town. | District. | Taluk. | Village or town. |
|--------------------|-------------|---|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| North Arcot—contd. | Tirupattur. | Tirupattur. | Salem. | Raman. | Pennagall. |
| | Yellare. | Sollamangalam
Pallikonda.
Vallab. | | | Agastipalli.
Kribbagiri. |
| | | | South Arcot. | Mangalore. | Mangalore. |

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

| Presidency or Province. | Inhabited localities. | | Presidency or Province. | Inhabited localities. | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants. | | | Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants. | | |
| I. Mysore. | The whole province. | | IV. Bihar and Orissa. | (a) Districts—
Bhagalpur.
Champaran.
Darbhanga.
Gaya.
Monghyr.
Muzaffarpur.
Patna.
Sahel Pargana.
Saran.
Shahdol. | | |
| do. | 1. Northern Division— | | | (b) Towns—
Bhagalpur.
Gaya.
Patna. | | |
| | (a) Districts—
Buxar.
(b) Towns and posts—
Buxar.
Shirah.
Barkay.
Chibhail.
Ghior.
Tampar. | | | (c) Districts—
Arrah.
Azmir.
Farrukhabad.
Gajawala.
Haridwar.
Hauz.
Hoshang.
Jhansi.
Jubbulpore.
Kanpur.
Lucknow.
Meerut.
Muzaffarpur. | | |
| | (d) State and Agency—
Jawa. Kanika Agency. | | | (d) Towns—
Arrah.
Farrukhabad.
Gajawala.
Haridwar.
Hauz.
Hoshang.
Jhansi.
Jubbulpore.
Kanpur.
Lucknow.
Meerut.
Muzaffarpur. | | |
| II. Coorg. | The whole province. | | V. The Punjab. | (a) Districts—
Amritsar.
Bathinda.
Ferozepore.
Gujranwala.
Hudspeth.
Jalandhar.
Lahore.
Lyallpur.
Multan.
Rawalpindi.
Sialkot. | | |
| do. | 1. Southern Division— | | | (b) Towns—
Amritsar.
Bathinda.
Ferozepore.
Gujranwala.
Hudspeth.
Jalandhar.
Lahore.
Lyallpur.
Multan.
Rawalpindi.
Sialkot. | | |
| | (a) Districts—
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda. | | | (c) Districts—
Amritsar.
Bathinda.
Ferozepore.
Gujranwala.
Hudspeth.
Jalandhar.
Lahore.
Lyallpur.
Multan.
Rawalpindi.
Sialkot. | | |
| | (b) Towns and posts—
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda.
Bathinda. | | | (d) Towns—
Amritsar.
Bathinda.
Ferozepore.
Gujranwala.
Hudspeth.
Jalandhar.
Lahore.
Lyallpur.
Multan.
Rawalpindi.
Sialkot. | | |
| III. Bombay. | The whole province. | | VI. Burma. | (a) Districts—
Amherst.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | |
| do. | 1. Southern Division— | | | (b) Towns—
Amherst.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | |
| | (a) Districts—
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | | (c) Districts—
Amherst.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | |
| | (b) Towns and posts—
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | | (d) Towns—
Amherst.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo.
Bhamo. | | |
| III. Bengal. | The whole province. | | | | | |

Port St. George, April 28, 1918.

No. 154 P.—The following notification of the Mysore District No. 7189—Gen. S-22-24 (General), dated 15th March 1918, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the Mysore State Fair is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the power vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1907:—

* * * * *

For Commissioner's Headquarters at Mysore, French Road sub-town, Mysore district,
from 10.30 to 12.15 May 1918 (both days inclusive).

* * * * *

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government.

7 No. 125 P.—The following notification of the Cochin District, dated 25th March 1918, is published:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in certain British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Poorean Festival at Trichur in the Cochin State on Thursday the 26th March 1918 commencing at the 12th April 1918, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the power conferred on the Director by section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1903, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Poorean Festival at Trichur is prohibited.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated as such.

Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.



Published by Authority

82.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[Pence, 2000, p. 40]

Part J-K.—Educational Department.

CONTENTS

[illegible]

NOTIFICATION:

Art. 22. Geneva, March 4, 1913

No. 44.—The following shall be substituted for clause II of article 3 of the Public Service Notification as introduced by notification No. 101, dated 10th August 1912, published on page 251 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st October 1912:—

¹²Superintending Engineer may sanction the exemption of candidates for employment as draftsmen, surveyors and sub-engineers in arid and salt, fire, revenue and in temporary posts for a period of three months where the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 50 per month in the case of draftsmen and surveyors and Rs. 25 per month in the case of sub-engineers.¹³

* Provided that long life efforts have been made without success to obtain named candidates"

Fied St. George, April 3, 1913.

NOTE.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, London, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Copies or parcels of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, London, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same as parcels.

L. DAVISON,
Ap. Reming in Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

In partial modification of the Director's Notification in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1913, S.R. Ry. K. Keshi Ahmed, Supervisor of Mysoreli Secondary School, Mysore, is appointed as sub-assistant Inspector of Schools, South Mysore District, in the probationary class during the absence of S.R. Ry. C. G. Mohanram. Keyes on privilege leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th March 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PORTING.

Mr. H. A. Hart, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, is set as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, with effect from 1st March 1913, and Mr. A. V. J. Vas is provided leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th March 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to sanction Government Scholarships on behalf of the undersigned students for the next months with effect from 1st July 1913—

| No. | Name of student. | Institution in which resident. | District. | Monthly salary. | Name of correspondent who will forward the amount. |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | A. Srinivas (A. Srinivas) | Santhi College, Mysore | Madras | 5 | M. S. Ry. T. V. Gopalswami |
| 2 | V. A. Rameswari | Do. do. | Do. | 5 | Do. |
| 3 | M. Rameswari | Do. do. | Do. | 5 | Do. |
| 4 | V. A. Rameswari | Do. do. | Do. | 5 | Do. |
| 5 | V. A. Rameswari | Do. do. | Do. | 5 | Do. |
| 6 | Appa Raju (A. Srinivas) | Do. Vengal | Vengal | 7 | M. S. Ry. R. S. Srinivas K. |
| 7 | Do. Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 8 | R. Appa Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 9 | P. Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 10 | K. Rameswari | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 11 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Central School, Coimbatore | Madras | 7 | M. S. Ry. P. Srinivas Srinivas |
| 12 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 13 | P. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 14 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 15 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 16 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 17 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 18 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 19 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 20 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 21 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 22 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 23 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 24 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 25 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 26 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 27 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 28 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 29 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 30 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 31 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 32 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 33 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 34 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 35 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 36 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 37 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 38 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 39 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 40 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 41 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 42 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 43 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 44 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 45 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 46 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 47 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 48 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 49 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 50 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 51 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 52 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 53 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 54 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 55 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 56 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 57 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 58 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 59 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 60 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 61 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 62 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 63 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 64 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 65 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 66 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 67 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 68 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 69 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 70 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 71 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 72 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 73 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 74 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 75 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 76 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 77 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 78 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 79 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 80 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 81 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 82 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 83 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 84 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 85 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 86 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 87 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 88 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 89 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 90 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 91 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 92 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 93 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 94 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 95 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 96 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 97 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 98 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 99 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |
| 100 | C. Srinivas Srinivas | Do. do. | Do. | 7 | Do. |

| No. | Name of student. | Institution in which located. | Religion. | Monthly salary. | Name of correspondents who will care for student. |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 28 | M. Sathyanarayana Rao | Basavali School, Tirumangala, Taluk-Holur. | Krishna .. | 40. | M. R. Raj. K. K. Ramaswami Rao |
| 29 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 2 | Do. .. |
| 30 | M. P. Ramaswami .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 2 | Do. .. |
| 31 | V. Krishna .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 2 | Do. .. |
| 32 | M. S. S. Raju .. | Ching Basavali School, Kadur. | South .. | 1 | M. R. Raj. M. S. S. Rao |
| 33 | T. Subrahmanya Rao .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 4 | Do. .. |
| 34 | Basavali School .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | M. R. Raj. M. S. S. Rao |
| 35 | Jayappa Reddy .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 36 | S. Ramaswami .. | Basavali School, Sule .. | Vengalpet .. | 1 | M. R. Raj. S. Ramaswami |
| 37 | T. Ramaswami .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 38 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | M. R. Raj. P. Rajani |
| 39 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 40 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 41 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 42 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 43 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 44 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 45 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 46 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 47 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 48 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 49 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 50 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 51 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 52 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 53 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 54 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 55 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 56 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 57 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 58 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 59 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 60 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 61 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 62 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 63 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 64 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 65 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 66 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 67 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 68 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 69 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 70 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 71 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 72 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 73 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 74 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 75 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 76 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 77 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 78 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 79 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 80 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 81 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 82 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 83 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 84 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 85 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 86 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 87 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 88 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 89 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 90 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 91 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 92 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 93 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 94 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 95 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 96 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 97 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 98 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 99 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |
| 100 | P. Rajani .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1 | Do. .. |

2. The grants are available to EL Education—Scholarships in special schools other than Training Schools.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 27th March 1918.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction

NOTIFICATION

In partial modification of the notification already published in the *Rest St. George's Gazette*, the evening *Ich-Aandawari* and *Sapawari* Tents at the Madaya Quere will be held at the Native College instead of at the Technical Institute.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th March 1918.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Police Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch at the Burma Subordinate Medical Department.

3. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, viz., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, translation, personal marks, and physical. Stamps for Government service signed by a Government Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or have completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General.

3. Should the number of applications exceed twenty, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 3, must be sent to the Principal Assistant Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, in the care of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 15th March 1912. The applications should also be accompanied by a recent head & shoulders portrait photograph, or a formal of the candidate taking himself (1) that the enclosed paper will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course shall have further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications.

5. Each application must be accompanied "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 4 has been paid into a Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be received for a subsequent examination.

6. Intending candidates may obtain a form of entry card from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

7. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Thursday, the 15th May next, every Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Mysorepeta or Tanjore on the 1st July next.

9. The period of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupillage, the pupils will be Rs. 7, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Tuition fees will be applied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found an examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

10. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible:—

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------------|
| Junior Grade, 1st class, 5 per cent. of the total strength | 148 per mensem. |
| Junior Grade, 2nd class, 15 per cent. of the total strength | 128 " |
| Junior Grade, over 15 years' service | 110 " |
| Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service | 90 " |
| Third Grade, from 8 to 10 years' service | 75 " |
| Fourth Grade, from 5 to 8 years' service | 65 " |

11. Allowances at the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated before:—

(a) For independence of charge Rs. 10 per mensem.

(b) For residence or unhealthiness of locality and degree of privation in certain special localities at 10 per cent. on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(c) For each day in addition to those of substantive appointments, on charge of a Civil, Civil or Military Police Hospital, Lock up, Refractory, recognized Meteorological Observatory, etc., Rs. 10 per mensem.

(d) For the examination and passing of cattle for slaughter or for the supervision of vaccination in unpopulated and notified areas, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem.

(e) As Superintendent of a fourth or third class Jail (these are at present four each charges) Rs. 50 or Rs. 70 per mensem.

(f) While acting as whole-time Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given in compensation for loss of private practice:—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 50 per mensem and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 15 per mensem. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per mensem.

(b) Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 150 annually for special care and attendance to inmates of jail.

* The officers before whom the heads of entry may be accepted are mentioned at the end of the form of application.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to junior positions.

(vii) An allowance of Rs. 36 per mensem will be granted to Sub-Assistant Sergeants who are absent from their own headquarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(viii) An allowance of seven shillings a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Sergeants who are solely employed on police duty.

12. Promotion awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by selection to the second grade provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in the first, and service is acquired, the number in the two classes of the second grade being limited respectively to 50 and 5 per cent. of the total strength. Failure to pass a promotion examination results duty of promotion till date on which the examination is passed. Non-Burmese Medical Subordinates receive no grade promotion and obtain no increment of pay until they have passed in the Burmese language by the literary standard, and on failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

13. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

14. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned:

(1) Scholarship holders are appointed as Sub-Assistant Sergeants and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 55, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examination.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding six weeks on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to each Sub-Assistant Sergeant with effect from the date of passing their final examination.

Under no circumstances shall this leave be accumulated. They should report themselves at the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, Rangoon, at least a week before the expiry of this leave so that they may be able to join the appointments at the stations to which they may be posted within this period.

(3) Sub-Assistant Sergeants are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 55 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the first examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 1694 of the Civil Service Regulations. No travelling allowance will be granted to Sub-Assistant Sergeants on assignment or on otherwise quitting the service. When proceeding on leave or medical certificate by itself and not in combination with privilege leave cost of free passage to themselves and their families from place of last duty to their homes in India will be given on reaching their destination.

15. Before a candidate is appointed a sub-assistant sergeant he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will in accordance with condition (B) of rule 6 enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School, or in the event of failure to finish No. 1, 2, 3.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Medical-Burma Medical pupils"
to be filled on the 15th May 1913

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Current address of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Age.
7. List of books.
8. Examination passed with date and page of the *First B. Sc. degree* from which the candidate's name.
9. Present address in full.
10. Exam at which candidate desires to be examined.
11. The vernacular language in which he is capable of writing in shorthand.
12. Has the candidate previously received the certificate * required in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the notice?

* The following papers should be attached to the application—

- (1) A letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Rangoon, dated 1st May 1913.
- (2) A certificate of admission.
- (3) A certificate of payment. Exam, age, residence and personal notes signed by a Government Medical Officer.
- (4) A certificate of having passed the preliminary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, and
- (5) A query form completed before a Talukdar, a Sub-Inspector, a Village Headman, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of identification, should bear date of appointment.

Date and date of application.

Signature of candidate

A.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or returned for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th February 1913.

G. SANKARAN,
Secretary.

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, INDIA.**

Notice is hereby given that the examinations will be conducted for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, India.

1. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into Medical School, *i.e.*, on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Indians of respectable position, and testimonials of age, residence, personal marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, as well as testimonials of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward orders recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may complete for the Indian Military School when under the same conditions except that in this case the maximum age limit is extended to 25 years.

2. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers.

3. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination at the Madras University or who hold completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates will be eligible to compete; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a reference will be made by the Surgeon-General. Students who have been debarred from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

4. If the number of applicants exceed ten, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer in command of the medical store.

5. The examination will be held on **TUESDAY, THE 18TH MAY NEXT**, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper in Translation from English into the candidate's mother-tongue.

6. Applications for admission to the examination made by or in manuscript in the form prescribed in the notice and accompanied with the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, *not* before the 1st APRIL NEXT. Each application must be accompanied "Application for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pupils," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 100 has been paid into a Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications.

7. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Pupils." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Bangalore, on the 1st or 2nd JUNE NEXT. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend assumes a security bond on his behalf. Before his admission, undertaking to fulfill in the State the cost of the pupil's education, if the latter is not, on completion of the course, exempted from the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed, to indemnify the Government for the cost of the Medical School he may be posted to for training.

8. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diplomas until the close of their service. An Indian Military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the practical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates in which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

9. Selected candidates will undergo a subordinate training for four years, after which period, if required qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after designation, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Medicine and Dental Work.

10. One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failure in examinations as detailed below: 10 marks are also allotted for drill and 20 for sports; and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will then help in determining his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Twenty marks for Indian in two subjects of the first year's course; 22 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subject of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

11. Indian Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for writing, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 3 a month throughout the whole course with the 10 marks extra for English qualifications. Instead of a stipend, well-advantaged Indian Military pupils will receive their regular pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be exempted in their equipment while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department hospitals. Those not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military pupils will receive the housing on duty. They will be given an initial 100 marks at Rs. 10 an estimate to the Medical School and 20 marks to enable them to obtain khaki drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

12. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless prevented by physical inability from doing so. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry

of this period, they must retake Rs. 100. During years, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

14. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to be—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals (for followers of British corps), native troops, ammunition and followers' hospitals and dispensaries with the authorized strength of 20 per cent. plus a special reserve of 10 for Burma.

(b) Civil appointments—Salubrious Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Veterinary Department, Ambulance Companies and dispensaries with the authorized strength of 20 per cent.

15. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes—

| <i>Native Officers.</i> | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. { First class with the relative rank of Subedar
Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar |
| <i>Native Warrant Officer.</i> | |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. { First class.
Second class.
Third class. |

16. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Subedar, Rai, Rai Bahadur, etc., as the order of British India is given to them as well as to non-commissioned Native officers.

17. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent. on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

18. The monthly rates of pay will be—

| <i>Native Officers.</i> | | Pay of
Rs. | Pay of to
English
qualification. |
|--------------------------------|----|---------------|--|
| Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 20. | 20. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 16. | 16. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 12. | 12. |
| <i>Native Warrant Officer.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 10. | 10. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 8. | 8. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 6. | 6. |

19. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camp or en route and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|
| Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 15. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 10. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 5. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 3. |

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field allowance and free ration (or compensation in lieu of ration).

21. Any loan, home, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

22. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, lodging money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for Jemadars. The uniform of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department as provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their clothing allowance. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest arsenal and uniform or the materials from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

23. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted thirty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thirty days' monthly leave (or equivalent number, if travelled on account of active service or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical certificate, for each five years' service, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Those accompanying Native Units on Colonial Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in lieu of 60 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarking and a similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

24. Compensation for decrease of paymaster under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

25. Gratuity leave when authorized will be paid at the following monthly rates:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|
| Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 15. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 10. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 5. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | .. | 3. |

26. Compensation for leave will be granted at one and a half months' pay exceeding the allowance for English qualifications.

27. Before he can be promoted to a superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of five years in each of the lower grades.

20. Second and Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examinations and good conduct.

21. The promotion of First class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to First class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by articles for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their medical and gun/chemistry.

22. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Pupils.

23. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years. Service on war duty will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon detached by a Medical Board to be sent for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of cashed pension:—

After 25 years' service—One half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

After 15 and below 25 years' service— $\frac{2}{5}$ th for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

Under 15 years' service—Quotient of one month's emolument for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualifications received immediately previous to attachment.

25. If entitled on account of incapacity or irregular habits, he will be entitled to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

26. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon invalided on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 25 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 15 and below 25 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 15 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay during his service.

27. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is entitled on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or, on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

28. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

29. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subadar of Infantry.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Junior of Infantry.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Havildar.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Indian Military Pupils" to be held on the 25th May 1913.

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.

2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.

3. Father's rank and occupation.

4. Name and religion of candidate.

5. Present age of candidate in full date of birth—

Day—

Month of birth—

6. Exact age of the candidate occupying the middle age position in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(How the candidate should uniformly state such connections in his parent.)

7. Present address in full.

8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.

9. The secondary language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

10. Whether candidate has studied the arithmetic required in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the notice.

* If the applicant is a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name".

† The following papers should be attached to the application:—

(1) A temporary receipt, for Rs. 40.

(2) A certificate of character.

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, and.

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

The certificate of health, which should show marks of vaccination, should have date of application.

Station and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be entered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or returned for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Order of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th February 1913

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that twenty-six candidates will be entertained for training in medical schools in connection with the Civil Medical Subordinate Department, Port-Saïd-Suez Region.

1. Candidates must not be below fifteen on the 31st December preceding the date of admission nor above sixteen years of age on date of admission into the Medical School (i.e., on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age. Candidates, previous to admission, must be physically fit for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Branch or of the Indian Establishment.

2. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Indian University or held completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General.

3. If the number of applicants exceed twenty-six, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Indian Presidency where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

4. The examination will be held on THURSDAY, THE 11th MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—first a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

5. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 1st APRIL 1915. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the examination for Civil Medical Paydars", and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 100 has been paid into Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be recovered from a subsequent examination. The application should also be accompanied by a security bond* executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the national pupil will join the Medical School as ordered and complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement if required by Government. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications.

6. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Paydars". They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bombay, Vellore, or Madras, as ordered, on 1st JULY NEXT.

7. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 2 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination if deemed qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the aforementioned salary corresponding to their seniority passing the periodical examinations in one of the first two promotions.—

| | Per. | Charges |
|--|------|--|
| 25. | | |
| Under five years' service (Fourth Grade) | 40 | Rs. 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when service is actually done, etc. |
| From five to ten years' service (Third Grade) | 40 | |
| From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade) | 50 | |
| From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade) | 60 | |
| Senior Grade, Second class | 70 | |
| Do. First class | 80 | |

An allowance for home-stay will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem in the First and Second Grades and at Rs. 3 per mensem in the third, irrespective of whether or not they have metrical appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the condition (1) that the rated quarters meet with the approval of the District Surgeon, Madras, or of the Local Board President or Managing Chairman, in the medical and (2) that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in every case certifies to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

8. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncommissioned Civil Service.

9. Selected candidates will be bound by stipulation of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

10. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty elsewhere Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

11. Intending candidates may obtain a form of security bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

*This office before which the bond of security may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Civil Medical pupils" to be held on the 11th May 1913.

1. Candidate's name and his or her village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Date and village of residence.
5. Present state of health with date of birth—
Age—
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the notification in the Notification Examination of the Madras University in the supplementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[Give the date of the receipt of the notification and the date of the receipt of the notification.]
7. Present residence of the candidate, with date of birth.
8. Name of the candidate's father, with date of birth.
9. Name of the candidate's mother, with date of birth.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificate of registration in paragraph 3 and 4 of the notice.

* If the applicant is a Christian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name".

† The fee for the application should be attached to the application—

- (a) A receipt for Rs. 4.
- (b) A certificate of the receipt.
- (c) A certificate of the receipt.
- (d) A certificate of the receipt.
- (e) A certificate of the receipt.
- (f) A certificate of the receipt.
- (g) A certificate of the receipt.
- (h) A certificate of the receipt.
- (i) A certificate of the receipt.
- (j) A certificate of the receipt.
- (k) A certificate of the receipt.
- (l) A certificate of the receipt.
- (m) A certificate of the receipt.
- (n) A certificate of the receipt.
- (o) A certificate of the receipt.
- (p) A certificate of the receipt.
- (q) A certificate of the receipt.
- (r) A certificate of the receipt.
- (s) A certificate of the receipt.
- (t) A certificate of the receipt.
- (u) A certificate of the receipt.
- (v) A certificate of the receipt.
- (w) A certificate of the receipt.
- (x) A certificate of the receipt.
- (y) A certificate of the receipt.
- (z) A certificate of the receipt.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of disfigurement, should have date of application.

Station and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application has not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent application.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Chief for Civil Examinations,
Madras, 10th February 1913.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION—APRIL 1913.

Civil and Practical Examination.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations for the second subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, names, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendent of the Madras Examination Commission.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Civil and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is notified first against the subjects brought up by them, so that special arrangements may be made for their examination. The particular subjects and places for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work, and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below—

[N.B.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

| Days and date. | Subjects. | Grade of examination. | Hours of examination. | Place of examination. | Examiners. |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. | | | | | |
| (1) For Railway, Transport, Marine and Marine Engineering. | | | | | |
| <i>(a) Madras.</i> | | | | | |
| Thursday,
April. | Hydraulics and Long-range water. | Elementary. | 4-11 a.m. | College of Engineering, Chenchery, Madras. | Mr. W. G. Madhaviah (a) and Mr. G. V. Jones. |
| | Do | Intermediate. | 4-11 a.m. | Do. | Mr. W. H. Jones (a) and Mr. G. Madhaviah. |
| | Bridge-work. | Elementary. | 4-11 a.m. | Do. | Mr. C. L. T. G. (b) and Mr. W. G. Madhaviah. |
| | Do. | Intermediate. | 4-11 a.m. | Do. | Do. |
| | Applied Mechanics. | Elementary. | 4-11 a.m. | Do. | Mr. W. H. Jones (a) and Mr. C. L. T. G. (b). |
| <i>(b) Chenchery, Madras.</i> | | | | | |
| Friday,
April. | Hydraulics and Long-range water. | Elementary. | 4-11 a.m. | College of Engineering, Chenchery, Madras. | Mr. W. G. Madhaviah (a) and Mr. G. V. Jones. |
| | Do | Intermediate. | 4-11 a.m. | Do. | Mr. W. H. Jones (a) and Mr. G. Madhaviah. |

(a) Chenchery, Madras.

(b) Chenchery, Madras.

| Days with date | Subjects. | Grade of examination | Order of examination of translation | Time of examination | Place of examination. | Examiners. |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|

1.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.
(1) THE HULLERY, THURSTON, VILLAGE AND MARINE CANNERY—cont.

At Hullery—cont.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1913 | | Building Methods and Details. | Elementary. | 5-10 a.m. | 32 | College Engineering, Cayman, Malaya. | Mr G. L. T. Griffiths (Chairman) and Mr. W. O. Malcomson. |
| Friday, April | 8h | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 18 | Do. | Mr. W. G. Malcomson (a) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths. |
| | | Do | Advanced | 5-10 a.m. | 3 | Do. | Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths (a) and Mr. W. G. Malcomson. |
| Saturday, April | 10h | Surveying and Levelling. | Elementary | 5-10 a.m. | 7 | Do. | Mr. W. G. Malcomson (a) and Mr. W. O. Jones. |
| | | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 32 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (Chairman) and Mr. V. G. Malcomson. |
| | | Mechanics Construction .. | Elementary. | 5-10 a.m. | 7 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (a) and Mr. H. E. Jones. |
| | | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 4 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (a) and Mr. W. O. Jones. |
| Thursday, April | 10h | Steam and Gas Engines. | Elementary. | 5-10 a.m. | 11 | Do. | Do. |
| | | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 3 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (a) and Mr. H. E. Jones. |
| Friday, April | 12h | Electricity and Book-keeping | Elementary. | 5-10 a.m. | 27 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (a) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths. |
| | | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 14 | Do. | Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths (Chairman) and Mr. W. O. Jones. |
| Saturday, April | 10h | Navigation .. | Elementary. | 5-10 a.m. | 40 | Do. | Mr. H. E. Jones (a) and Mr. W. O. Jones. |
| | | Do | Intermediate | 5-10 a.m. | 7 | Do. | Mr. W. O. Jones (a) and Mr. H. E. Jones. |
| ... | | Geography .. | Elementary. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| ... | | Physics and ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| ... | | Do | Intermediate | ... | 4 | ... | ... |

(a) Cayman, Malaya.

(b) Cayman, Malaya.

(c) Cayman, Malaya.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Malaya, 22nd March 1913.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1913.

Candidates for the coming Government Technical Examinations are advised that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or angles and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling* (Advanced grade only) will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in *Geography*, *Editor's work* and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in *Book-keeping*, *Commercial Geography*, *Shorthand* and *Type-writing* will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, compass, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects called "Common" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for this purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, gives out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them laid most strictly clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them so, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF THEM AND PLACES, ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED

NOTE.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 a.m., and in the afternoon at 2 p.m., except in the case of the examination in the 19th and 20th April, in which the arrangement is different as shown in the table below.

(The figures under the letters E, L, S and A in the third column show the location of the question papers for the respective grades.)

| Days | Time | Subjects |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| 19th. | | |
| Friday, 19th April | 7 a.m. (4) | Surveying and Levelling (E L A 2) |
| | 11 a.m. (4) | Machine Drawing (E L A 2) |
| | 12.30 a.m. (4) | Type-writing (E L A 2) |
| Saturday, 20th April | 7 a.m. (4) | Surveying and Levelling (A L) |
| | 9 a.m. (4) | Applied Mechanics (A L) |
| | 10.45 a.m. (4) | Type-writing (L) |
| | 1.15 p.m. (4) | Type-writing (L) |
| Monday, 22nd April | Forenoon | Applied Mechanics (E L A 1); Practical Telegraphy (E L A 1); Photography (L); Shortland (L)—note time-table on the next page. |
| | Afternoon | Applied Mechanics (L E A 1); Practical Telegraphy (L E A 1); Shortland (E)—note time-table on the next page. |
| Tuesday, 23rd April | Forenoon | Mathew and Book-binding (E L); East (L); Shortland (L)—note time-table on the next page. |
| | Afternoon | Navigation (E L); Light (L); Shortland (L)—note time-table on the next page. |
| Wednesday, 24th April | Forenoon | Spinning and Looming Works (E L A 1); Carpentry (L); Book-binding (E L A 1); Electricity and Magnetism (E L A 1) |
| | Afternoon | Spinning and Looming Works (E L A 1); Miller's work (L); Book-binding (L A); Electricity and Magnetism (A); Organic Chemistry (L A) |
| Thursday, 25th April | Forenoon | Building Materials and Construction (E L A 2); Machine Construction (E L A); Inorganic Chemistry (E L A A); Tithens (L); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E L A). |
| | Afternoon | Building Materials and Construction (L A); Machine Construction (E L); Inorganic Chemistry (A); Physiology (E L); Theory and Practice of Commerce (L A) |
| Friday, 26th April | Forenoon | Building Materials and Construction (A L); Practical Frame and Bolt Geometry (E L A); Electric Lighting and Thermodynamics of Power (L A); Agriculture (E L); Book-binding (E L) |
| | Afternoon | Building/Drawing and Estimating (E L A 2); Practical Frame and Bolt Geometry (A L); Steam and the Steam engine (E L A); Electric Lighting and Thermodynamics of Power (L A); Miller (E L A); Economic Technology (L); Commercial Geography (A) |

E = Forenoon

L = Late-afternoon

A = Afternoon

E = Evening

+ Special paper.

† Special paper continued.

‡ The same paper continued.

§ First paper.

(4) Hour of commencement of examination.

NOTE.—The candidates in Type-writing, standing after this time will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination will not yet have begun and after 10 minutes from that time. The Forenoon, Late-afternoon and Afternoon examinations in the subject will commence at 7.00 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in the subject.

NOTE.—The date and hour fixed for the Elementary examination in Geography and for Miller's work and for the examination in Practical Chemistry, Special Laboratory course and Practical Drawing will be notified separately along with it which are fixed for the Oral and Practical examination in the other subjects.

| Days | Time | Subjects |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| MON. | Morning .. | Building-Drawing and Estimating (P. 1) A(1), Steam and the Steam engine (C. I. A. 1); Marine-Mechanics (A. 1, 2), Metallurgy (A), Biology (1), General Biology (1), Hygiene (1), Marine Molluscs (1), Botany (1); Veterinary Science (K. 1)—First stage or Third stage; |
| Wednesday, 26th April | Afternoon .. | Commercial Geography (1, 2, 3); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (1, 2); Building-Drawing and Estimating (P. 1, 2); Steam and the Steam engine (A. 1), Metallurgy (A. 1), Zoology (1), Animal Physiology (K. 1); Veterinary Science (K. 1)—Second stage or Third stage; Commercial Geography (B. I. A. 1); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (1). |

K. in Elementary 1. in Intermediate 2. in Advanced 3. in Spanish
 1. The exam paper continued. 2. First paper 3. First paper continued.

This—The fees and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Engine work and for the examination in Technical Drawing, Special Laboratory papers and Practical Drawing will be noticed separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND EXAMINATIONS.

| Hour. | Grade. | Paper. | Subject. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Monday, 25th April 1913 | | | |
| 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. | Advanced .. | First paper .. | Statistics |
| 12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. | Do .. | Do .. | Transcription of the same |
| 1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. | Examiner .. | Do .. | Reading |
| 2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. | Do .. | Do .. | Transcription of the same. |
| 3.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. | Do .. | Second paper .. | Paper as previous. |
| Tuesday, 26th April 1913. | | | |
| 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. | Intermediate .. | First paper .. | Statistics |
| 12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. | Do .. | Do .. | Transcription of the same. |
| 1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. | Advanced .. | Second paper .. | Statistics and Dictation of notes |
| 2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. | Do .. | Do .. | Do. |
| 3.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. | Advanced .. | Third paper .. | Statistics. |
| 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. | Do .. | Do .. | Confidential of the same. |
| 5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. | Intermediate .. | Do .. | Paper as previous. |

Attention is drawn to the following rules—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn clean.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day and the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without first giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the consequences reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had assistance in preparation of any kind, is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be detained from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; and, under the control of the Commissioner, he is entitled for any reason whatever as to the truthfulness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner as may be seen at the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his reasons or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. No candidate will, in any manner be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, clock, book, ruled sheet, manuscript or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the measures reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and how such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

8. Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any time other than the one in which they ought to have appeared according to the times published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published.

In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

8. A candidate having completed his paper will not leave his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will permit the same remark, but will sit in or return to his place.

9. Any manuscript, or any work in Copywriting, Fitter's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The manuscripts and drawings should be attached or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in two, lengthwise (not crosswise (i.e. four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written on the top of the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

10. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

11. Candidates are forbidden to use up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spilt ink, etc." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 14th March 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1913.

L.—NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the Madras are informed that a copy of the schedule for will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the actual date and in it they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendent of the Written Examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents of the various technical stations are given below:—

| Station. | Chief Superintendent. |
|----------------|---|
| Amalapuram .. | Headmaster, Royal High School, Amalapuram. |
| Bangalore .. | Headmaster, R. B. & N. C. High School, Bangalore. |
| Barrack .. | Headmaster, Royal High School, Barrack. |
| Bellary .. | Headmaster, Memorial High School, Bellary. |
| Berhampore .. | M. B. B. High School, Berhampore. |
| Bombay .. | C. B. S. High School, Bombay. |
| Calcutta .. | Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calcutta. |
| Chennai .. | Headmaster, Memorial High School, Chennai. |
| Coimbatore .. | Principal, P. B. College, Coimbatore. |
| Cuttack .. | Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Cuttack. |
| Dacca .. | Headmaster, Panchajanya High School, Dacca. |
| Dindigul .. | Headmaster, Town High School, Dindigul, M.T. |
| Ernakulam .. | Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam. |
| Guntur .. | Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur. |
| Kanchipuram .. | Principal, Government College, Kanchipuram. |
| Kanpur .. | Headmaster, Government Training School, Kanpur. |
| Katoolia .. | Principal, Brooks' Memorial School, Katoolia. |
| Madras .. | Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madras. |

J.R.—The examinations at Madras will be held at the local Taluk College.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mangalore .. | M.R. B. K. Dargahulla Rao Aiyangar, B.A., L.B., School Auditor and Government College, Mangalore. |
| Madras .. | Headmaster, Royal High School, Madras. |
| Mysore .. | M.R. B. K. G. Srinivas Aiyangar, B.A., L.B., Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore. |

J.S.—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the Government Normal School, Mysore.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Madras .. | Superintendent, Art Technical School, Madras. |
| Palghat .. | Principal, Victoria College, Palghat. |
| Pondicherry .. | Headmaster, A. E. L. M. High School, Pondicherry. |
| Rajahmundry .. | Principal, Government Training School, Rajahmundry. |
| Secunderabad .. | Headmaster, Technical High School, Secunderabad. |
| Salem .. | Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem. |
| Tanjore .. | Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore. |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | Principal, Hindu College, Tiruchirappalli. |
| Tirunelveli .. | Headmaster, R. E. L. M. High School, Tirunelveli. |
| Triplicane .. | Principal, S. J. C. College, Triplicane. |
| Tyngady .. | Headmaster, Fisher High School, Tyngady. |
| Vellore .. | Principal, Vellore College, Vellore. |
| Vizagapatnam .. | Principal, Mrs. A. T. Srinivasam College, Vizagapatnam. |

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will estimate time to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (through the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent bears no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely as *gentle*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar allowance will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No time can and, be given to candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Over. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

COMMUNICADA.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(Branch VII—English Language and Literature).

In the list of text-books for the above examination of 1912 printed on page 160 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1912:—

For "Scott's Anglo-Saxon Reader, etc.," read "Scott's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition I. II, IV, V THIS, IX, X, XI, XV, XVI, XX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXI, XXXI, XXXI, XXXI, XXXI."

2. In the list of text-books for the above examination of 1912 and 1913 printed on pages 167 and 491 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1912:—

(A) *For "Old English—Barnwell House 1 to 1908," read "Old English—Barnwell House 1 to 1912."*

(B) *For "Middle English Reader—Knox, etc.," read "Middle English Reader—Knox—Part I A and B. Part II A and B. Part III A and B. Part IV A and B. The Owl and the Nightingale (Barnes Lecture Series. Heath & Co., Ld.)"*

(By order.)

Secret. House, 12th March 1912.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1912.

In the list of text-books in Latin prescribed for the above examination and printed at page 363 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1912:—

For "Cicero—Philippic II" read "Cicero—Tusculan Disputations."

(By order.)

Secret. House, 28th March 1912.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBakonam COLLEGE IN JULY 1912.

A very high standard of Proficiency in English will inevitably be required.

Students proposing to take *Terminar Composition* under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in *Terminar Composition* under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (I) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics and (iii) Chemistry, and the candidate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (II) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a history subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal as to be made not later than the 15th June 1912:—

- (a) Name in full (with his correct address).
- (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with pass.
- (c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
- (d) Subjects in Group (II) which the applicant wishes to take.
- (e) Whether he proposes to select *Terminar Composition* or *Scripted Translation*.

5. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (a) will be provided:—

- (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
- (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
- (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
- (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

6. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post-card. No other form of reply will be sent.

7. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's Office. The last day fixed for selection will be June 15.

8. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 28th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College between the 28th June and 4th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

9. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 28th June to the address given in his application.

10. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kanchikottam or is not a resident of the Victoria Palace Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of or residents in Kanchikottam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

18th March 1915.

J. A. YATES,
Principal, Kanchikottam College.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, APRIL, 1915.

The following are the text-books prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grade:—

MALAYALAM.

From—"Dharmapada Charithra" by C. Gopala Menon, B.A. Madras University Readers, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 10.

Poetry—Panchatantra—Parties I. Textbook. Tamil Madras Book and Treat Dispensary, Bangalore. Price, Rs. 15.

GRANTHA.

Poetry—Naimajarai, Parts I and II, by N. Nannaimachari, M.A., of Mysore. Price, about Rs. 8.

From:—(1) Kavyasudha Gadya Sangraha by M. Sanku desai, Bangalore. Price, Rs. 5. (2) Upanishad Manjari by T. Vengka (Bharadwaja & Co., Madras). Price, Rs. 5.

GUJATI.

—Nishtha Varanashri Sahitya Prasanga. New Code Literature series is Uddes, by Rai Madhobdas Rao Sahasrab, Meerut. Meerutian & Co. Price, Rs. 7.

TAMIL.

From:—Nishi Chandra (Sastri) by K. Yerrasingam Pillai. Price, Rs. 4. Kanyasa Manjari, Part I, by Chidambaram Lakshminarasimham. Price, Rs. 15.

Poetry—Kanchalapahyanam from Bhagavatham by Peruman, Meera, Varaha Ramasudhastana & notes, Kanchikottam and Pajjisham, 191, Esplanade Row, Madras.

URDU.

From:—Bazm-e-Nash. Price, Rs. 5. Can be had from local bookshells or from Mohi-ud-Din Press, Lahore.

Poetry—Majma-ul-Bihar (ed. from Majma-ul-Bihar). Price, Rs. 5 for this part alone. Can be had from local bookshells in Madras.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 21st March 1915.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S TEST.

Candidates for the coming Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test are informed that they may bring up the solution of 1909-15 for answering questions on "Educational Statistics."

A. C. PRANATHANATHA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, and
President of the Board of Examiners
for Sub-Assistant and Inspectors' Tests.

Madras, S.W., 25th March 1915.

NOTICE.

The *Venueholder* Teaching department of the Presidency Training School, Egmore, has been transferred to the Government Girls' Secondary School, Triplicane. All communications should, in future, be addressed to the Headmistress of the Triplicane School.

Office of the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Office,
Camp Bazaar, 15th March 1913.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Office.

VACANCIES.

Advertisements are invited from candidates holding *Trained Teachers' Certificate of the secondary grade* who have passed Matriculation for the post of the *Third Assistant, Board Incomplete secondary school, Elumathali, Tiruppur district*, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

The applicants should state in their applications their age and previous service as teachers.

Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Tiruppur, 23 March 1913.

V. VARASEMHAIAH,
Asst. Insp. of Schools, Tiruppur.

Advertisements are invited from persons who have passed either the *First-in-Arts Examination or the Intermediate Examination-in-Arts* for the post of *Lecturer, Teachers' College, Suddagol, setting from 25th July 1913 to 15th April 1914*. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 35-3-40.

Applications, which should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than the 15th April 1913, should contain information on the following points:—

(1) Name in full; (2) Age; (3) Gained education qualifications; (4) If already employed in a Government office, designation and salary of the appointment held; (5) Total service, if in Government employment.

The selected candidate will have to join duty on Saturday, 15th July 1913.

Teachers' College, Suddagol,
15th March 1913.

H. B. DUNCAN,
Principal.



Published by Authority

Me. 23.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1963.

[Figure 3 and 4 are not visible in the provided image, but they would typically show the spatial distribution of the variables being analyzed.]

Part 33.—Miscellaneous Modifications.

CONTENTS

| DESCRIPTION, STATE OF ADOPTION, ETC.— | 1938 | DESCRIPTION— |
|--|---------|--|
| Salisbury, Board of Trustees, Trusts, Public Works and Welfare | 400-408 | Abstract of Bureau Report for the week ending Dec. 18, 1938 |
| REVENUES— | | |
| General | 411 | Prescripts and Tables of Taxes and Duties under the Customs (Congo) Act, 1934 (English), (French), (Swedish) and (Dutch) |
| Income | 412 | Malaya Post Table |
| Transportation | 413 | Malaya Post Table |
| Excise Taxes | 414 | Malaya Post Table |
| Customs | 415 | Monthly and Annual Exports Table of the Malaya Free-Trade Area for the year 1937 |
| Official Administration | 416 | Table of Salaries, Wages and Pensions in the Malaya Free-Trade Area for the month of February 1938 |
| Taxes | 417 | |
| Public Administration | 418 | |

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Jernigan et al.

Examination.—In Item 11 of Notification No. 19, dated 15th February 1911, published at page 423 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th March 1911, for "Tadepalli Venkata Narayanaiah" and "Tadepalli Venkata Narayanaiah."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd March 1905.

H. D. O. SMITH,
Secretary

BOARD OF REVENUE

Local Revenue

Leave.—Under article 163 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board of Revenue has granted privilege leave to Muhammad Buzalbak Sahib Sahwaj, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Bahari, for the month from 15th April 1915 or from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai. 29th March 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary

Sales, Annual and Overseas Department.

Transfer.—Mr. Cecil James Barton, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Calicut division to the Gurgaon Circle, and Mr. Eric John Ashton MacMillan, Assistant Inspector, transferred. To join immediately on relief.

M.R. By. Chennamangal Vethanaga Sastriar, *Apprenticeship Alpine, Acting Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Subhill to the Cologanpet Circle. To join immediately on relief.

Three months leave of absence ordered in Board's Notification, dated 1st February 1913, published on page 524, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th February 1913.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Chapack, 25th March 1913.

Appointments and Postings.—Mr. Patrick F. Brennan, an applicant, is appointed as Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub-division, and posted to the Madras Depot Circle, viz. M.R. By. Vengalathur, *Apprenticeship Surveying Alpine, Acting Assistant Inspector*, reverted. To join on 1st April 1913.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Chapack, 25th March 1913.

Appointments.—M.R. By. Thiruvalluvar Vethanaga Chann, *Revenue Assistant Inspector, Sub-Inspector, First Grade*, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Coimbatore District Circle No. I (Puducherry Railway Depot), viz. M.R. By. Thiruvalluvar Rajagopal Chann, *Assistant Inspector*, granted leave.

Leave.—Under article 187 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Thiruvalluvar Rajagopal Chann, *Assistant Inspector*, is granted privilege leave for three months from 21st April 1913 or date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Chapack, 25th March 1913.

H. H. S. M. TYLES,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Postings.—K. Kumbhar, *Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, and ten pany Ranger, Sixth Grade*, to be Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 15th March 1913.

Coimbatore, 15th March 1913.

Extension of Leave.—The sanctioned leave for six months granted to G. P. Gurudacharya Mudaliar in this office under Order No. 124, dated 15th November 1912, is extended by leave on medical certificate under article 228 of the Civil Service Regulations for six months.

Coimbatore, 15th March 1913.

F. A. LONGER,
Governor of Forests, Western Circle.

Leave.—Mr. K. T. Sanjiv, *Ranger, Sixth Grade, Kurnool East*, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from or after 15th April 1913.

25th March 1913.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Governor of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 228 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Kallidachariy Gangabhai, *Alpine Lakshminarayana Ayer, Overseer, First Grade*, is granted, with effect from the 15th February 1913, leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the two months' leave granted in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1913.

Leave.—The grant of two months' leave on medical certificate to M.R. By. Kallidachariy Gangabhai, *Alpine Lakshminarayana Ayer, Overseer, First Grade*, notified in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1913, takes effect from the 15th December instead of from the 15th December 1912.

The promotion of M.R. By. Mahalingamswamy Ayer, *Surveying Alpine Nayanaswami Ayer*, from Overseer, Second Grade, permanent, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary, notified in page No. 11 on page 81 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th February 1913, takes effect from the 15th December instead of from the 15th December 1912.

Port St. George, 26th March 1913.

With effect from 25th January 1913.

Postings.—M.R. By. Ramaswamy Prathapabhai, *Alpine, from Superintendent, Second Grade, temporary*, to Superintendent, Second Grade, sub-division.

Port St. George, 25th March 1913.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Transfer.—M.R. By. T. R. Ramaswami, *Alpine, Temporary Upper Subaltern*, is transferred from the Coimbatore to the Godavari Commandment Division.

2. This order carries with it sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

Vizagapatam, 24th March 1913.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 245(a) and 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, (Mr W. D. Leffmann, Assistant Superintending, Tark Pumping station, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th April 1913, with permission to avail himself of the two gazetted holidays, the 6th and 7th April 1913.

Bombay, 26th March 1913.

Posting.—M.R. By. D. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is posted for charge of the Marayur sub-division, Greater division, viz. H.R. By. E. Krishnaswamy Nayudu granted privilege leave for one month.

M.R. By. M. R. Ganeshi Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is, on relief in the Kutch Eastern division, posted to the Greater division for charge of the Palnad sub-division.

M.R. By. C. S. Subramaniam Aiyar, Supervisor, First Grade, will, on relief by Supervisor M. R. Ganeshi Aiyar, report himself for duty to the office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, temporarily as Personal Assistant in Drawing Branch.

Bombay, 26th March 1913.

C. HILDERED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Posting.—M.R. By. K. Panchasanyam Pillai Aiyar, S.A., A.S., Assistant Engineer, transferred to III Circle in Chief Engineer's No. 2412 C., dated the 18th March 1913, is posted to Ponnasand sub-division of the Tark Reservation Scheme division, III Circle, to replace Conductor Meenay who is now proceeding on three months' privilege leave as medical certificate. To join as soon as possible.

Transfer.—M.R. By. V. K. Rajaganesan Aiyar, Supervisor, Chidambaram division, is transferred to Tark Reservation Scheme division, Anantapur, for charge of Hindapur sub-division, viz. Mr. F. G. L. CDR, Assistant Engineer, posted to the charge of Chidambaram division.

Posting.—Lieut. C. H. Brown, Temporary Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's No. 2254 C., dated the 16th March 1913, is re-posted to Chidambaram division for the charge of Chidambaram sub-division.

Pending the arrival of Lieut. C. H. Brown, M.R. By. S. Venkataswami Aiyar, Officer in charge of Chidambaram Town works, will hold charge of Chidambaram sub-division in addition to his own duties.

Bellary, 26th March 1913.

Leave.—Under article 245 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition, M.R. By. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Chidambaram division, is granted privilege leave for one month from 6th April 1913 or date of relief.

Bellary, 26th March 1913.

Leave.—Under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, Sub-Engineer, Tark Reservation Scheme division, III Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Bellary, 27th March 1913.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered:—

M.R. By. K. Venkataswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Nellore division to the Chingalapet division for the charge of the Corporation section.

To proceed forthwith and report himself for duty under the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mount.

Madras, 26th March 1913.

S. R. FRANKS,
Superintending Engineer, F Circle.

Transfer.—Mr. Cecil Gordon Cressel, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Superintending Engineer's office to the Tiruchirappalli division, for such duties as the Executive Engineer may assign to him.

26th March 1913.

S. S. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Posting.—M.R. By. S. Narayanasami Aiyar, Local Fund Officer, Arvi, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80 and posted to the III Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 214 S.C., dated 27th March 1913, is re-posted to the North Arcot division.

To report himself to the Executive Engineer, South Arcot division, Villupuram.

Madras, 26th March 1913.

C. W. WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. J. Selingeram Pillai, B.A., D.M.S., &c., is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days and fortnight in continuation thereof for one year, with monthly and sickness days from or after 15th May 1913.

Madras, 25th March 1913.

Posting.—Third-class Military Assistant Surgeon G. F. Duckworth, I.A.M.D., under orders to Civil Department, Madras, placed temporarily at the disposal of President, District Board, Vinayagadam, the Civil Assistant Surgeon G. L. Krishna Rao, I.M.S.

Madras, 25th March 1913.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Madhava Chari, M.B., on relief of plague inoculation duty, Chidambaram, on the 1st April 1913, is temporarily placed at the disposal of Christian, Municipal Council, Madurai, as Health Officer, Madurai, viz Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Krishnaswami, M.B., D.M.S., proposed to be granted a month's privilege leave.

(By order.)

W. C. GREY, Captain, I.M.S.,
By Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
With the Government of Madras.

Madras, 25th March 1913.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Patent Room, open 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., SATURDAY, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions for the guidance of inventors and others* are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price, 2 annas). These should be procured before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advises.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretability of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs, or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public domain; (3) to recommend any particular agency or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent office in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of such as the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to cancellation. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable in Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been sent. Cheques will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks* are not registered and medicines are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed specifications of applications*, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the Gazette of India. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 2 annas per copy and may be sent free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Alameda—R. C. Technical Institute.

Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.

Bombay—Patent Office.

Calcutta—Victoria Institute of Technology, Special.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.

Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Civil Engineering College, Aligarh.

Cantonment—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

Chennai—Office of the Commissioner, Revenue Division.

Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.

Dahlgren—Office of the Chief Commissioner.

Dhule—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Jalpaiguri.—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.

Lahore.—Punjab Public Library.

London.—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

Madras.—Record Office, Egmore.

Calcutta.—College of Engineering.

Mysore.—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.

Nagpur.—Victoria Technical Institute.

Penang.—College of Engineering.

Rangoon.—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

Rangoon.—Thames College.

Shalapur.—Office of the Collector.

Specifications of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1900) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Connaught House Road, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. Publications on sale at the Patent Office:—

| | Price. |
|---|---------------------|
| (a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1900 | Rs. s. p.
1 10 0 |
| (b) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1902 | 2 5 0 |
| (c) <i>Gazette of India</i> (Part VII) Weekly Notifications of the Patent Office | 2 1 0 |
| Annual subscription with postage | 2 0 0 |
| (d) Inventions (summarised) subject matter index 1900—1908 and chronological lists 1900—1908 | 1 0 0 |
| (e) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 | each 1 0 0 |
| (f) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) | 1 0 0 |
| (g) Patent Office Journal, 1912 | 1 0 0 |
| (h) Specifications of inventions | 2 5 0 |

Calcutta, 18th December 1912.

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

ADDRESSES ON COMMUNICATIONS.

In G.O. No. 258 of, dated 18th February 1912, the Madras and Cuddalore Sub-divisional charges, as far as Public Works Department is concerned, have been re-estimated, transferring Patnaichaluk from Cuddalore to Madras sub-division.

All communications, relating to the said work, should be addressed to the "Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Madras sub-division, Madras," with effect from 1st April 1912.

Madras, 27th March 1912.

R. W. FORMEY,
Executive Engineer, Cuddalore Division.

NOTICE.

The Government having purchased a motor motor ambulance car for use by the public in emergency to hospitals at the preliminary time of patients whose cases all urgently for treatment, the public are hereby informed that the car is now ready at the General Hospital that they may at any time both day and night utilize the car for the purpose mentioned. To regulate the system of working the car, the Government have prescribed certain rules which I have the pleasure of notifying below for general information.

Rules for the use of motor ambulance at the General Hospital approved by Government in G.O. No. 179 and 244, Public, dated 18th and 24th February 1912, respectively.

The motor ambulance will be kept at the General Hospital for the use of the public and is to be used for the convenience of the sick. Private practitioners may use the car to convey their sick patients to a hospital or private house. Applications for its use must be made to the Resident Medical Officer or in his absence from the hospital to the Assistant Surgeon on duty. The driver in charge of the car will be available at any time both day and night. A notice fee of Rs. 5 will be levied for the use of the car for persons within the municipal limits of Madras City and at Rs. 4 for journeys beyond them. In any case the car cannot be used outside a well-defined radius of the General Hospital. In the case of really indigent patients the Resident Medical Officer will have discretion in remitting the whole or any part of the prescribed fee. The ambulance should not unnecessarily be detained in any one place and will be absent from the hospital only for a definite period. A nurse shall wherever possible accompany the patient in the car when taken to or from the General Hospital.

Government General Hospital, Madras,
29th March 1912.
H-2

G. G. WEBSTER, M.D.,
As. Surgeon General Hospital.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 10th November 1912, treasure consisting of 20 silver coins bearing the impression of the Maharajah of the year 1182 (corresponding to the English year 1775) weighing about 54 (54 are ten each and 4 at half a tola each) 24g talas and valued at about Rs. 20 was found while digging in an old dwelling house of Applathi Khasak at Dhanabhapalapuram, Belgada taluk, Vingsapuram district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vingsapuram at his office at Vingsapuram on 1st May 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Vingsapuram Collector's Office,
25th December 1912.

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the information of all concerned that, on the 19th December 1912, the treasure mentioned below was found by Vaidik Sekhona, Raj of Kumboddi amam, Palghat taluk, Malabar district, while digging a tank in Vaidikpuzha of the above amam—

| Description of property. | Estimated value.
Rs. A. P. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Three white rupees of 1858 | 3 0 0 |
| Eighteen white rupees of 1840 | 18 0 0 |
| One half rupee of 1858 | 0 0 0 |
| Seven half rupees of 1840 | 3 0 0 |
| One bell metal chakram pot | 0 0 0 |

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 19th May 1913 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
24th January 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 26th day of October 1912 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued Rs. 80 were found in the back shed of Chennamali tank of Kottayam village, Kottayam taluk, North Arcot district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Vulture on the 26th day of July 1913 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

| Description of property. | Value.
Rs. A. P. |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Two circular gold pieces | 10 0 0 |
| 2. One circular gold piece (plain converted into bangles) | 10 0 0 |
| 3. One gold needle | 10 0 0 |
| 4. One gold needle about 5 inches in length | 10 0 0 |
| 5. Five silver bars (inferior metal) | 50 0 0 |

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vulture,
18th January 1913.

N. S. MARJORISANKS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 25th day of February 1913, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 10-5-0 was found in an earthen vessel in the house now belonging to Kumbha Chikkanan in the village of Anasapur in the Anasapur taluk, Anasapur district, Madras Presidency—

| Description of articles. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|----------------|
| Three rupee coins of 1860 | 3 0 0 |
| Thirteen Hyderabad rupee coins with Urdu inscriptions thereon | 13 0 0 |
| One silver coin of the size of a two anna piece | 0 2 0 |
| Total | 16 2 0 |

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anasapur at his office at Anasapur on 26th August 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Anasapur Collector's Office,
18th March 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Collector.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 13th July 1912 three gold mohurs of the value of Rs. 12 were found by searchers hired in the ground by the side of a back adjoining a Local Fund piece of proprietary Padagudi, Bantol taluk of the Madras district. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Guntur, at Guntur on 13th August 1913 to establish their claim to the same.

Guntur Collector's Office,
17th March 1913.

E. S. ELWIN,
Collector.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of a Warrant so directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby prohibit and give notice that a Sessions of Dyar and Foreman and General Court Delivery be held for Port Beal George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be held at the Court House of the Court at Madras commencing on Tuesday the 19th day of April ending the day thereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Port Beal George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent towns.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave.

M. A. KUDDOH RADHIA SARIE,
Sheriff of Madras.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1913.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 25th February 1913, published at page 592 and 424, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th February and 4th March 1913, in so far as the District Munsif's Court's sittings are concerned, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Beacoe will be closed from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 26th May 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from 12th May to 21st June 1913 as stated in the aforesaid notification.

District and Sessions Court, Beacoe,
Madras, 10th March 1913.

F. A. COLENDER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 5th day of May 1913 to Saturday the 5th day of July 1913, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Monday the 21st day of May 1913 to Saturday the 14th day of June 1913, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which the parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Calicut, 10th March 1913.

S. G. ROBERTS,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's Notice D. No. 2081, dated the 25th February 1913, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, the Nigeria, Oshosom, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 5th May 1913 to Friday the 4th July 1913 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment no plaint, petition, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by that Court.

District and Sessions Court, Calicut,
10th March 1913.

H. MURPHY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge and of the District Munsif, Cuddalore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 5th May 1913 to Saturday the 4th July 1913, both days inclusive, and that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli for six weeks from Monday the 5th May 1913 to Saturday the 14th June 1913, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—
(a) for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other documents, to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(b) for forwarding to the High Court records as regards, etc.;
(c) for the service and return of process received from the High Court; and
(d) for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore,
10th March 1913.

V. SUBRAMANYAM,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated the 25th March 1913, in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th March 1913, at page 594, the District Munsif's Court of Bellary will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 26th May 1913, both days inclusive, instead of for six weeks from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
10th March 1913.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification of the 19th February 1913, published on page 549, Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th February 1913, in so far as it relates to the District and Sessions Court of Kottai, it is hereby notified that it will be adjourned for the subsequent session for two months from Wednesday the 3rd day of April to Saturday the 31st day of May 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 2nd day of March to Saturday the 31st day of May 1913, both days inclusive, as stated in the aforesaid notification.

District and Sessions Court, Kottai,
25th March 1913.

E. V. ANANTAN NAIR,
District and Sessions Judge.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that whereas certain moveable properties belonging to the late Matha Medallier, who died intestate in Elvengood, Mauritius Island, on 21st July 1912, have been taken charge of by this Court, the heirs of the deceased, or any person entitled in the case, are required to attend before this Court, and substantiate their claims, either in person, or by a pleader of this Court, within ten years from this date, after which date, the properties will be sold and the proceeds applied to the credit of the deceased.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Mauritian,
16th March 1913.

P. S. SURESH AYYAR,
Temporary Subordinate Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 16th day of February 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts payable in their insolvency—

| Number. | Name of insolvent. | Date of discharge. |
|-------------|---|---------------------|
| 49 of 1912 | K. W. Vasuki Melumalai Swamik | 16th February 1913. |
| 121 of 1912 | P. Chelvanayak Mudali | Do. |
| 134 of 1912 | A. Chelvanayak Mudali | Do. |
| 218 of 1912 | Sata Krishnasami Chetty | Do. |
| 37 of 1913 | James Dutton (Jeph) | Do. |
| 48 of 1913 | Gulam Thiruvengadam Nair, Gulam Durrani Nair and Gulam Chinnaswami. | Do. |
| 51 of 1913 | T. Sappanayak Nair | Do. |

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
26th March 1913.

J. B. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 16th day of February 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act 13th Victoria, Chapter 21st, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules—

| Number. | Name of insolvent. | Date of discharge. |
|-------------|--|---------------------|
| 224 of 1913 | George Alexander Laroach and Adolphus Albert Laroach | 16th February 1913. |

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
26th March 1913.

J. B. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Alcot.

Tattaiyavelli Easwaran Mathayyan's sons Kanki of Manthapur amman

and down, Palghat taluk

Kannabai Mathayyan's son Thiruvikil Mathayyan Nair and his

others

Plaintiffs.

Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned petitioners Kanki has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 27th March 1913, that the Deputy Judge of this Court has been appointed as a Receiver, and that the creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible under the provisions of the Act.

District Judge's Court, Alcot,
26th March 1913.

A. V. KATHAVELU PILLAI,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Anantapur.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Machannal Palavan | Petitioner. |
| K. Peta Aiger and others | Opponents. |

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has been adjudged as insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 25th day of March 1911. The creditors should prove their debts by sending in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules to the Official Receiver at Tenali.

District Munsif's Court, Anantapur,
25th March 1911.

N SUNDARA AITAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sirmeswar.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Kondappa Nanyanagari | Petitioner. |
| Rajapetraya Nanyanagari and others | Opponents. |

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 29th February 1912; that all the creditors should prove their debts on or before 21st June 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Sirmeswar,
25th March 1912.

T V NARAYANAN,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chinnai.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Thangammal Kammayya, son of Sanyal, residing at Narayanaspetta | Petitioner (Debtor). |
| Ponnadai, Veluppa and Parakkal Arangan, both residing at Jagannadapuram near Narayanaspetta (plaintiffs in O.S. No. 148 of 1911 of this Court), Petitioner Estate of Narayanaspetta and Thammachan Jagannad | Creditor-petitioners (Creditors). |

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that on 18th day of March 1912 the petitioner above named was adjudged as insolvent.

Under rule 31-A of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, it is hereby notified that the respondent and the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Clerk as attached in Form 4 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

The petition has been fixed for the 22nd day of April 1912 for further hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Chinnai,
18th March 1912.

K. S. IANSEMI NARASIMHAN,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912 in the file of the Probationary District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chinnai.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Vadivelu Pillai | Petitioner. |
| Sankaradev Madalar and two others | Creditor-petitioners. |

Notice is hereby given that, under section 13 (3) of Act III of 1907, Vadivelu Pillai, son of Marudamalai Pillai, having no relatives, a resident of South Arcot No. 172, Sankaradev Madalar, has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Ponnaswami to be declared as insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 18th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader at the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinnai,
25th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1912 (No. 6 of 1912 in the file of the Probationary District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chinnai.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| V. Krishnaswami Madalar | Petitioner. |
| Palaippa Chetty and others | Creditor-petitioners. |

Notice is hereby given that, under section 13 (4) of Act III of 1907, V. Krishnaswami Madalar, son of Annaswami Madalar, Vallala caste, a resident of Aganavaram village, Suddipattinam, has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Ponnaswami to be declared as insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 18th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader at the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinnai,
25th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1912 (No. 211 of 1913 as the title in the High Court, Madras)
in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Sa. Sagararaja Muttai *Plaintiff.*
Rameswamy Chetty, etc. *Defendant.*

It is hereby notified that, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, Sa. Sagararaja Muttai, son of Sagaraja Muttai, a Hindu, of Vellala caste, of the age of 38 years or thereabouts, residing at Chikarada Street, Coimbatore, was adjudged insolvent by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the 31st day of September 1912 and the papers having been transmitted to this Court for disposal and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before July 28th, 1913, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Coimbatore.
21st March 1913.

P. A. BOOTH,
District Judge.

No. 14 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramalingam Chetti, son of Rangara Chetti, residing in Perinaganam village, Pudukkottai taluk *Plaintiff (Debtor).*
H. Vellamoon Mencher and thirty-three others *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 20th day of March 1913, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Dated the 20th day of March 1913.

H. MOORELY,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Rangappa Muttai, son of Rangappa Mencher, residing at Virup-puram, barbet of Kalyanpatti village, Coimbatore taluk *Plaintiff (Debtor).*
N. Vithalrao Somantharam Chetty and four others *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 20th day of March 1913, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Dated the 20th day of March 1913.

H. MOORELY,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Thiruvann Chetti, son of Venkataswami Chetti, residing at Kil-purampallem, Coimbatore taluk *Plaintiff (Debtor).*
Ramasami Chetti and eleven others *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 20th day of March 1913, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Dated the 20th day of March 1913.

H. MOORELY,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Mookia Pillai, son of Nana Kariga Pillai, residing at Achhappatti, Dindigul taluk *Plaintiff.*
Dandigal taluk *Defendant.*

Notice, under clause 3 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th April 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Master's Court, Dindigul,
20th March 1913.

T. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIAR,
District Master.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Master, Coimbatore.

Madia Mahalinga Sub of Adoni, Railway station *Plaintiff.*
Pattigala Srinivasan and fourteen others *Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of the above last-named parties an order of adjudication has been passed on the 20th day of March 1913, and the creditors are required to prove their debts before the District Master, Coimbatore, on or before 15th April 1913.

District Master's Court, Coimbatore,
20th March 1913.

K. SAMBANTHA NAU,
District Master.

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Guntur.

Machinda Krishnaaya... .. Petitioner.
 Telapati Subba Rao and ten others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 8th June 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur,
 26th March 1913.

B. ADUNARAYANA NATUDU,
District Sheriff.

No. 7 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

(1) Kidānādi Venkatarangaswajothur and (2) Kidānādi Venkatarangaswajothur, being minor by next friend and father 1st petitioner,
 Sree Vyalasanthi, residing at Guntur Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated the 1st March 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims as or before the 15th April 1913 by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, and that the petition stands posted for 15th April 1913 for framing a schedule of creditors.

District Court, Guntur,
 4th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 25 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Thota Gopappa Nayudu, Telugu, living at Paruchutempetam, Mannarpet taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 24th February 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims as or before the 15th April 1913 by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
 4th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 14 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

(1) Karapuram Chinn Venkatasubbaraya, (2) Karapuram Lakshminarayana, (3) Karapuram Veniah and (4) Karapuram Subbaraya, (5) and (6) being minors by brother and next friend 1st petitioner, sons of Ramaswami, Vayyas and traders of Vaitheerakur, Guntur taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated the 26th day of February 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, and that the petition stands posted for 26th April 1913 for framing a schedule of debts.

District Court, Guntur,
 27th February 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1913 (in O.S. No. 211 of 1912) in the Court of the District Munsif, Kanne.

Alagari Sani, son of Sundaram Sani, residing at Kanne Kanne Petitioner.
 Sampatammal and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 17th April 1913 to hear objections if any from creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Kanne,
 27th March 1913.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
District Sheriff.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, KANARAGOD, SOUTH CANADA.

Venkatappa Shanabhaige Petitioner.
 Annappa Palanappa Shanabhaige and five others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner Venkatappa Shanabhaige, son of Kambla Selappa Shanabhaige, residing in Kannebong Kanne village, Kanaragod taluk, has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 8th day of April 1913 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Kanaragod,
 29th March 1913.

K. L. VENKATA RAO,
District Sheriff.

No. 2 of 1912 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KOLKATA.

Sobrenmoye Aiyar, son of Matharnaswami Aiyar alias Nibekute
 Agent, residing at Bhatkhalivanspath, Moore's lane *Petitioner.*
 Kalyugya Chatterjee and three others *Opponents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 25th March 1912, and he should appear before the Official Receiver, Trincomalee, on the 26th April 1912. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by exhibiting or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Judge's Court, Kolkatala,
 25th March 1912.

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KANNUR.

Tiruvendil Perumal of Tiruvellam, Chundam taluk, Kannur district
 (by Messrs. P. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar and N. Rangaswami) *Petitioner.*
 Josephs Rajaguru and three others *Opponents.*

Under clause (5) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th June 1912 for hearing the objections of creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Court, Kannur,
 15th March 1912.

T. V. ANANTHAN NAIR,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 of THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR, PULIAT.

Kadhyam Chettiar's son Karappan Chettiar of Kappam amakam,
 Pulicat, *Petitioner.*
 Nagappa Chettiar and nine others *Opponents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his said petition stands posted to 2nd July 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Pulicat,
 25th March 1912.

V. K. DESIKACHARI,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 (SMALL CAUSE SETS No. 221 of 1912) of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MANNAR, PENNAR.

Muthiah Pillay of Mannar, Mannar taluk, *Petitioner (1st defendant).*
 Kolathai Veluppi Kumbha Nair and three others *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 9th June 1912 for hearing.

District Judge's Court, Mannar,
 27th March 1912.

K. A. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 of THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, RAJAHMUNDRAM, ANAPARTI.

Kannamma Peris Stefan *Petitioner.*
 Shanmuga Natar and twenty-four others *Opponents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 15th day of March 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Rajahmundry, at Anaparti,
 25th March 1912.

G. V. VISWANATHA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TENALI.

Papadanda Kharasada and Papadanda Kharasappa *Petitioners.*
 Pulapoti Kharasappa and others *Opponents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 26th day of April 1912 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by a pleader before this Court on the 26th day of April 1912.

District Judge's Court, Tenali,
 24th March 1912.

K. KARASIMHAM,
Jr. District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

All indenting officers mentioned in Appendices B and C to the Stationery Manual are hereby informed that the work of stocking and supplying the mechanical instruments and books of various descriptions as well as envelopes and other stationery for use of the Public Works Office, Madras, with effect from 1st April 1913. Officers are requested so far as possible to include their demands for such articles in their annual indent for stationery on this office.

Stationery Office, Madras,
22nd March 1913.

B. P. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Stationery.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 28th MARCH 1913.

| Liabilities. | | | Assets. | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----|--|-------------|----|
| | Rs. | P. | | Rs. | P. |
| Deposits paid up | 12,00,000 | 0 | Government Securities | 45,50,000 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,00,000 | 0 | Other collected investments | 2,00,000 | 0 |
| Public Deposits of | | | Loans to Government and other | | |
| Bank Office .. Rs. 10,70,000 | 4 | 10 | individual companies | 1,00,00,000 | 0 |
| Public Deposits of | | | Accounts of banks on Government and | | |
| Branches .. Rs. 10,00,000 | 0 | 0 | other collected securities | 1,50,00,000 | 0 |
| Other Deposits of Local Offices and | | | Bills discounted and purchased | 1,20,00,000 | 0 |
| Branches | 8,10,000 | 14 | Business with other banks | 10,00,000 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | 50,000 | 0 | Real Estate | 5,00,000 | 0 |
| Provision | 10,00,000 | 0 | Land Stocks | 2,50,000 | 0 |
| | | | Shares | 20,00,000 | 0 |
| | | | Stocks | 5,00,000 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | Cash and Current Notes at Head Office | 1,00,00,000 | 0 |
| | | | and Branches | 1,00,00,000 | 0 |
| Total | 35,00,000 | 1 | Total | 35,00,000 | 1 |

* Includes 10,00,000 securities on Rs. 10,00,000.

(By Order of the Directors.)

A. O. BENTLEY,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on Demand—60 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 31st March 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due to the parties mentioned below, are outstanding in the accounts of this division and that they will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from date of this notification:—

| | Rs. | P. |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Syed Abdul Khader, Luck now, wages for 1st to 5th September 1912. | 1 | 0 |
| 2. Ho-ping Joo-chai, Chinal, estimate No. 410— | | |
| (a) Division of Public Works, Police | 2 | 0 |
| (b) Division of Public Works, Agriculture | 1 | 0 |
| (c) Koppinudi K. Lakshmi | 4 | 11 |
| 3. Ho-ping Joo-chai, Chinal, estimate No. 410— | | |
| (a) Division of Public Works, Police | 2 | 11 |

A. H. HODGE.

Chattopadhyay, 31st March 1913.

Division of Public Works, Madras.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Services in the Marine Department, etc., on the 30th March 1913, as reported by Commanders or Agents on this office.

| Ship's name. | Tonnage. | Commander. | Destination. | When to sail. | Agent. |
|----------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| S.S. "Watson". | 327 | M. K. K. .. | Cochin via Kangoon | 19th March .. | Messrs. G. S. Watson & Co. |

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Malacca from the 21st to the 29th March 1913.

ARRIVALS.

| Date arrived | Vessel's name | Tonn. | Master | Commodore's name | Where from | When left. |
|--------------|------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 21st March. | S.S. "Kiah" | .. | 2145 | E. .. | .. | 1912. |
| 21st " | S.S. "Falcon" | .. | 2222 | H. J. W. Fisher | .. | 21st Feb. |
| 22nd " | S.S. "City of London" | .. | 2050 | S. E. Walsh | .. | 21st Mar. |
| 23rd " | S.S. "Singapore" | .. | 2021 | K. Brown | .. | 21st Feb. |
| 24th " | S.S. "Humbly" | .. | 2028 | J. W. Ross | .. | 21st " |
| 25th " | S.S. "Albatross" | .. | 2108 | J. H. Bell | .. | 21st Mar. |
| 26th " | S.S. "Theresa Bingham" | .. | 2121 | Freemantle | .. | 21st Feb. |
| 27th " | S.S. "Warton" | .. | 2127 | M. R. Hill | .. | 21st " |

DEPARTURES.

| Date sailed | Vessel's name | Tonn. | Master | Commodore's name | Whither bound. |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|----------------|
| 21st. | S.S. "Colombo" | .. | 2483 | F. P. David | .. |
| 21st " | S.S. "Dun" | .. | 2452 | G. H. Symonds | .. |
| 22nd " | S.S. "City of London" | .. | 2050 | G. T. Walsh | .. |
| 23rd " | S.S. "Falcon" | .. | 2222 | S. E. Walsh | .. |
| 24th " | S.S. "Singapore" | .. | 2021 | K. Brown | .. |
| 25th " | S.S. "Humbly" | .. | 2028 | J. W. Ross | .. |
| 26th " | S.S. "Albatross" | .. | 2108 | J. H. Bell | .. |
| 27th " | S.S. "Theresa Bingham" | .. | 2121 | Freemantle | .. |
| 28th " | S.S. "Warton" | .. | 2127 | M. R. Hill | .. |

Port Office, Malacca,
25th March 1913.

D. F. VINES, Commodore, R.N.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANUARY REGISTRATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 4 of Malacca Act III of 1895 (the Malacca Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Office, Calcutta, on the 7th July 1913, at Calcutta in respect of the janmam right of S. No. 264/12 measuring 2 cents in chowki No. 43, Chatterjee in Calcutta taluk.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calcutta,
15th March 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Dy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1898, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 74, chowki No. 130 Telukhar in Kaveripattinam taluk, which was treated as unencroached and measured at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Telukhar Divisional Office in order that the names of the parties may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are requested hereby to apply to the Divisional Office in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before 25th June 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calcutta,
18th March 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Dy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1898, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the pottam title to S. No. 116-B of Puchada Jassan, No. 178 of Chinnikad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassigned at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional officer in order that the names of the pottam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional officer, Tellicherry, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the said Act on or before 5th June 1912 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th March 1912.

O. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1898, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the pottam title to S. No. 8-B of Edathulam Duttan, No. 378 of Karanassan taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassigned at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional officer in order that the names of the pottam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional officer, Tellicherry, in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the said Act on or before 5th June 1912 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th March 1912.

O. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

ERRATUM.

Amalgamate the appended form (or forms Q-2) in the Board's Notification No. 7, dated 3rd February 1912, published as Supplement to Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1912.

Form Q-2.

| Form for the transport of Opium from | | Tahsil Malabar | |
|---|--|----------------|-----------|
| Number. | | | |
| Date. | | | |
| Name of shipbroker. | | | |
| Number of boxes. | | | |
| Village. | | | |
| Quantity of opium | | Per mds. | Half mds. |
| Number and date of treasury receipt | | | |
| Name of transporter | | | |
| Currency of permit (hours of transport should be specified) | | | |
| Route | | | |

N.B.—The permit must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the shop.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Calcutta, 26th March 1912.

H. H. F. M. TILKE,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

The Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) having transferred the control over the Kotampura swamp from the Salt Department to the Land Revenue Department, the notification E.O. No. 161 of 1912, dated 2nd July 1912, already published regarding the assignment of land referred to therein is hereby amended.

Salt, Abkhari & Customs Department,
Asst. Commr.'s Office, Madras City Sub-Div.,
10th March 1912.

M. G. K. WAITE,
District Commissioner.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (1) OF ACT II OF 1888.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are below Rs. 10,000 per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (1) of Act II of 1888, to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form submitted and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before the 30th April 1912 to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above regulations will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-Tax,
Madras, 29th March 1912.

J. WILLIAMS,
Collector of Income-Tax.

RETURN K.

Income-Tax.

| Serial of person. | Business or place of business.
In towns, give, specifying whether the premises are used for the purpose of business or for pleasure or both, the address of the premises, and the nature of the business. | Source of income. | | | Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. | | Total deductions. | Amount of net profits. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | In this column should be specified separately the sources of income described under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1904. | | | Amount of gross income. | Period. | | | |
| | | Particulars of the sources of income described under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act. | Number of shares in each source. | Form of shares. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | | | | Rs. & P. | | Rs. & P. | Rs. & P. | |

Subscriptions.

I, _____ do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none has been declared below to be exemptable as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to assessment.

Signature

Dated

1915

(Signature)

(Designation)

J.R.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

Instructions for THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURN OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1905, published on page 489, Part I of Port St. George Gazette dated 24th April 1905.)

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III, IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in each source and the nature of shares. In this column should be entered as defined every separate source of income wherever and whether in British India, Pakistan, Persia, and other non-possessions and dependencies under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income, including the rental value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 14 of the Act, the chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of drawbacks or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the person himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or dues in which the person or his family or his domestic establishment is assessed on the income, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 138, 140, 218 and 240 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 23 and 24 of Act 1905 (India). Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1905, published on page 489, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th April 1905.)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of covering a deferred annuity as a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be included from column 4, but should be for each deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEVIATIONS FROM THE HOME SECURITY YIELD ARE APPROPRIATE

(c) In the case of trade or production,

(1) Same actually reported in the reports of implements, standards or articles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(3) Items expended in leasing or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premium (including subscription, etc.) paid during the year upon the lease or insurance to which the tax is assessed.

(b) The amount of cost paid for any premium exclusively used for such protection or trade

H.S.—Where they are not exclusively used for such purposes or trade, only a fair proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such personalty, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the production of income. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and neither profit is both by means of an establishment maintained in India in connection for such, only a proportionate deduction is allowed. (The exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(d) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually realized during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or percentage and profit is realized, the loss may be set off against the profit, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) here due and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(2) That each led debt (or debt) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose.

(iv) that it has not been written off to profit and loss before; and

(vi) that when once a particular debt has been *deductible* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any subsequent year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the amount of any year's dues must be taken to represent the amount of not continuously deducted and not deducted every five years.

(4) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessor may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this section.

H.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *proportion* of the interest need shall be delivered.

(18) Rock sculptures and sentiment stones at Donatello's in Florence.

Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges
Shipping, Freight, Hedway and other Transit charges.

NOTE.—The nature of the charge and the amount involved under each shall be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a life Insurance Company, but not those not made to fund an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing titles for academics, clerks and researchers

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(18) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 25 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the income of which is assessed.

(3) *An array of known period and let by the array for read.*

(3) Same expended in leasing or buying leased such houses, the deduction being realized only in the gross (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Bonus suspended in collecting the most not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(4) Any cash or quantum paid by the persons in respect of such houses at their sites. (Notification No. 59, dated 25th February 1992, posted on pages 220 and 222, Part I of *First St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1992).

(a) In most of cases accepted by the court for levelling purposes under section 51 of Act II of 1928.

(3) When buildings are occupied by their owner as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the assessed rental value exceeds 50 per cent. of the assessed income from all sources whether taxable or not, the amount shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental from the assessment added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Earnings received for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which expires on the last of November.

N.B.—The term *renovated* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodations provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly. *i.e.*, either a part of the annual rent value or actual expenditure on repairs and materials, as the case may be.

FOLLOWERS OF TRUCKING ASSESS THE OTHER INDUSTRY THAT ARE NOT AFFECTED

- (1) Amounts expended by firms on the purchase of new locks and stationery.
- (2) Amounts set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the 20 per cent.
- (3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
- (4) Amount set aside as a fund apart for payment of debts.
- (5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
- (6) Partners' allowances.
- (7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
- (8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year or account of accumulated losses of previous years.
- (9) Public or local rates, taxes or house charges other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (4) of the Interpretation provisions above may be deducted. [Notification No. 46, dated 20th February 1935, printed as para 210 and 213, Part I of Part III (General Annex, dated 16th March 1935).]
- (10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic.
- (11) Reserve paid to domestic servants.
- (12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
- (13) Subscription to races, shooting and sports, etc.
- (14) Gift expenses of persons of a firm, where these are separately accounted.
- (15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
- (16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
- (17) Payments made in form of Insurance Fund against fire losses.
- (18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

INDENTATION OF WOODS.

Notice is hereby given, under authority of Act VII of 1914, that the undersigned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and elements should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and restore the articles claimed within the date of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the article will be sold in the following month by the order of the Surgeon, Port Trust, Madras.

[illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

В. А. ДАВЫДОВ (Домо-Ростов—Ростов).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (SOCIETY HANNOVER).

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SECRETARIES, SENIOR, LIAISON SECRETARIES AND ACCOUNTANTS)
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT FOR THE YEAR
1961-62. Pondicherry, (paper cover). Rs. 52 or Rs. 24. (1 s. 6 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1912.

THESE BOOKS ON CHINA BELONG TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, DEPOSITED BY OR FOR JULY 10, 1912. DEPT.
REV. MAR. 24, 1914. (R.P.)

[illegible]

The Malayan Forestry Board, 1012, Jalan 1 to 14 (Sg.) Town G. Amoy to the and British Forest 1948
 Town Forestry Board, 1012, Jalan 1 to 14 (Sg.) Town G. Amoy to the and British Forest 1948

[illegible]

The QUAINTMAN CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, enacted up to 20th September 1911. Repealed, page seven. AA 12 or 13, 14.

Available from the Superintendent, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. for the year 1977-78. Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. for the year 1977-78. (P. 1)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

How common are changes in focus and volume in adolescent careers?

[illegible]

The Government has no objection to the JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE FOREMANS OF RANGERS OF No. 30 and 31ST AND 32ND, located up to 18th JUNE and 18th September 1911. Each No. 2 is \$2. (10.)

Applications are invited from duly qualified men for the posts of Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 20 and Temporary Tracers on Rs. 25 per mensem. The appointments, though temporary, are likely to continue year after year.

Applications received after 30th April 1913 will not be considered.

Applicants should state their age and educational qualifications and also submit copies of testimonials possessed by them.

None but passed men from the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply.

Southern Eastern Division,
25th March 1913.

M. B. BHARAGUJE,
Assistant Engineer.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for acting vacancies of clerk's places on Rs. 20 in the Teluk office of this division.

Deputy Collector's Office, Tutukue Division,
19th March 1913.

B. VIRUNALAI AYYANGAR,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for a Typist's post in the Kinnas Collector's office.

Proficiency will be given to Metriculaters or those possessing higher educational qualifications. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Kinnas Collector's Office, Mannipattam,
24th March 1913.

H. L. BRAINWOOD,
As. Collector.

Applications are invited up to 30th April 1913 from passed candidates for a permanent appointment as Clerk on Rs. 17½ in a Sub-Registry Office in the district. Proficiency will be given to those who know Telugu. Specimens of applicant's writing in English and in the Telugu with which he is acquainted should accompany the application with copies of testimonials.

Sub-Registry Office,
25th March 1913.

J. J. DHURVAK,
Registrar.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate, Sub-Division or Surveyor's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Sub-Division on Rs. 35 plus land allowance of 50 per cent. of salary. Mapped Revenue Project Division, T. Cudd, Public Works Department. The appointment will be temporary but will probably lead to permanency.

1. The applicants should state age, qualifications and past experience, if any.

2. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1913.

Madras, 25th March 1913.

S. D. PEARSE,
Superintending Engineer, T. Cudd.

Applications are invited from candidates for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 32 per mensem for one month for employment on the Cuddalore Hills Sanatorium Forest, Madras district. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April 1913 with copies of testimonials.

The applicants should state in their applications, their age, qualifications and past experience if any. None but qualified Surveyors need apply.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madras Division,
27th March 1913.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited for vacancies of Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 20 in the Public Works Workshops and Madras Division, and on Rs. 20—4—10 i.e. local allowance of 25 per cent. on salary, in the Madras Revenue Project Division, T. Cudd, Public Works Department. Only passed men need apply. The appointments will probably lead to permanency if temporary services are satisfactory.

Madras, 25th March 1913.

S. D. PEARSE,
Superintending Engineer, T. Cudd.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Sub-Division test of the Madras College of Engineering for the posts of temporary surveyors required for investigation of Tank Reservoir schemes works in the North Arcot and Saurashtra districts. The appointments are likely to last for a number of years and the salary is Rs. 40 per mensem. Applicants with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1913.

Tellico, 25th March 1913.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Div.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 1st May 1913, I intend moving the High Court to meet me as a valid threat.

Trichy, 18th March 1913.

T. V. SURESHASTHAN.

On or after the 17th April, I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a *Vakil* Sheriff.

Madras, 18th March 1913.

R. V. KRISHNANACHARI.

Notice is hereby given that Government Proclamation No. 65134 of the year 1895 for Rs. 3,500 at 3½ per cent, which had belonged to Jeyarajendraswami and by her bequeathed to us, P. S. Mallanar Pillai and P. S. Desamany Pillai the undersigned, on the year 1905 and registered in our names in the office of the Treasury in charge of the British Resident at Travancore and Cochin at Trichy, has been lost. Any person who happens to find the same is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

Tamavally, 2nd February 1913.

P. S. NALLASIVAN PILLAI.

P. S. DOMAISWAMI PILLAI.

Address—c/o M.R.R. N. Desamany Pillai, S.A., S.L., Trichy.
Vandarpot, Tamavally Bridge.

NOTICE.

THE REV. WILLIAM LEWIS (DECEASED)

The Administrators of the estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of the Reverend William Lewis, formerly of 24, Grange Park, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, last late of Somerset, South Tynes, Litchfieldshire, in the County of Sussex, England, Clerk in Holy Orders, last now deceased, who died at Somerset, Somerset, on or about the 5th day of August 1912, leaving assets to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of April 1913, at the undersigned's address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Reverend William Lewis deceased or any part thereof as distributed to any person or persons at whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
15th March 1913.

C. MOREHEAD,
Administrator of the Estate of the
Rev. William Lewis (deceased).

LOST.

The Government Proclamation No. 10455 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1895 for Rs. 1,500, originally standing in the name of Keeschamany Yektha Senthosamchandran Nam, the proprietor, by whom it was never ordered to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of England, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Sri Keeschamany Yektha Senthosamchandran Nam,
Proprietor of Dharmaramam. Residence—Kajalmandy.

15th March 1913.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 1st proximo on account of "Tetris New Year's Day" and on Tuesday the 12th proximo on account of "Tetris New Year's Day" being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 25th March 1913.

W. S. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 133

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1913.

[Price, 7 annas.]

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

The following by-laws made and the list of fees and table of distances fixed by the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under section 50 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), are published for general information:—

By-laws made by the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under section 50 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911.

Examination and qualifications of drivers and the vehicles under which they may be employed.

1. No person shall be licensed to drive a hackney carriage unless he satisfies the Commissioner (1) that he knows how to drive and is in all respects a fit person for such employment, and (2) that he is acquainted with the principal roads and public places in all parts of the town.
2. A driver having a licence shall deposit his badge in the Office of the Commissioner of Police where it will be kept and give back to him on his return.

Description of horses, bullocks or other animals, harness and other things to be used with hackney carriages, dimensions of such carriages and the condition in which such carriages and the horses, bullocks or other animals used thereon shall be kept.

3. Every hackney carriage brought for registration shall be sound throughout. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and the wheels must not rattle. The seat shall be well-light. The doors must close properly and the windows, ventilators and blinds must work easily and be in serviceable order. The lamps shall be twin number and adequate in all respects. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the windows is visible from behind. The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition.

4. Hackney carriages shall be registered in these classes and every carriage shall have a plate affixed in some conspicuous part of the outside of the carriage specifying the class, the number of such class in the register, and the number of persons it is licensed to carry.

Every Hackney-car shall not apply to carriage class in the register until the expiration of one year after these rules come into force.

8. First-class hackney carriage horses shall only be granted the comfortable, easy running value of a superior description. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the first class unless both animals are at least 14½ hands high, in good condition and fit for their work, and no horse shall be granted for a carriage drawn by a single horse unless the animal is in good condition and thoroughly up to work and at least 15 hands high.

9. No carriage shall be given a second-class license unless it be in a thoroughly fit and proper condition, and conform to the following minimum dimensions:—

| | MINIMUM. |
|--|----------|
| Breadth of carriage inside | 36 |
| Depth of seat | 15 |
| Width of wall of carriage between cushions | 16 |
| Height of roof | 47 |

7. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the second class unless both animals are fit for their work and are at least 13 hands high, and none drawn by a single horse unless the animal is fit for its work and at least 14 hands high.

8. No carriage shall receive a third-class license unless it be in a clean and safe condition and have sufficient room inside to seat four persons. There shall be an aperture or glass window, at least 8 inches square, on either side of the hood. Passes shall be at least 11 hands in height and thoroughly up to work.

9. Horses must be of good description and sound. No chains or rope traces, unless they be covered with leather, and no string fastenings, will be allowed.

10. Blankets shall be provided with a water-proof hood and a water-proof apron, and shall be fixed with two hook-stays. Blankets for two persons shall be drawn by two men, and have a seat not less than 30 inches in width by inside measurement.

11. It shall be the duty of the registering officer upon receiving proper information or complaint in writing that any vehicle registered under the Hackney Carriage Act or have used therewith is unfit for use, to send for the owner, and if after due inquiry he be satisfied of such unfitness, he shall by written order, suspend the working of such horse or vehicle for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the horse or vehicle. It shall be obligatory on the owner to produce within 24 hours any horse or vehicle so sent for.

Inspection of the premises on which carriages, horses, bullocks or other animals, harness and other things are kept.

12. It shall be lawful for any Police officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter any premises, on which any hackney carriage or the horses, bullocks or other animals, harness or other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out any provision of this Act or these bye-laws, and the owner of such premises or his agent shall afford every facility for such officer's inspection.

Production of such, horse and riding horses, bullocks or other animals.

13. No horse, bullock, or other animal shall be used in a hackney carriage in a state unfit for such work.

14. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner at any time to cause any animal used in a hackney carriage to be produced before him for the purpose of inspection, and it shall be obligatory upon the owner to produce within 24 hours after the receipt of the notice any animal so sent for.

15. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner by written order to declare any animal used in a hackney carriage to be unfit for such work and to suspend the working of such animal for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the animal.

16. The owner of any animal declared under the preceding clause unfit for use in a hackney carriage shall, if he disposes of it, or removes it from the premises on which it is stalled, give notice of the fact to the Commissioner within 24 hours of such disposal or removal, intimating at the same time the name and address of the person to whom he has disposed of it or the place to which it has been removed.

Publication of list of firm and table of distances.

17. The list of firms and table of distances fixed by the Commissioner with the sanction of the local Government duly notified shall be published by the offering of the same in some conspicuous part of his office and in such other places in the City of Madras as to him may seem proper. An abstract of the distances and fares printed on coloured plates shall be affixed under the orders of the Commissioner in a conspicuous place in each hackney carriage after such carriage has been licensed.

Regulation of the amount and weight of baggage to be carried with or without additional charge.

18. A small box or hand bag not exceeding 24 x 15 x 9 inches and a bundle of bedding or rug shall be carried free in all classes of carriages, provided that no person shall be compelled to take more than 25 lb. of baggage. For every other article of baggage, a charge not exceeding two annas may be levied. No hackney carriage shall carry luggage in excess of the following weights:—

| Class of carriage. | | In addition to full licensed complement of passengers. | Rates of charge for every passenger below licensed number. | |
|--------------------------|---------|--|--|---------------|
| | | | LB. STONE. | LS. STERLING. |
| First and second— | | | | |
| If drawn by two horses | .. .. . | 120 60 | 120 60 | |
| Do. one horse | .. .. . | 80 42 | 100 60 | |
| Third— | | | | |
| If drawn by one horse | .. .. . | 20 10 | 60 30 | |
| Do. two bullocks | .. .. . | 120 60 | 120 60 | |
| Do. one bullock | .. .. . | 40 20 | 60 30 | |

General.

19. The clothing of drivers and horsekeepers shall be clean, and the drivers of first and second class carriages shall wear every consisting of a coat, trousers, belt and turban. Horsekeepers may wear knickerbockers. Rickshawmen shall wear a coat, shirt, or jersey and a waist-belt or trousers reaching at least half way between the thigh and knee joints. They shall also wear a head covering or cloth tied round the head.

20. Any person hiring a hackney carriage of any description is entitled to the smallest one of it provided that he pays the prescribed fare. No other passenger shall be admitted without his consent.

TABLE OF FARES AND DISTANCES.

(a) Rates of Fares.

| Time. | For 1st class carriages. | Carriage drawn by a single horse at pair of ponies. | | Pedicab and rickshaw carriages. | Horse-drawn carriages and rickshaws. |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | 1st class. | 2nd class. | | |
| | Rs. & P. | Rs. & P. | Rs. & P. | Rs. & P. | Rs. & P. |
| For day (8 A.M. to 4 P.M.) | 7 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| For half day (8 A.M. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 4 P.M.) | 4 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| For 1st mile (For 1st mile only) | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| For 2nd mile (For 2nd mile only) | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Rate of speed | 4 miles an hour | 5 miles an hour | 5 miles an hour | 4 miles an hour | 3 miles an hour |
| Stoppage over 1 hour | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 |

* For every 1000 miles distance.

[illegible]

| District. | Station. | Description of cottages. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Full name cottage. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. | Persons residing there by a single house or part of house. |
| From Baptist Chapel, West Town, to— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | Little Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | St. Paul's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | St. Peter's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 6 | St. Andrew's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 7 | St. James's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 8 | St. Mary's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 9 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 | St. Nicholas's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 11 | St. Basil's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 12 | St. Constantine's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 13 | St. Demetrius's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 14 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | 15 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 16 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | 17 | St. Nicholas's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 18 | St. Basil's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | 19 | St. Constantine's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | 20 | St. Demetrius's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 21 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | 22 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | 23 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | 24 | St. Nicholas's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | 25 | St. Basil's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | 26 | St. Constantine's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | 27 | St. Demetrius's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | 28 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | 29 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | 30 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | 31 | St. Nicholas's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | 32 | St. Basil's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | 33 | St. Constantine's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | 34 | St. Demetrius's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | 35 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | 36 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | 37 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | 38 | St. Nicholas's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | 39 | St. Basil's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | 40 | St. Constantine's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | 41 | St. Demetrius's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 42 | 42 | St. George's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 43 | 43 | St. John's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 44 | 44 | St. Michael's Chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

| District. | Location. | Description of mortgage. | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| | | Full term mortgage. | | Mortgage by a third party. | | Mortgage by a third party. | | Value including stamp duty and costs. |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| From Central Railway Station to— | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | San Thome Cathedral | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | St. George | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | St. Mary | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| From Chief Office of the Land of Police to— | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | St. Nicholas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | St. Peter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | St. Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | St. John | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | St. Michael | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

| Description. | Name. | Description of mortgage. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| | | Part home mortgage. | Plot, other mortgage given by a single person. | Second class mortgage given by a single person. | Third class mortgage given by a single person. | Fourth class mortgage given by a single person. | Single's share and net. |
| From Bishop's Gardens in (1913). | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Mileage. | Stations. | Description of outcrops. | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pale lower springs. | Pre-glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. | Glacial drift, above and below a part of the glacial drift. |
| 0.0 | From Brown College to | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 0.1 | Adgey Station | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 0.2 | Adgey Station | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 0.3 | Adgey Station | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 0.4 | Adgey Station | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 0.5 | Adgey Station | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 0.6 | Adgey Station | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 0.7 | Adgey Station | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 0.8 | Adgey Station | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 0.9 | Adgey Station | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 1.0 | Adgey Station | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1.1 | Adgey Station | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 1.2 | Adgey Station | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 1.3 | Adgey Station | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 1.4 | Adgey Station | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 1.5 | Adgey Station | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1.6 | Adgey Station | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 1.7 | Adgey Station | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 1.8 | Adgey Station | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 1.9 | Adgey Station | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 2.0 | Adgey Station | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 2.1 | Adgey Station | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 2.2 | Adgey Station | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 2.3 | Adgey Station | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 2.4 | Adgey Station | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 2.5 | Adgey Station | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 2.6 | Adgey Station | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 2.7 | Adgey Station | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 2.8 | Adgey Station | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 2.9 | Adgey Station | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 3.0 | Adgey Station | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 3.1 | Adgey Station | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| 3.2 | Adgey Station | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 3.3 | Adgey Station | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| 3.4 | Adgey Station | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 3.5 | Adgey Station | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| 3.6 | Adgey Station | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| 3.7 | Adgey Station | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 3.8 | Adgey Station | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| 3.9 | Adgey Station | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 4.0 | Adgey Station | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 4.1 | Adgey Station | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 4.2 | Adgey Station | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 4.3 | Adgey Station | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 4.4 | Adgey Station | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 4.5 | Adgey Station | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 4.6 | Adgey Station | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| 4.7 | Adgey Station | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 4.8 | Adgey Station | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 4.9 | Adgey Station | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 5.0 | Adgey Station | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 5.1 | Adgey Station | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 5.2 | Adgey Station | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 5.3 | Adgey Station | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| 5.4 | Adgey Station | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 5.5 | Adgey Station | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 5.6 | Adgey Station | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 5.7 | Adgey Station | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 5.8 | Adgey Station | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 5.9 | Adgey Station | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| 6.0 | Adgey Station | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 6.1 | Adgey Station | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 6.2 | Adgey Station | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| 6.3 | Adgey Station | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 6.4 | Adgey Station | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 6.5 | Adgey Station | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| 6.6 | Adgey Station | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 6.7 | Adgey Station | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| 6.8 | Adgey Station | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 6.9 | Adgey Station | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| 7.0 | Adgey Station | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 7.1 | Adgey Station | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 7.2 | Adgey Station | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 7.3 | Adgey Station | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 7.4 | Adgey Station | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| 7.5 | Adgey Station | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 7.6 | Adgey Station | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| 7.7 | Adgey Station | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| 7.8 | Adgey Station | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 7.9 | Adgey Station | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| 8.0 | Adgey Station | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 8.1 | Adgey Station | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 8.2 | Adgey Station | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| 8.3 | Adgey Station | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| 8.4 | Adgey Station | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| 8.5 | Adgey Station | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 8.6 | Adgey Station | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| 8.7 | Adgey Station | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 8.8 | Adgey Station | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| 8.9 | Adgey Station | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 9.0 | Adgey Station | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 9.1 | Adgey Station | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 9.2 | Adgey Station | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| 9.3 | Adgey Station | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 9.4 | Adgey Station | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| 9.5 | Adgey Station | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| 9.6 | Adgey Station | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| 9.7 | Adgey Station | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| 9.8 | Adgey Station | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| 9.9 | Adgey Station | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| 10.0 | Adgey Station | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

| Canton. | Villages. | Description of marriages. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | Each house marriage. | Marriages between persons living in the same village. | Marriages between persons living in different villages. | Marriages between persons living in different cantons. | Marriages between persons living in different provinces. | Marriages between persons living in different countries. | Marriages between persons living in different continents. | Marriages between persons living in different planets. | Marriages between persons living in different galaxies. | Marriages between persons living in different universes. | Marriages between persons living in different dimensions. | Marriages between persons living in different timelines. | Marriages between persons living in different realities. |
| W. F. | From English Village to Canton. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | San Chuan | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2 | Madison Clark | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 3 | London Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 4 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 5 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 6 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 7 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 8 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 9 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 10 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 11 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 12 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 13 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 15 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 16 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 17 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 18 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 19 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 20 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 21 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 22 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 23 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 24 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 25 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 26 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 27 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 28 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 29 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 30 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 31 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 32 | Madison Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |

| Distance. | Station. | Description of marriage. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Full name marriage. | First name marriage. | Second name marriage. | Third name marriage. | Fourth name marriage. | Fifth name marriage. | Sixth name marriage. | Seventh name marriage. | Eighth name marriage. | Ninth name marriage. |
| From Gas Church to—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 2 | St. Thomas Cathedral | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 3 | St. Peter's R.C. Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 5 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 8 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 0 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 1 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 2 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 3 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 5 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 6 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 7 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 8 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 9 | St. John's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

| Persons. | Residence. | Description of carriage. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Full name carriage. | Reg-istred number. | Make by a single horse. | Make by a pair of horses. | Make by a single horse. | Make by a pair of horses. | Make by a single horse. | Make by a pair of horses. | Make by a single horse. | Make by a pair of horses. |
| 8. 2 | John Nelson, Horse Merchant. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. 4 | Kathleen, Temple | | 2 8 0 | 2 10 | 0 1 18 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 3 0 | | | | |
| 8. 6 | James, College | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 4 0 | | | | |
| 8. 8 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 10 | John, St. George | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 12 | Monmouth, Dist. | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 14 | Government, Bakery | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 16 | Government, Central Museum. | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 18 | Big, Messing, Trifolium | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 20 | James, Station, St. Thomas | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 22 | Edmund, Tulliver | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 24 | London, Messing, Rural Ground | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 26 | Lu, Church | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 28 | Mulling, Club | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 30 | London, Messing | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 32 | James, Church | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 34 | Messing, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 36 | Messing, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 38 | James, Park | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 40 | South, Georgetown, Church | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 42 | Government, Railway, Temple | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 44 | James, Temple | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 46 | James, Station | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 48 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 50 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 52 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 54 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 56 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 58 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 60 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 62 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 64 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 66 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 68 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 70 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 72 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 74 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 76 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 78 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 80 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 82 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 84 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 86 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 88 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 90 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 92 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 94 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 96 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 98 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |
| 8. 100 | James, Road To-ber | | 1 8 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 18 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | | | | |

| Location | Elevation | Geographic co-ordinates | | | | | | | | | | | | Latitude and longitude | Height above sea level | Population | Area | Remarks |
|----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|------|---------|
| | | Geographic co-ordinates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Lat. | Long. | Alt. | Dist. from capital | Dist. from nearest town | Dist. from nearest railway | Dist. from nearest road | Dist. from nearest river | Dist. from nearest coast | Dist. from nearest mountain | Dist. from nearest lake | Dist. from nearest island | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 26 | 26 | 26 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

| Tributaries. | Name. | Description of drainage. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Perennial streams. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. | Perennial streams by a number of years. |
| From Freshwater Runoff. | | 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. George's Cathedral | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | St. Thomas Cathedral | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | St. Peter's R.D. Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 42 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 43 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 44 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 45 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 47 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 48 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 49 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 52 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 53 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 54 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 55 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 56 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 57 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 58 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 59 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 60 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 61 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 62 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 63 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 64 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 65 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 66 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 67 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 68 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 69 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 70 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 71 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 72 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 73 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 74 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 75 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 76 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 77 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 79 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 80 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 81 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 82 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 83 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 84 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 85 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 86 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 87 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 88 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 89 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 90 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 91 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 92 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 93 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 94 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 95 | St. Paul's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | St. James' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 97 | St. George's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 98 | St. Thomas' Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 99 | St. Peter's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | St. John's Church | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| No. | Station. | Description of carriages. | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Four-wheel carriages. | Black and white carriages. | Black and white carriages. | Black and white carriages. | Black and white carriages. | Black and white carriages. |
| | | per 100. | per 100. | per 100. | per 100. | per 100. | per 100. |
| From Port George to Port of the L.G. at Port. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 42 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 43 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 44 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 45 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 47 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 48 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 49 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 52 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 53 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 54 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 55 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 56 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 57 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 58 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 59 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 60 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 61 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 62 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 63 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 64 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 65 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 66 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 67 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 68 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 69 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 70 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 71 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 72 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 73 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 74 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 75 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 76 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 77 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 79 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 80 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 81 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 82 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 83 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 84 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 85 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 86 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 87 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 88 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 89 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 90 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 91 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 92 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 93 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 94 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 95 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 97 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 98 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 99 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

| Date | Station. | Description of messages. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--|
| | | Full hour message. | Full hour message by night. | Full hour message by day. | Second class message by night. | Second class message by day. | Third class message by night. | Third class message by day. | Fourth class message by night. | Fourth class message by day. | Other messages. | Total. | |
| 1890 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1891 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1892 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1893 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1894 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1895 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1896 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1897 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1898 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1899 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1900 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1901 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1902 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1903 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1904 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1905 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1906 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1907 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1908 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1909 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1910 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1911 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1912 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1913 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1914 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1915 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1916 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1917 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1918 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1919 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1920 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1921 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1922 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1923 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1924 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1925 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1926 | From Philadelphia to New York | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1927 | From New York to Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Telephone. | Name. | Description of buildings. | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Flat house dwellings. | Warehouses for storing goods or for sale of produce. | Industrial buildings for manufacturing goods. | Stores and job shops. | Public buildings. | High buildings, except those above. |
| 10 | First Branch of Bank of Commerce. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | College Hall. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Wesley's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Methodist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Episcopal Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Presbyterian Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | First Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Second Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Third Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Fourth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Fifth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Sixth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Seventh Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Eighth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Ninth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Tenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Eleventh Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Twelfth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Thirteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Fourteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Fifteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sixteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Seventeenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Eighteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Nineteenth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Twentieth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Twenty-first Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Twenty-second Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Twenty-third Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Twenty-fourth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Twenty-fifth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Twenty-sixth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Twenty-seventh Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Twenty-eighth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Twenty-ninth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | Thirtieth Baptist Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | First Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Second Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | Third Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | Fourth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Fifth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Sixth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Seventh Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Eighth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Ninth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | Tenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Eleventh Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Twelfth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Thirteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | Fourteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Fifteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | Sixteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Seventeenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | Eighteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | Nineteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | Twentieth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | Twenty-first Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | Twenty-second Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | Twenty-third Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | Twenty-fourth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | Twenty-fifth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | Twenty-sixth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | Twenty-seventh Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | Twenty-eighth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | Twenty-ninth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | Thirtieth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | First Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | Second Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | Third Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | Fourth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Fifth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | Sixth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | Seventh Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | Eighth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | Ninth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | Tenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | Eleventh Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | Twelfth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | Thirteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | Fourteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | Fifteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | Sixteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | Seventeenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | Eighteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | Nineteenth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | Twentieth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | Twenty-first Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | Twenty-second Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | Twenty-third Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | Twenty-fourth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | Twenty-fifth Baptist Church, New York. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Station. | Station. | Description of cargoes. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Paid-up cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo | Mineral cargo |
| No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. | No. 7. | No. 8. | No. 9. | No. 10. | No. 11. | No. 12. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Right Bank, Sea Front | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Edgar's Tobacco | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | London House, Royal General | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Sea Front | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | London House | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

| | | Description of marriages. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| Forename. | Station. | Pub. house marriage. | | Witchamper marriage. | | Aggravated marriage. | | Sabbath and pub. house marriage. | | Single, public and aggravated. | |
| | | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. | Mar. |
| From Every Road is—most. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 35 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | 36 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | 39 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | 40 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | 42 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0</ | | | | |

| Duties. | Station. | Description of earnings. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| | | Male horse earnings. | | Female horse earnings. | | Horse by a single pair of mules. | | Horse and mule earnings. | | Horse and mule earnings. | |
| No. | | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. | St. |
| From Thousand Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | Admiral's Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Dwelling. | Station. | Description of outgoings. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | Port house outgoings. | |
| From Debitors To Debitors | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| —cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Madley's Gardens | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 8 | Kathleen's Temple | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 9 | Dever's Cottage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | James Road Tidy-up | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 11 | St. George's | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 12 | Wendell's | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 13 | Georgetown Railway | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 14 | Georgetown Central Museum | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 15 | St. George's, Trepassey | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 16 | Marine Station, San Diego | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 17 | Edmond's Tidy-up | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 18 | London House in Royal Grounds | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 19 | Lee Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 20 | Malton City | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 21 | London Square | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 22 | Madley's Gardens | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 23 | Marine Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 24 | Marine Road Tidy-up | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 25 | Marine's Bridge | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 26 | Marine Park | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 27 | Marine's Church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 28 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 29 | Marine's Temple | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 30 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 31 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 32 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 33 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 34 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 35 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 36 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 37 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 38 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 39 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 40 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 41 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 42 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 43 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 44 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 45 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 46 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 47 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 48 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 49 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 50 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 51 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 52 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 53 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 54 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 55 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 56 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 57 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 58 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 59 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 60 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 61 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 62 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 63 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 64 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 65 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 66 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 67 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 68 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 69 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 70 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 71 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 72 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 73 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 74 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 75 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 76 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 77 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 78 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 79 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 80 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 81 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 82 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 83 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 84 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 85 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 86 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 87 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 88 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 89 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 90 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 91 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 92 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 93 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 94 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 95 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 96 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 97 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 98 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 99 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 100 | Marine's Railway Station | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |

[illegible]

| No. of
Masthead. | Building. | Description of masts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | | Pole tops masts. | | | Pole tops masts
carried by a single
mast. | | | Pole tops masts
carried by a single
mast and a part of
main. | | | Pole tops masts
carried by a single
mast and a part of
main. | | |
| No. of | From | St. A. | St. B. | St. C. | St. A. | St. B. | St. C. | St. A. | St. B. | St. C. | St. A. | St. B. | St. C. |
| 20 | St. George's Police Station. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | S.S. Co., Kingston, Jamaica. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | St. George's Cathedral. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | St. Thomas' Cathedral. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | St. Peter's R.L. Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | St. John's Church. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

City Police Office, Madras,
12th March 1913.

F. RANBYNUTON,
As. Commissioner of Police.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1903.

[Price, 4 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RESIDENT.

| 1902. | Barometer reduced to 32° | Thermometry. | | | | Rain Measurement. | Relative Humidity. | Wind. | | | | General weather. |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|------------------|
| | | Corrected Daily Means. | | Observed Extremes. | | | | Direction. | Force. | Direction. | Force. | |
| | | Day. | Night. | Max. | Min. | | | | | | | |
| Month. | Temp. | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1902. Mar .. | 80.960 | 81.5 | 73.8 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 180.7 | 68 | S. E. by E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Fair |
| 20th Apr .. | 87.5 | 89.4 | 79.8 | 87.7 | 73.6 | 180.4 | 62 | S. E. by E. | 10 | E. | 4.4 | Do. |
| 20th May .. | 88.7 | 90.8 | 78.9 | 87.8 | 69.8 | 180.4 | 70 | S. E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Do. |
| 20th June .. | 82.7 | 85.9 | 76.4 | 86.5 | 68.8 | 128.4 | 78 | S. E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Do. |
| 20th July .. | 83.8 | 83.8 | 77.4 | 87.9 | 73.9 | 180.8 | 70 | S. E. by E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Do. |
| 20th Aug .. | 83.8 | 83.8 | 75.4 | 83.5 | 70.4 | 180.8 | 70 | S. E. by E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Do. |
| 20th Sept .. | 84.8 | 84.8 | 76.7 | 87.1 | 73.8 | 180.7 | 70 | S. E. by E. | 10 | E. | 4.7 | Do. |

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Department midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 87.4 inch, the average due for the same date being 7.8 inches.

Madras Observatory, 31st March 1903.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[PART, 3 crows.]

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1912.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

| District. | Station. | January. | | February. | | March. | | April. | | May. | | June. | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | |
| | | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. |
| North Arch.
— west. | 21. Monongahell .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 22. New Richmond .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 23. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 24. Vicksburg .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 25. Jackson .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 26. Paducah .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 27. Paducah .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 28. Paducah .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 29. Paducah .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 30. Paducah .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Total .. | | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 |
| Average .. | | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Tazewell. | 1. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 2. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 3. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 4. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 5. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 6. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 7. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 8. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 9. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 10. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Total .. | | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 |
| Average .. | | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Tazewell. | 1. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 2. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 3. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 4. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 5. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 6. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 7. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 8. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 9. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 10. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Total .. | | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 |
| Average .. | | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Tazewell. | 1. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 2. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 3. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 4. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 5. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 6. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 7. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 8. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 9. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 10. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Total .. | | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 |
| Average .. | | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Tazewell. | 1. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 2. Shiloh .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 3. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 4. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 5. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 6. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 7. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 8. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 9. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 10. Tiptonville .. | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Total .. | | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 | 10 | 0.10 |
| Average .. | | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |

Madras Presidency for the year 1912—cont.

[illegible]⁴ Compared to *Phyllanthus* spp. (Hill)

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

| District. | Station. | No. of
stations. | January. | | | February. | | | March. | | | April. | | | May. | | | June. | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Relat. f. | Average rainfall. |
| Tennessee. | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| Tennessee. | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 | 10 | 100 | 10.0 |
| Tennessee. | Chickasaw | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table as to:

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of Q.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

| Stations. | Station. | January. | | February. | | March. | | April. | | May. | | June. | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | | Number of rainy days. | |
| | | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. |
| Keweenaw. | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Cook | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essexville | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Albion | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Port Arthur | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Essex | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Average | | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

LIST OF RAILWAYS TO THE MONTHLY TABLE OF RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1911.

| Month. | District. | Station. | Column. | For. | End. |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|------|------|
| January | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| February | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| March | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| April | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| May | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| June | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| July | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| August | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| September | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| October | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| November | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| December | Madras | Chennai | 10 | 1.17 | 2 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 23 | 1.17 | 2.17 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 10 | 1.17 | 2.17 |

[illegible]

Meteorological Office, Madras,
10th February 1933.

H. LE. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[PART. 5. P.M.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 37 of 1912-1913, held on the 16th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.B., Chairman.

Mr. J. S. A. Wootton, I.C.S.
Commander W. B. Hoddleston, R.N.M.
Mr. S. D. Pearce.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. J. A. Hayes.
Mr. E. Greenall.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Madhav Swamy.

Khan Bahadur Mohammed Abdul Kadir
Rahim Bahadur.
M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur P. Theangaya Chett
Gera, S.A.
M.S. Hy. Rao Bahadur G. Sampayasaani
Chett Gera.

397. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 15th February 1913.

398. Read and recorded G.O. No. 75, Madras, dated 24th March 1913, accepting the nomination made by the Committee of Commerce, Madras, of Mr. J. A. Hayes to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, vice Mr. C. B. Simpson, resigned.

399. Read and recorded G.O. No. 80, Madras, dated 26th March 1913, accepting the resignation tendered by Mr. G. W. Mitchell of his appointment as a Trustee of the Port of Madras and requesting the Chairman of Commerce, Madras, to arrange for the election of a Trustee in Mr. Mitchell's place.

400. It was resolved to transmit the Chairman of the Trust's Solicitors' bill of costs amounting to Rs. 1,794-5-3 in what is known as "The Baranale case."

401. Resolved that the Chairman be authorized to obtain legal advice as to the Trust's liability for "excess tax," which the Collector's authority at Pallavaram are attempting to levy on sailing weapons passing through a portion of the surmount area between the South Indian Railway Station and the local's garden at Padavaram.

402. Read again resolution No. 286, dated the 29th January 1913, and the Chairman's letter to Government, No. 2, 1451, dated the 9th February 1913.

Read also Marine Department Memorandum No. 261-2, dated the 28th February 1913, relating to the Budget Estimates for the year 1913-14.

Resolved to adopt the Revenue and Capital Budget Estimates of the receipts and expenditure of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1913-14 as now corrected by the Chairman in the light of the orders of Government received since its submission with the letter quoted above.

403. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,49,000 for the cost of the dredging, as yet uncontracted, remaining to be done in order that vessels of the Govt's own flag the port may save access to the entire length of the main quay, when completed as mentioned in G.O. No. 51, Madras, dated the 15th February 1913.

Resolved to approve of the estimate and to submit it to Government for release of sanction under section 74, as well as for sanction to the debit to Capital works section 78, of the Madras Port Trust. Any funds to be provided from G.O. to time from Revenue balance by contributions from Revenue to Capital.

208. Read a note by the Chairman, dated the 15th March 1913, submitting for the approval of the Board the correspondence with Government and with all concerned in the subject of the suggested magazine for public explosives on the Port Trust Premises.

Resolved that, subject to satisfactory financial arrangements, the suggested magazine may be situated on the Trust's premises and at the site which has been approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, India. Resolved also that the Chairman submit, for the approval of the Board and of Government, a note of storage charges for the use of the magazine by the police, and that the Trust's Chief Engineer submit detailed plans and estimates for the structure. It was noted that Government have expressed their readiness to contribute a special grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of the magazine which, however, if constructed on Port Trust land, must be the property of the Trust alone.

209. Resolved O.O. No. 30, Marine, dated the 15th March 1913, authorising a grant of Rs. 2,42,000 for works which will have to be carried out before the Trust can resume its former of the South Indian and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways the lands required for a new and enlarged Beach Station, as per Port Trust Board Resolution No. 156, dated the 10th August 1912, quoted in a later Resolution No. 518, dated the 10th January 1913. Also:—

Resolved that the works in question be commenced as soon as intimation shall have been received that the Railways' negotiations with the Postal authorities for the acquisition of the Post Office Site No. 4 have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the Trust's liability account has been audited with Rs. 2,15,000 for its works standing so the land proposed to be transferred and Rs. 26,000 being the capitalised equivalent of the rent or toll now paid by the Railways for a part of the land in question.

Resolved that, as the Government Order above referred to, the debt to Capital has been sanctioned of a sum of Rs. 1,08,500 being the excess of the cost of the two works now mentioned over that of those standing on the ground to be relinquished, which they will replace.

210. Read again Board's Resolution No. 261, dated the 20th January 1913. Read also O.O. No. 44, Marine, dated the 10th February 1913, forwarding to the Government of India certain further information asked for in connection with the proposed loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Port Trust Board.

Resolved that the Government Order be recorded.

211. Read and approved a memorandum, dated the 15th March 1913, by the Deputy Port Commissioner, supported by the Chairman, to the effect that the Port Engineer, Mr. G. Stevens be given a 50th allowance of Rs. 35 per annum from the date on which he must vacate his present quarters in the old High Court Buildings until the Trust can provide quarters for him.

212. Resolved that the Chairman's action in accepting Messrs. S. Murthy & Co.'s tender for Rs. 4,000-0-0 for parking lamps and registers for 1913-14 be confirmed.

213. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 249, dated the 18th February 1913, submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 17,000 for the provision of further rooms in the Springburns barge.

Resolved Government Order Bureau, No. 42, Marine, dated the 24th March 1913, authorising the estimate in question and its debt to Capital.

214. Recorded statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received in February 1913.

215. The following statement of estimate increased since the 23rd February 1913, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

| Serial number. | Authority. | | Name of work. | Amount sanctioned. | Balance of budget allocated and available. | Charged to. | Remarks. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|----------|
| | Number. | Date. | | | | | |
| | | | <i>General Marine Works.</i> | 50 | | | |
| 27 | O.O. 31, Marine. | 15th March 1913. | Providing access to battery lads. | 17,000 | .. | Capital | .. |
| 28 | O.O. 36, Marine. | 11th March 1913. | Beach Station Extension Works. | 2,42,000 | .. | Do. | .. |
| | | | <i>Beach Station.</i> | | | | |
| | | | 250 | | | | |
| | | | <i>Beach Post Road.</i> | | | | |
| | | | 250 | | | | |
| | | | <i>Beach Pumping Pond.</i> | | | | |
| | | | 250 | | | | |

216. Resolved the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for December 1912.

ITS. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 12th March 1913, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

| | | | | | General
Account | Cash
Balance. | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|--------------------|------------------|----|----|
| | | | | | | Rs. | M. | P. |
| Revenue Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,52,500 | 87,310 | 1 | 0 |
| Provident Fund Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,74,500 | 3,315 | 7 | 0 |
| Deposit Fund Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,000 | 2,440 | 9 | 9 |
| Sidon Sudder's Home Charity Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,400 | 3,285 | 6 | 0 |
| Disabled Sailors' Fund Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,000 | 1,188 | 8 | 10 |
| Portage Fund Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79,400 | 6,015 | 8 | 0 |
| Harbour Dues Advance Account | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil. | 61,972 | 1 | 10 |

Port Trust Office, Madras,
12th March 1913.

P. J. E. SPILLING,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[Price, 5 annas.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL.

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

FEBRUARY 1913.

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1913

| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | |
| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | |
| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 205 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations on the

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1923—cont.

| Year | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | |

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1903—cont.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations on the

[illegible]

Maternal and Child Health Division,
1945 March 24/19.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BANJAN.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Baraka and Kankshanda rivers 16.1 and 16.60 feet deep, respectively. Transplantation of ragi and light paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, gingipara and guarly, sown fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATNAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding; transplantation of ragi continuing. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, gingipara, sugarcane, gingelly, shilim, blackgram and tobacco; sown poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and one division. Barakani 17 feet below normal and discharge insufficient in parts of the Central delta. Manuring and preparing of lands for the next season in progress; planting of sugarcane continuing; weeding of paddy and guarly progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton poor to fair; cotton and tobacco, fair; turmeric, chillies, sugarcane and guarly, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in five taluks and three divisions; fodder generally sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle good, but underfed in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kista 2 feet below normal, but supply adequate. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and millets, cotton fair to normal; cotton, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane, fair; wheat, poor. Pasture and fodder, generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring of lands for the next season in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, cotton normal; cotton, fair to normal; cotton, fair. Pasture generally scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but black-quarter in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts under rain-fed tanks. Tungabhadra 2.30 feet below normal, but discharge sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and sugarcane; sown fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

RANGAPALLEM.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ELLUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing for early crops, sowing of second crop paddy, planting of sugarcane and manuring of wet ground going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair; sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy, normal; cotton, poor to bumper. Pasture insufficient in one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle not reported; underfed in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing going on. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but feet and mouth disease in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not reported.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of two others. Sowing and weeding of paddy and ragi going on in parts and preparing of lands for sugarcane cultivation in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, sown fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair; blackgram, shilim, cotton, shilim and tobacco, fair. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUNDAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi, kanna, guarly and tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kanna, sugarcane, cotton and shilim; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but feet and mouth disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nellore and Mangam canals; no discharge from Mangam canal; discharge from Nellore within sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy, chikna, milka and karnam, cotton fair to normal; ragi, bad to normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black quarter, scab and malignant sore throat in parts. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, setting and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, average and ragi, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCON.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, green-ash, canbe and milka, transplanting and weeding of paddy, gingerly and ragi; proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, green-ash, gingerly, average and karnam; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cotton, transplanting of ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and karnam good in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture available; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NORTH ARCON.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in two taluks and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black quarter is one division. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALER.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of six taluks. Sowing of paddy, cotton and ragi, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and ragi, cotton poor to normal; cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Four feet of water in the Canary at Erode. Sowing of paddy, cotton and gingerly in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but require rain in parts. Harvested paddy in parts; cotton normal. Pasture insufficient in parts, fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except in river channels. Sowing of paddy and cotton and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, canbe and ragi in parts; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest in one village. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. No flow over Grand canal, but supply adequate. Sowing of maize and tobacco cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, paddy and tobacco in parts; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cotton in two taluks, foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in another taluk. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing dry crops fair; wet crops generally good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture insufficient, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain required in parts.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge from the Ponnai 154 canals. Ploughing, sowing of cotton and canbe and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cotton in one taluk. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

BAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for and interplanting of second crop paddy, sowing of second crop paddy and gingelly, and weeding of cotton in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, output poor to fair; ragi, maize, dolichos, millets and sweet potatoes, fair. Pasture mostly in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Green-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srirangapatnam dam; but discharge sufficient. Ploughing of wet lands in progress, sowing of second crop paddy commencing and transplanting of paddy and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, output poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; tea and rubber in two lakhs, foot and mouth disease and malignant sore-throat in one lakh. Green-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Raising of first paddy crop seedling commenced in parts. Standing tillers crop generally good. Harvest of second wet sowing completed; output fair to good. Pasture getting mostly, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Green-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture mostly sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and grazing of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested millets and tea; output fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Green-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 29th March 1913.—Light rain in Bamnad, Tinnevely and Travancore; elsewhere standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy, sugarcane proceeding; output fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally; planting of sugarcane commencing in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REA. & AGRI.,

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,

1st April 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,

Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[PAGES, 4 or 5 p.]

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Bill, with the Bill as amended by the Committee | 107 |
| Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday the 1st March 1913 | 151 |
| Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 27th March 1913 | 207 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 25.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1913:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us agreed thereto.

2. In order to avoid any possible danger of the provisions of the Bill being misread, we have added two new clauses. The first of these provides for cases of criminal conspiracy to commit offences defined in section 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and requires the same sentence for persons guilty of conspiracies to commit such offences as is required for persons guilty of the offences themselves.

3. The second clause provides that no Court shall take cognizance of any criminal conspiracy to commit certain offences specified in section 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or to commit illegal acts which are not offences or to effect legal objects by illegal means, save upon complaint made by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

4. It further provides that courts shall not take cognizance of criminal conspiracies to commit non-sensurable offences or cognisable offences punishable with less than two years' rigorous imprisonment, unless the consent in writing of the Local Government or of a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate is obtained in this behalf by the local Government.

5. We think that these safeguards will satisfactorily secure that the provisions of the Bill will only be used when precautions are necessary in the public interest.

6. We have amended the Schedule so as to make it clear that in case of criminal conspiracy it is to be used by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

STED ALF INAM.
R. N. CHANDRAN.
GOPAL KARAN SINGH.
A. H. MONTEATH.
G. M. COITHAVES.
F. O. EBRAHIM.
P. RAMA KAYAKINQAR.
M. M. MALAVIYA.*
W. R. VINCENT.
H. WICKLES.
G. H. S. KENNEDY.
C. H. KESTVEN.
A. MURKITH.
J. WALKER.
D. B. MACKENAY.
M. S. DAS.
R. SINHA.

The 20th March 1925.

* *Not of Rank.*

This Bill has been introduced and is being dealt with as an emergency measure. Its scope should, therefore, in my opinion, be limited to offences which require emergency to be provided against; but as the Bill stands it is extremely comprehensive. The word "illegal" used in the definition of a criminal conspiracy is as it is defined in the Indian Penal Code, "applicable to everything which is an offence, or which is prohibited by law, or which threatens grievance for a civil action." This definition would make even a case of civil trespass indictable as a criminal conspiracy and would thus go beyond the law as it prevails in England.

It is true that in England it is difficult for conspiracy carried to almost every possible sort of case; but in India, section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code has hitherto been the only one section which enables possible a conspiracy to do an illegal act which does not go beyond a conspiracy. In view of the special circumstances of the present situation, I am prepared to support the Bill as amended so far as it extends the law of conspiracy to specified grave offences to which the opinion of the Government is calculated may be necessary to enable the Government effectively to govern and punish criminal conspiracies directed against the State, or the object of which is to commit murder or felony or similar grave crimes; but the proposal as to extend the law of conspiracy that it should cover every criminal offence, everything which is prohibited by law and every case which furnishes ground for a civil action, stands on a very different footing. It has not been urged that such an extension is a matter of pressing necessity. The proposal should, therefore, be left with its ordinary and regular way by a Bill embodying it being introduced for opinion among the Federal and Executive officers of Government and representative public men and bodies and should be considered in the light of the opinion so gathered. To carry this part of the Bill through along with an emergency piece of legislation seems to me to be open to grave objection.

20th March 1925.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

[As Amended by THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 43. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1913.

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 44. 2. In section 43 of the Indian Penal Code, after the word and figure "Chapter IV," the word figure, and letter "Chapter VA," shall be inserted.

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 45. 3. After Chapter V of the said Code, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VA.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

189A. When two or more persons agree to do or cause to be done—

(1) an illegal act; or

(2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy.

Provided that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done in pursuance thereof by one or more persons to such agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object.

189B. (1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Code for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine or with both.

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 46. 4. In section 125, sub-section (8), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the words "the accused," the words "criminal conspiracy to commit such offence and to" shall be inserted.

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 47. 5. After section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"195A. The Court shall take cognizance of the offence of criminal conspiracy punishable under section 189B of the Indian Penal Code.

(1) In a case where the object of the conspiracy is to commit either an offence or to do an act which is illegal by illegal means, or an offence in which the provisions of section 195 apply, unless upon complaint made by order or other authority from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General to forward the inquiry; or

(2) in a case where the object of the conspiracy is to commit any non-sensational offence, or a punishable offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards unless the Local Government, or a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government has, by order in writing, sanctioned the initiation of the proceedings.

Provided that where the criminal conspiracy is one in which the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 195 apply no such order shall be necessary.

ENCL. OF 1898. Section 48. 6. In Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the entries relating to Chapter V, the entries contained in the Schedule herein annexed shall be inserted.

CHAPTER V.A.

CRIMINAL COMPROMISE.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 211
b. | Crimes of
violence
in
assault
on
officer
provi-
sionally
with
death,
penalty
is
imposed
on
prisoners
for
a
term
of
one
year
or
more.
Any
other
re-
lated
crimes. | May
arise
with-
out
murder
if
crimes
for
the
offense
which
is
the
object
of
the
compro-
mise
may
be
made
without
mur-
der,
but
not
otherwise. | According
to
a
war-
rant
or
process
may
arise
by
the
offense
which
is
the
object
of
the
compro-
mise. | According
to
the
offense
which
is
the
ob-
ject
of
the
compro-
mise
is
not
not. | Not
pro-
vendi-
cable. | The
same
provisions
as
that
pro-
vided
for
the
offense
of
the
offense
which
is
the
object
of
the
compro-
mise. | Court
of
Sessions
when
the
offense
which
is
the
object
of
the
compro-
mise
is
made
without
murder,
penalty
is
imposed
on
prisoners
for
a
term
of
one
year
or
more.
Any
other
re-
lated
crimes. |

W. E. VINCENT,

Sag. to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

Sag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1901 to 1909 (21 & 22 Vict., c. 67, 23 & 26 Vict., c. 34, and 3 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Saturday, the 1st March 1913.

PRESIDENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRINGTON OF FROSTHURST, P.C., M.C., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.,
G.M.P., M.A., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding,
and 47 Members, of whom 43 were Additional Members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1912-13.

INTRODUCTION.

THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLAHERTY WILKINS:—I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1912-13. For the information of those Members who are new to the Council, I may state briefly the procedure to be followed. To-day there will be no debate, but beginning with the 7th March dates will be allotted for the detailed examination of my proposals and the discussion of any Resolutions that may be moved regarding them. Subsequently I shall have to consider what modifications are necessary, either in the light of our discussions or of later information which may become available. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 24th and the final debate will begin on 26th March.

"2. This is the fifth occasion on which the duty has fallen on me of reviewing the finances of India, and it is my good fortune that for a third time I am in a position to bear witness to the material well-being of this country. A year ago I found my estimate on the assumption of a year of unusual seasons and trade, and providing as the outlook may be, that in, in my judgment, the most favourable assumption which is the circumstance of India can be made with probability. In looking back now over a period, the happenings of which it was then my duty to forecast, I will have to describe a large improvement on our original estimates. The year that is drawing to a close has proved to be one of prosperity and plenty, the results of which have amply shown anticipations consistent with the principle of caution which I have suggested as necessary in our financial projections. But there is a shadow in the financial picture. While contemplating the general prospects a year ago as conflict, I said the uncertainties of the open revenue still hang over us. The difficulties which I had then in mind have since then become acute, and we are faced with a loss of revenue which affects materially our financial arrangements in the coming year.

"3. I propose in the first place to sketch the main features, agricultural and commercial, of the current year. The year opened well, for the winter rains, beginning in January, had been normal and timely, and the only threat to the harvest was the distress in Kailashwar and some parts of Bombay, where famine, due to insufficient rainfall in the preceding year, had been declared. In the hot weather the agitations were unimportant. A series of disturbances of the cold weather type continued to pass into India, delaying the establishment of the usual hot weather conditions, and in May there was an almost complete absence on the west coast of the irruptions of ocean winds which herald the advance of the monsoon. Thus the rains were late in beginning and were not established fully in the interior until the 15th of July. Their duration also was unusually short. In September they were very brief, and their retirement from Northern and Central India a fortnight before the usual date. Studied in this way the history of the most important months in the year from the agricultural point of view may seem disappointing. For four weeks however from the time when it spread over Northern India the monsoon remained in abnormal vigour and yielded abundant rain. A beneficial break of ten days followed, and in the end of August and beginning of September the rain-bearing currents again spread over India. For India as a whole the rainfall was little below normal, and, what is of more importance it was well distributed, no tract showing a very large deficiency. It is true that in Bengal and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, the early absence of the rains was the cause of no little damage, especially to the rice crop and in portions of the Bombay Deccan the want of rain was severely felt. But there is never a monsoon that can be said without exception to satisfy our ideals. At the end of November a rain-bearing depression, which may justly be termed providential, traversed promptly those parts of the country where rain was needed. In the Bombay Presidency famine relief continued till October, and in three districts small numbers of people are still in receipt of gratuitous relief. In the United Provinces scarcity has been experienced in Mirzapur and a part of the Dominion of the Maharaja of Benares, but with

small exceptions the retrospect agriculturally is satisfactory. For the winter season we may now anticipate an exceptional close. December, January and two weeks in February went by with scarcely a check, and we were beginning to despair when the atmospheric conditions changed and the rain was sent to us, welcome as it was because it had been so long delayed.

4. Given the crop, is the season, we may turn to the effect on the harvest. The wheat crop of 1911 constituted a record which I would be difficult to equal; but the crop of 1912, if normal in its production, was in respect both of area and output very greatly better than the normal; in the United Provinces, one of the two chief wheat-producing provinces, the output failed somewhat even the harvest of 1911. Rice had also been good; while of the other export staples, sugar had on the whole a favourable season except in parts of the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad, and its total output was estimated at no less than 40 per cent. better than in the preceding year. The area under sugarcane has increased and the output is expected to be good; whilst jute has also shown considerable improvement. This year's rice crop has suffered to some extent in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces, but elsewhere the season has been not unfavourable and the output, though not up to that of 1911-12, should be considerably above the several averages of preceding years.

5. From this review of the agricultural reports I proceed to consider in the trade returns a more definite and statistical test of the year's prosperity. The results are striking. The value of our exports, I find last year, had been the highest on record, but the merchandise we have sent abroad between April and December 1912 exceeded in value by 17½ crores the corresponding exports of 1911. There was a considerable falling off in the case of iron and steel, but a great trade was done in grain, wheat, rice and barley; the exports of jute increased by 3 crores, and of hides and skins by 1½ crores. Nor was the improvement only in raw material; there was a very substantial advance in jute fabrics, in cotton twist and yarn and in tea. How the balance of trade was adjusted I shall show later on. At present I am concerned with merchandise, and under this head I note that our imports also in nine months have exceeded those of the previous year by 14½ crores. In 1911-12 imports were active in April and May and then cooled off in the ensuing four months, as if waiting, I said, upon the monsoon. In 1912-13 the same general tendency is observable; but the activity of April and May was greater and the retrospective slackness in the following months has marked time in the preceding year. In the commodities for which we imported on other countries in exchange for our exports, half the increase roughly consisted of textile materials and hides generally, next passenger-goods in particular, but there have been large increases also of sugar, hard ware, machinery, iron and steel and railway plant. Considering both the inward and outward currents of trade, the value of our total commerce commensurate in merchandise during the first nine months of the year amounted to about 290 crores as against 254 crores in the preceding record year. The range of prices has doubtless been high, but I do not know that it is higher than in the preceding year, or consequently that the comparison I have drawn is misleading as an indication of the volume of trade. We know at any rate that railway traffic has been extremely active and on every side there are plain indications of a continuance of the progress and prosperity of the country.

REVENUE ESTIMATE for 1913-14.

6. The effect of the conditions I have outlined is written large across our figures. The budget for the current year was prepared for a revenue, Imperial and Provincial together, of £79½ millions, according to the latest estimate of the estimate we now anticipate that we shall receive £87 millions, an improvement of £7½ millions, of which £5 millions will be received from opium and railways. The aggregate expenditure we think will exceed by only £171,000 that provided in the Budget. Of the net improvement, as will appear even from the figures I have just given for opium and railways, the great bulk has accrued to the Imperial account. Out of our revenues, however, we have distributed large grants to Provinces. After allowing for these grants, the surplus we make is £2,302,000 as against a surplus anticipated in the budget of £1,478,000.

Opium Revenue.

7. The position in regard to opium is as follows. The trade with China in Indian opium is governed by the agreement of 8th May 1911, the object of which was to meet the suppression of opium-smoking in China by setting off gradually the Indian supply. The trade, it was contemplated, would close in 1917; but provision was made for an earlier termination on proof of the extinction of prohibition in China of the indigenous drug. The cessation of foreign and native opium was to be equalized. All restrictions as to the wholesale trade in our opium were to be withdrawn, but the stipulations of the Treaty were not to degenerate from the force of our prohibition then existing, or which the Chinese Government might in future pass to regulate the retail trade or suppress opium-smoking. The Manchu Government gave convincing proof of its sincerity and of its ability to enforce self-opium measures, and several of the Chinese Provinces were under the terms of the Treaty closed to Indian opium. With the resolution there was undoubtedly a renunciation of poppy cultivation and an unreserved interference with the trade in Indian opium. Presently, however, the central Government assumed itself. Not only were Provincial decrees issued enacting the strictest prohibitions against opium cultivation, but it was declared that opium-smoking was to cease entirely by a given date. The campaign against

8. The policy of the Government of India has throughout been correct and simple. We had in our agreement with China a programme of nine from year to year and we have adhered

to it. Yet we have had strong inducements to stay our course. The opposition of the Chinese authorities would frequently have justified us in denouncing the Treaty at anything to make the further reduction of value for which the Treaty provided. We were sincerely anxious, however, to help China towards a great reform. We have not insisted on the letter of the law. None the less we have steadily resisted pressure which from time to time has been brought to bear on us to effect reductions in our sale programme which would have been arbitrary and premature. Applications for the suspension of sales arose on many occasions in the open market. The more favorable with them before our restrictions were placed on exports to China, and these objects were obviously to render the advantages of a strict monopoly on those who happened at the time to be in the possession of opium. This we have properly and consistently refused to do. The action of the Republican Government in China, however, created an entirely new situation. It stopped the outlet for Indian opium. As soon as the situation defined itself, I went to Bombay and met the opium merchants, whose frank and favorable presentation of their case I wish to acknowledge. I made myself thoroughly acquainted with the whole outlook. The representations of the merchants were confirmed by the account which events had taken. In Shanghai and Hongkong which are the markets of our opium in China, trade was reported to be at a standstill. There were no sales or deliveries, and in India at the December auction the price of Malwa opium had dropped to Rs. 782 a cask as against Rs. 1,666 obtained in November and Rs. 2443 in August.

"9. The situation was radically different from any with which we had as yet been called on to deal, and the Government of India took prompt action. With the sanction of the Secretary of State we did four things. The sale of opium for China could not be stopped immediately, as a restriction in the programme of the year cannot be made without three months' notice but we suspended sales from the nearest date which the market offered. Meanwhile we raised the quantity of opium to be sold in 1912 for export to non-Chinese markets with the desire to reduce smuggling into China. And lastly, though we had no alternatives in the market, we agreed to buy from the Malwa States the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1912 may be consequent on the decision fall short of the number of casks which had been engaged to them in our programme.

"10. As much for the past. The Government of India clearly have had to deal with a situation created for them and for which they were not responsible. All that it was in their power to do has been done by them. For the future neither I nor anyone else can prophesy, but we cannot counsel from ourselves that China has set herself a task which exposure proves to be one of the greatest difficulty—the enforcement of a monopoly possibly too advanced for popular acceptance. We have dealt generously with China and we have a claim on her for fair treatment. Her reputation for probity stands high among the nations. The Chinese's word, it is said, is as good as his bond. The new Republican Government, which has yet to establish its position in its own country and in the world at large, will doubtless be guided in a peculiar degree of its honesty and will be actuated by the same spirit of equity and fair dealing which has characterized the policy of the Government of India.

"11. In the current year the effect of these events on our revenue has been proportionately small. In the case of Malwa opium I may explain that our monopoly consists of a share, five of a fixed gun duty, and security of the amounts bid at the auctions for the right of export. For the payment of these bids the merchants are allowed three months' grace, so that the proceeds of sales subsequent to December would in any case have been realized in the coming financial year. As far as the current year is concerned, the revenue from sales of certified opium in January-March would not have exceeded £100,000. On the other hand, as I have said, in earlier months prices were exceedingly high, and the results for the year as a whole are accordingly much above the budget estimate. The improvement in fact under Bengal opium has been £1,95,000 and under Malwa opium £224,000. This portion of our revenue we propose to treat exactly as in previous years. To enable us to deal sympathetically with our opium sundries we find it advisable once more to set a series of standard figures to represent year by year the revenue which we might expect from our dissolving trade under annual modifications; so much was to be treated as current revenue, while the surplus revenue matters, if any, was to be specially treated. For the current year the standard figure is £3,600,000. Our actual revenue is likely to be £3,000,000, so that there is an excess of £1,600,000. Of this sum two-thirds will be returned to our suppliers for the discharge of temporary surplus duty. The discharge of India bills, of which 484 millions were still outstanding at the close of the last Financial Statement, has been completed; but we have to pay off next year £1 millions railway debentures and meet an instalment of £360,000 for the discharge of short-term loans. The remaining third, which amounts to about £460,000, we propose to distribute in grants for health and universities.

Ordinary Revenue

"12. Having reviewed the opium position, I pass to a consideration of our ordinary revenue. Regarding opium, the improvement shows on a comparison with the budget is £5,121,500, the great bulk of which has been contributed by our railways. In making my estimate under this head, I was cautious and I would do best, in my judgment, a Finance Minister in this country to be otherwise; but I think the most responsible officer would have hesitated to predict that the development of traffic would prove so auspicious as to contribute a sum in railway management. The gross earnings have been almost £44 millions above the estimate. The net increase is less, however, as we have had, of course, to distribute more in the shape of surplus profits paid to companies, and because working expenses have naturally increased. Against the £24 millions growth in earnings, however, the increase in working expenses has not been more than £600,000.

The percentage of working expenses has been brought down to 49·3, which is a lower figure than has been shown for the last five years. The net receipts are £34 millions better than the Budget. Apart from railway taxation, I have to account for an improvement of 4½ millions. Over a million of this improvement has been secured under the purely Imperial heads of Customs, Mint, Post Office and Telegraph, and Exchange. Under Customs, I find that out of a total increase of £596,000, £353,000 are accounted for under other manufactures, manufactured articles and export duties; the first two heads showing the influence of a prosperous year, while under the third the rise in revenue was due to a large demand for rice from other countries, which led to exports not only from Burma but from Bengal. Still, the imports of which was heavy throughout the year, brought in about £160,000 more than we had anticipated and the revenue derived from sugar was also high. Of a large increase of £226,000 under Mint, the greater part is due to the assumption of paper currency, which could not be allowed for in the Budget. Before the profits on average are transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve, a charge is made for manufacturing, which is credited to the Mint, and the sum thus shown in the current year is £234,000. Finally, as far as these Imperial heads are concerned, the Post Office and Telegraph Department has given us £118,000 more than our forecast, as the result of a debit of active trade and general prosperity, and the same general conditions have worked as with £109,000 under the head of Exchange. Under the shared heads of Stamps and Railways, we have divided with the Provinces an increased revenue of nearly £450,000 and irrigation receipts also have been better in the aggregate by £112,000.

13. The descriptive I have given of the improvement in our revenue will have impressed on the Council the fact that much the greater portion of it has accrued in the Imperial account. We do not propose however to retain all that has come to us; we intend to make the provinces partners in our good fortune. The distribution of our surplus has given me much anxious thought. I have a large sum of money to dispose of; we are willing to have a gain, for some time, a surplus anything like as large as in the present year, and it is all the more necessary to be careful in the distribution of what is in our hands. I state the principle of our decision very briefly. There are certain relatively small requirements which we intend to meet, but the bulk of the money will go in grants to secure a steady progress in education and sanitation, an object which has the support of both official and non-official opinion. We propose to make the following distribution of funds:—

- 24 crores for non-recurring expenditure on education.
- 1½ crores for urban sanitation.
- 20 lakhs to Provinces for communications.
- 20 lakhs to Provinces for development.
- 1 crore in aid of present provincial resources.

14. The last mentioned grant will be distributed at the rate of 12 lakhs to each of the larger Provinces, and 4 lakhs each for the smaller Administrations, and will not be concerned for any one purpose. It will be devoted to such subjects as each Local Government may deem to be most necessary in view of varying and special requirements. Our ability to make these grants secures important advantages. From the Imperial point of view, they are an anticipation of future liabilities. We have these demands; we might in ordinary years meet them over a more extended period; but we may well doubt whether in the next few years we shall have funds available for distribution, and we take the opportunity, which fortunately presents itself, of paying our contribution in advance. From the point of view of the Provinces, there is a great gain in stability; they are secured in the prospect of improvements of the most important kind against the fluctuations of Imperial Finance. They are, we are assured, ready for the distribution. The great attention which has been paid in recent years to the needs of sanitation and education has led to a systematic review of requirements and preparation of projects generally. So long as there is uncertainty as to the amount that will be available from year to year, progress must be fitful and uncoordinated. But now, when they find themselves secured in the possession of substantial sums, the Provinces will be able to make out and adhere to well-considered programmes of development and the systematic application of funds which will thus be possible will critically make for economy and efficiency.

Expenditure

15. About the expenditure of the current year I have little to say. I have already mentioned that in the aggregate it is £171,000 more than in the Budget. Provinces have spent £171,000 less than they anticipated, but there is an increase of £746,000 in Imperial charges. The Provincial decrease is accounted for by the inability of Local Governments to spend the full amounts provided. In the Budgeted revenue the important variations are increases of £244,000 under Civil Works and £270,000 under Military services. The rise in Civil Works charges is accounted for by the deficit, in the revenue head, of the construction of temporary accommodations for the Government of India at Delhi. In the Military estimates, the additions have been of an obligatory nature; for instance, the increased outlay on food supplies caused by higher prices, the cost of services on the South-West Frontier, larger expenditure on the cross traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, and similar items. On the other hand the expenditure made for protective irrigation works outside the Punjab Irrigation Grant has not been met and there is a large decrease of £450,000 shown under the Education head. This decrease however is terminal. In the Budget a reserve of £522,000 was secured under this head for subsequent distribution. As the distribution has proceeded, grants have been made by instalments diminishing Imperial revenues, and Imperial expenditure has been correspondingly reduced.

Debt Expenditure.

"15. I have completed my review of the current year and proceed to an explanation of the Budget for the ensuing year; but before I do so, there is one subject on which I wish to say a few words, and that is Debt expenditure. In the discussion which took place in the Council last year, I gave an undertaking that this expenditure would be carefully and scrupulously accounted for, and I owe to a feeling of surprise and some indignation that suggestions should subsequently have been made, and they have been made, that the disbursement of funds would constitute a departure from the pledge then given. It is evident that all expenditure of whatever kind connected with the transfer of the Imperial capital to Delhi, could not conveniently or properly be brought under a single head in our accounts. There is, furthermore, the administrative expenditure of the new Imperial Province which must be accounted for in appropriate sections as an account of police, law and justice, and so on. Again we have to build a new continent, the cost of which can with propriety be shown only in the Military Estimates. Similarly if a diversion of a railway line is found necessary, it must be charged to Railways. The cost of our temporary buildings further, as I have already mentioned, we have charged, under the advice of the Comptroller-General, to the revenue expenditure head, Civil Works, and not to the new head of capital expenditure which we have opened for the new Imperial City. I make this explanation because I am anxious that there should be no possibility of misapprehension on the subject, and I would add that, while the expenditure has of amounts been covered under more than one head in the accounts, care has been taken to make it readily available by providing that in each case it should be kept apart under a sub-head of revenue. I have arranged further, for the convenience of Honorable Members, that all the relevant items of expenditure should be brought together in a comprehensive *pro forma* account, and this arrangement will be submitted, year by year as long as it may be necessary. The form of this account and details regarding it will be found in the memorandum by the Financial Secretary, and I need only mention that the cost of temporary Delhi in the current year will probably be just under 50 lakhs. The discussion of the accounts question of the first importance involved in the inception of a task of such magnitude has delayed the beginning of the permanent city, and the amount charged to the capital fund in the current year is only £160,000, which represents for the most part the cost of land acquisition. We shall soon be in a position, however, to proceed with the work unimpeded, and Honorable Members will find that a provision of 2 crores has been made in the capital account for this purpose in the ensuing year.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.

"16. I now come to a new page in our financial history and open the Budget for the year 1913-14. It will be clear that in one matter of grave importance our position has been weakened since I had to undertake the same task a year ago. I referred on that occasion to the uncertainties of our opinion revenue; but now we are faced to face with a calculation of actual loss. As regards our other sources of revenue, I do not propose to depart from the principle, which I consider to be the right one, of cautious estimating. Indeed it might be said that with every year of prosperity the probability of an approaching reversal of fortune, of unobtainable success and trade depression, increases, and that the need for caution is greater therefore now than on previous occasions when I have laid my Budget before the Council. At the same time I have no intention whatever of letting my estimates be influenced by vague forebodings. I hold to what I said two years ago, namely, that in Indian budgeting the only reasonable rule of conduct is to assume that a period of prosperity, such as is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change. At present, apart from opinion, our prospects are bright, and in making my estimates I have given full weight to this consideration. Proceeding with these principles in my mind, the calculations I have made give for next year a probable revenue in the aggregate, Imperial and Provincial, of £22,282,696. The aggregate expenditure for which provision is made is £23,560,000. There is thus a difference of £1,277,304, which is distributed in this manner; three million according to our anticipations as an Imperial surplus of £1,311,000, but a deficit of £3,339,696 in Provincial Budgets.

Revenue.

"17. I proceed to state the salient facts and figures which lead up to these general results, and in the forefront must be put our opinion revenue. Discontinued as we are to-day, it would be out of the question to hold on our subsistence of revenue from verified opinion in the coming year. I will not despair of a revival in the opium trade which would restore to us in whole or in part the loss which at present faces us; but it would be wrong, as a nation stand, to take into account and make available for expenditure any revenue the receipt of which is so problematical. Further the loss of unutilized opium in the present calendar year have been reduced from 13,390 to 9,998 chests. Accordingly, all that I can budget for under the opium head is the value of 9,000 chests of unutilized opium at the moderate price of Rs. 1,800 per chest or £1,620,000 plus £105,468 for storage and miscellaneous receipts, or a total of £1,725,468. The decrease, as compared with the probable receipts of the present year, is as low as £1,315,000.

"18. In the next place, as one of the dominant factors in our Imperial Scheme, I turn to railways. We are increasing the working expenses next year by £2 million in view of a larger Railway programme, which involves some addition to revenue as well as to capital expenditure, but against this increase on the expenditure side has to be set a decrease of a quarter of a million under payments of surplus profits, which is the result chiefly of the adoption of the Imperial in place of the calendar year for the distribution. As regards Railway revenue, my estimate is

possibly optimistic; it is that the gross receipts in 1913-14 will be £35,754,000 as against the £27,967,000 which we hope to obtain in the current year. In writing at this estimate I have attempted to hold the balance even between two sets of considerations. No doubt if the present year were of properly little as a little higher, my estimate will be exceeded. On the other hand the net railway revenue of the current year, according to my estimates, will be £54 millions above the revenue of 1911-12. There was an improvement of £2 millions in 1911-12, as compared with 1910-11, and the figure of 1910-11 was only £14 millions higher than the figure of 1909-10. We may well ask whether the curve is going any higher. When a state of depression comes, there will be a very different tale to tell. In 1907-08 there was a drop of about £2 millions, in 1908-09 a drop of £74 millions. It is easy to be wise after the event, and should before one goes further as you may say I was mostly carlins. But I think to be judged by present prospects, and as the facts I have put before you I am of opinion that no prudent minister would frame an estimate higher than that which I have indicated.

"19. As then which requires special mention is the abolition of the appropriate at present made from the land tax in certain provinces. The matter is one which I shall have to explain in some detail, but for the moment, dealing with the revenue account I note that the effect will be that the receipts in 1913-14 under provincial rates and contributions from district boards will be £867,000 less than in the current year.

"20. Apart from Opium and Railways, and the appropriations just mentioned, the improvement in revenue which I anticipate is £100,000. The amount would be larger, but for certain collections which are faced upon me. I cannot arrange for my capital expenditure without a large reduction of our balance, and the estimate of netted receipts in consequence is diminished by £177,000. Again the Mint receipts go down in my forecast by £281,000 because I cannot repeat the rise which appears in the accounts of the current year for seigniorage on coinage of rupees. Under Customs also I am bound to take into consideration the rise in the price of sugar as likely to affect imports, and, guided by the experience of years when the price was equally high, I must reduce the estimate of receipts from the duty on sugar by £100,000. The exports of tea further in the current year have been very large, and a normal estimate for 1913-14 gives a decrease of £100,000 under export duties. Under other heads, however, I have made the estimate of current receipts by £145,000, which is as much as the advance in revenue in the last two years will justify. In other departments also, I take recent experience as my guide, and I advance the revenue from Post Office and Telegraph by £101,000 from Exchequer by £253,000 and from Stamps by £130,000. Land Revenue also is likely to give about £155,000 more in the aggregate, in consequence chiefly of better collections in Bombay. The result of these and other less important variations is an improvement of £218,000 in the Provincial account and a deterioration of £14,000 in the Imperial account. But we propose from Imperial resources to make grants, which I shall presently describe, to provinces amounting to £1,583,000. This compares with non-recurring grants we are making this year of £1,445,000. Thus to sum up, the Imperial revenue account will be £3,618,000 more under Opium; £204,300 more under Railways, and £245,000 more under other heads; while alterations of revenue will be £8,347,000 less. On the whole there is a deterioration of about one million.

Expenditure.

"21. The aggregate expenditure I advance from £79,624,000 in 1913-14 to £83,850,000 in 1912-13. The provinces anticipate that they will spend £3,203,000 more than in the current year, the great bulk of the increase being accounted for under education, sanitation and public works. In the Imperial section there appears an increase of £1,845,000. More than half of this increase is accounted for by the expenditure of £560,000 which we propose to incur for the purchase of Malwa opium. Under Civil Departments we have added £132,000 for so much of the grants which we are making for sanitation and other beneficial objects as we need for Imperial cities in minor administrations or as a reserve for subsequent distribution. A sum of £109,000 has been allotted for Protective Irrigation works outside the Punjab Province grant. There is an increased provision of £131,050 under Post Office and Telegraph which is due for the most part to the requirements of wireless stations. The administration of the Province of Delhi will, we think, involve an increased expenditure of £50,000. In view of various urgent projects we have agreed to meet the grant for Imperial Civil works by £163,000 but there is a decrease of £300,000 under temporary buildings for Delhi.

Grants to Provinces.

"22. The grants for education, relief of poor and other beneficial services, which I have mentioned, are not the least interesting feature in the Budget. When presenting the Financial Statement last year, I said that as in view of expenditure on the new capital at Delhi we should now have three millions in our annual capital programme. Instead of two, we might reasonably enlarge the conventional figure of a crore which we have generally misunderstood to mean as one revenue surplus. In spite of the loss of opium revenue I had myself in a position to follow this policy, and I have framed my Budget on the basis of a 2 crore Imperial surplus. In spite of the loss of opium revenue, I find it is possible not only to avoid the imposition of new taxation, not only to maintain the present standard of expenditure but to provide a substantial contribution to meet the ever-growing needs of the country. These needs are multifarious, some are conspicuous and urgent. Education and Sanitation are twice of a phenomenal development. There is a spreading. There is the question of medical advances and relief. Last but not least, unless we ignore the political stagnation of the country, there is the development of local self-government. For these interests, we have made due provision. We allot 4 crores for

reserving expenditure on education and sanitation, distributing 25 lakhs to the major provinces, assigning 7 lakhs as Imperial expenditure and retaining a reserve of 5 lakhs. We add 10 lakhs to the reserve for agricultural expenditure; we allot 50 lakhs for medical relief, but out of these 50 lakhs being distributed among the major provinces. These guarantees to expenditure and I would only say that the resulting growth for education, improvements and adds to the value of the large income-bearing asset for the same purpose which we are giving in the current year.

23. Finally we propose to make assignments to Local Governments to enable them to finance the accounts which at present are appropriated for Provincial use from the one or two land. This matter requires explanation. The cost I have mentioned is levied in all provinces generally at the rate of 5 or 6½ per cent. on annual value. In Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces the entire proceeds go to Local Boards. In Bengal and Bihar, however, a one-area tax is divided into two half-area portions and while one of these, the 'road tax,' goes to District Boards the other, the 'public works tax,' is credited to Government. In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces, District Boards have to make a contribution of nearly 10 per cent. of the land cost to Provincial revenues for 'General services'. In the United Provinces also there are large appropriations though they have a different form. In the two portions of the Province, in Agra there is a land cost of 5 per cent. of which about a third is taken by the Local Government to cover the cost of rural police, in Oudh the general rate which goes to District Boards is at the rate of 5½ per cent. only of the annual value while a rate of 5 per cent. is levied separately on account of the cost of village police. The Council will remember that last year a resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale recommending the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the revenues of local bodies. I had to oppose that resolution because the appointment of a Commission did not appear to be necessary or desirable; but I made it plain that the object of the resolution was one with which Government were in accord. The development and encouragement of local self-government is indeed an object as to the desirability of which all are agreed, and it is with this object in view that we desire to increase their resources by abolishing the appropriations which I have mentioned. The consequence, however, of this abolition will be a loss to Provincial revenues which Local Governments must themselves replace, and I therefore will make them assignments. The manner in which we proceed is as follows. The Local Governments while they take with the one land appropriations from Local Boards as I have described with the other land give them certain subventions. Certain of these subventions, such as those made out of the Imperial grant for primary education or for sanitation to be made to the Boards; others of a general nature which are at present required to provide a sufficient income for certain Boards will be continued. In Oudh a special adjustment will be necessary; the 5 per cent. village police cost will be abolished and a general rate of 5 per cent. imposed at the same rate as in Agra. Allowing for this modification the net new provisions and consequently the amount we have to make good to them will be in Bengal 25 lakhs, in Bihar 22 lakhs, in the United Provinces 20½ lakhs and in the Punjab 8 lakhs, a total of nearly 76½ lakhs or ₹50,800. In dealing on the means which I have now detailed to the Council we have, I consider, given a very substantial proof of our interest in local self-government. Last year in the debate on the revenues of local bodies I mentioned the surprising way in which Mr. Gokhale plays words of policy which come to quick vacancy, and I hinted then to the wrong words of the Indian juggler which seemed for a little time from new schemes so presently with the appearance of some bearing, not only leaves, not only buds and flowers, but a growth crop of wholesome fruit. If I may say the figure, I should say that the Government of India have their standards to the satisfaction of which they give their best endeavours. Like all goodness there have their disappointments, their inexpressible failures; but were the loss some of the crops are good. The present is a goodly basket, as an Indian gentleman might say 'from our own garden'; and it contains something more substantial than a figment.

MILITARY SERVICES.

* 24 The expenditure for five years is shown in the following table:—

| | Grass | | | | | Total | All Military Expend. |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Army. | Navy. | Military Works. | Special Services. | Totals. | | |
| | | | | | | £ | |
| 1895-1896 | 15,991,791 | 41,737 | 218,312 | 15,094 | 16,266,934 | 17,173,228 | |
| 1896-1897 | 15,121,730 | — | 446,807 | 108,425 | 15,676,962 | 16,533,740 | |
| 1898-1899 | 13,838,848 | — | 402,238 | 108,017 | 14,349,103 | 15,122,269 | |
| 1899-1900 (Revised) | 15,011,200 | — | 447,369 | 108,012 | 15,566,581 | 16,400,563 | |
| 1900-1901 (Revised) | 16,134,705 | — | 475,500 | 108,012 | 16,718,217 | 17,510,404 | |
| 1903-1904 (Revised) | 15,344,800 | — | 478,268 | 108,180 | 15,931,248 | 16,646,530 | |

"25. As stated last year, the Military expenditure of 1912-13 as originally estimated was fixed at a figure below that of any year since 1903-04. After the estimates were allowed it became essential to place an order in England for a large number of rifles which had led to an additional payment of £115,000 during the current year. The National Insurance Act involved a payment not in the estimate of about £15,000 on account of the British soldiers serving in India. The demand for working parties of troops in connection with the survey operations in progress on the North-East Frontier entailed unforeseen expenditure amounting to £54,000. The Arms Traffic operations proved more costly by £15,000 than was expected. The prices of food and luggage have risen, in spite of the favourable harvests of the year, and amount for an increase of nearly £174,000. In view of the favourable financial conditions at the year, additional funds to the extent of about £137,000 was also given to place the arms transport on a more satisfactory footing; to allow of the commencement of a course of fodder; and for advancing works in progress and for the purchase of stores. The aggregate excess expended is £591,500, the bulk of which has arisen from unforeseen demands and the rise in rates of food and luggage.

"26. In the coming year there will again be a heavy bill for special services. Provision is made for the continuance of the Arms Traffic operations at a cost of £355,700. The winding up charges connected with the working parties employed on the North-East Frontier are expected to amount £53,300. On the other hand, the expected reduction of Indian troops in China and Tibet will act to effect a saving.

"27. Apart from all this, it has been necessary, in framing the military estimates of 1913-14, to take into account the fact that the temporary economies in ordinary expenditure amounting to £101,000, allowed in the current year, cannot be repeated next year; and that the National Insurance Act introduces a new annual charge of £31,500. A larger provision of £168,000 for ordinary Home stores has been found necessary, owing to supplies stocks having been largely worked off, higher prices ruling for materials, and to the advance purchase of such stores in 1911-12 not being repeated in the current year.

"28. The Schedule grant for 1913-14, amounting to £737,700, shows an increase of £217,600 as compared with the figure adopted in the current year, but it includes £115,000 to meet the final payments on account of the extra rifles which had to be ordered this year, and £156,700 for the repatriation of dead and the commencement of building operations in connection with the new military establishment at Delhi. The balance of the grant will be applied mainly to meeting the primary requirements of the army in the matter of guns, bayonets, swords and accoutrements, and to the continuance of building works in progress, notably in the direction of improving the accommodation of Indian troops. Provision is made on a modest scale for the expansion of military aviation in India.

"29. In respect of the permanent economies mentioned last year, a further saving has been effected by the abandonment of the Delhi and Enigma cavalry syndicates. The question of army expenditure generally has been under the consideration of the Army in India Committee, presided over by His-Majesty Lord Minto. Their report, which is expected shortly, will deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure. The report of the Committee which criticized the practice of machine expenditure is still under consideration. The final result is an increase of the net military budget by £352,800 as compared with the current year's budget.

RAILWAYS.

"30. I have already given in the revenue account some of the more important Railway figures. The results of the present year are remarkable. In 1912-13 we report the return on the capital at charge to be 3.05 per cent, against 4.43 which was the percentage in 1909-10. If we take the railway revenue account as whole and set the interest charges, the securities, sinking fund payments and other debts, such as cost of land and surveys, against the net earnings, we show a surplus of £7,115,000, the highest in the history of our Indian railways.

"31. What I am now especially concerned with is the railway capital account, and I give therefore the figures of railway capital expenditure during the last five years and compare these with the estimate for next year:—

| | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | (Revised). | (Budget). |
| Spes from including rolling stock. | £ 5,582,715 | £ 6,612,441 | £ 6,612,441 | £ 6,642,049 | £ 7,261,200 |
| Less other contributions: | | | | | |
| (a) Granted in previous years .. | 3,298,302 | 1,615,769 | 2,515,386 | 2,452,213 | 2,781,000 |
| (b) Granted in current year .. | 345,130 | 385,295 | 807,042 | 412,445 | 95,000 |
| | 15,945,951 | 8,361,494 | 7,445,795 | 7,515,260 | 10,224,180 |
| | | | | | 21,090,380 |

"32. The figures in which I invite special attention are these. The expenditure on capital account in the three years 1909-10 to 1911-12 averaged rather less than £8 millions. In the current year we budgeted originally for a railway programme of £15 millions. In the course of the year however we were able to increase the provision to £16½ millions out of an increase in our balances and other improvements. For the coming year I propose to draw somewhat heavily

on our simple balance and are in consequence able to advance the railway programme for 1912-14 to £12 millions.

"33. This proves, I think, that I am not over-enthusiastic on the question of railways. I recognise fully their increasing significance as an instrument of general progress, their necessity for the development of trade, their growing and indeed increasing importance to the farmers of India; but in this, my last Financial Statement, I cannot refrain from a word of warning. In spite of the anxious attention of extremely interested critics, I emphasize in dramatic any departure from a policy of the strictest caution in the matter of Railway Finance. It may be that in the future it will be possible to give more scope to private enterprise and increase through the agency the funds available for railway construction, but for the present I have to regard railways as a strictly business proposition. Our responsibility is all the greater now that they have obtained a position of supreme importance in our financial system. It is said that the maintenance character of our railways is beyond question, that our railways are the watch dog of the Government of India, and that I am, unrepentant. But what is the position? We are paying to the London market nearly 4 per cent. for what we borrow. I have to warn that in the current year the railways have paid us 3.66 per cent. But last year the return was 4.99 per cent., in 1912-13 it was 4.65 per cent., in 1914-15 it was 4.58 per cent.; even as good proof in the present state of the money market the margin is a narrow one. Let me remind you that so recently as in 1908-09 our railway system was worked at a net loss to the State. I said at that time that we must never allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general taxpayer. I repeat that warning. As matters stand we have in our railways a potential asset. Let us safeguard that asset. Any admission of financial weakness, or failure to count in such case the full cost, any disregard of financial considerations will surely lead to deterioration of a most serious character.

"34. I urge that nothing be agreed to in the future which may weaken a position which is essential to the financial prosperity of India and to all the interests which that prosperity serves.

IRRIGATION.

"35. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the table which I present and which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements.

| Particulars | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13.
(Provision) | 1913-14.
(Provision) |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Productive works. | | | | | |
| Capital outlay to end of year | 25,145,118 | 26,384,991 | 27,038,398 | 27,880,758 | 28,800,728 |
| Direct Receipts | 8,240,811 | 8,298,899 | 8,258,174 | 8,251,390 | 8,241,000 |
| Local Revenue due to Disputations | 7,231,758 | 7,155,958 | 7,158,132 | 7,157,780 | 7,156,800 |
| Total Receipts | 15,472,569 | 15,454,857 | 15,416,306 | 15,409,170 | 15,397,800 |
| Working Expenses | 1,076,141 | 1,090,404 | 1,107,130 | 1,100,202 | 1,100,100 |
| Interest on debt | 955,828 | 1,060,082 | 1,070,040 | 1,071,400 | 1,200,000 |
| Total Working Expenses | 2,031,969 | 2,150,486 | 2,177,170 | 2,171,602 | 2,300,100 |
| Net Profit | 1,400,600 | 1,354,371 | 1,339,136 | 1,338,568 | 1,247,700 |
| Productive works. | | | | | |
| Capital outlay to end of year | 9,212,221 | 9,844,394 | 9,900,298 | 9,975,586 | 10,000,000 |
| Direct Receipts | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Local Revenue due to Disputations | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Total Receipts | 26,100 | 26,100 | 26,100 | 26,100 | 26,100 |
| Working Expenses | 75,100 | 75,100 | 75,100 | 75,100 | 75,100 |
| Interest on debt | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total Working Expenses | 85,100 | 85,100 | 85,100 | 85,100 | 85,100 |
| Net Profit | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Minor Works and Sanitation. | | | | | |
| Direct Receipts | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| Expenditure | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| Net Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

"36. On the 31st March 1912, 55,534 acres of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, and by the end of the current year a mileage of 55,000 is expected, commanding over 4½ millions acres of valuable land of which probably 22 millions acres will actually be irrigated within the year. The net profit according to our calculations on productive works will be £1,247,700, the net return on capital outlay being 4.81 per cent. or if works still under construction are excluded 12.27 per cent.

"37. In addition to the canals in operation there are 56 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being considered by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these are six minor works. The Major Works of which 29 are productive and 27 protective, are designed to irrigate nearly 15 million acres at a total capital cost of about £46 millions, the yield anticipated on the productive works being 7.47 per cent.

"38. Of the projects brought forward from the preceding year, I may first refer to the Paeishirga project. The progress of this great work is stated to be satisfactory. The Upper Chechak canal was opened for irrigation by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th April 1912. The Lower River Dabussal will be ready for opening in April next, and it is expected to open the Upper Indus canal by the autumn of 1914. It is hoped that the Upper Indus River canal will be ready by April 1914.

"39. Two other projects mentioned last year in my Financial Statement, the Sukkur barrages and the Rohri canal, have been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State, while progress in the case of the Curruhy Barrage and Santa-Gaugan-Jamun feeder, which have been very favourably received by the technical advisers of the Government of India, is delayed by the assembly officers considering the interests of certain Native States which are affected by these undertakings. During the year the Nara Right Bank canal has also been sanctioned by the Secretary of State at a cost of about 200 lakhs of rupees. It is designed to protect an area of 150,000 acres in the Bhilgaon district, which abuts almost all others in India stands in need of protection from drought and famine, and it is the most important project of the protective class which has been undertaken in this country.

"40. Of the projects under consideration which have not previously been mentioned the most important are the Kirtan reservoir in Mulana, the extension of the Golek canal in Bombay, the Bafli Valley canal and the Jamna dam project in the Paeishirga. The Kirtan project contemplates the construction of a dam at a cost of 34 crores to back up a reservoir with a gross capacity of 1,33,536 million cubic feet of water. The work of construction will be the largest of its kind in the world exceeding in magnitude the Assuan dam on the Nile which, as now designed, has a gross capacity of 81,224 cubic feet. The Golek canal extension, which is classed as protective, is to cost nearly 2 crores. The Bafli Valley project aims at the irrigation of the surplus supply of the Bafli and Nara rivers and it will besides improving the water-supply of the several irrigation canals now dependent on the Bafli, extend the benefits of irrigation into the great desert south of the river. It will probably cost 10 crores, while the Jamna dam project, the estimate of which is over 5 crores, provides for the construction of a dam at Kich in the Nahan State to ensure a fuller supply to areas now somewhat but unsatisfactorily watered by the Western Jamna canal and extend the irrigation from that canal to some practical tracts in the Gakhli and Karnal districts.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

"41. On the subject of Provincial Finance it is fortunately necessary for me to say but little. Two years ago I described in detail the scheme of permanent financial settlements, which we believe secure for both parties to the contract important advantages. In presenting my last Financial Statement I said that the scheme could not have had a better start than the year 1911-12 had given it. Now another year of prosperity has strengthened the position of the provinces as well as our own. It is not so long ago that the Provincial authorities took a most gloomy view of their financial prospects. I remember well the spirited attack which was made on the Government of India on the subject of the Paeishirga settlements, and so year passed in which we do not have the petriole pleadings of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others on behalf of the United Provinces. To all such representations I may have been told to be unresponsive, but especially so India thus brings the answer. The financial position of the Punjab and the United Provinces is very different now from their position even two or three years ago, and in general the Provinces have built up such substantial balances and have a margin between revenue and expenditure so adequate that they are not only well-to-do for the present but are well protected for the future. I need not however in some detail with the case of the two Provinces, Assam and Burma, to which it is proposed to give special grants. Financially the conditions in these two Provinces are different. Assam at present has only a temporary settlement and in another two years it will be necessary to revise the terms of our agreement on a more permanent basis. Burma already has its permanent settlement, and I am satisfied that the contract is completely a second one, for it secures to the Provinces a substantial grant of revenue which will permanently supply it with ample funds for its requirements. As the movement, however, it cannot be denied that the Province is in poor circumstances and that in spite of the success of the economy it finds a difficulty in separating provinces with requirements. But from another point of view there is a strong resemblance between these conditions in these two provinces. The equipment of both, in the matter more particularly of communications, is far behind that of the rest of India, and their development is a matter for serious consideration. The question is no doubt what rate of progress is desirable, for obviously both Provinces will find a sufficiency for their requirements in their own resources. But it is clear that unless we turn to the assistance of Burma, progress in that province will be injuriously delayed. The case of Assam is somewhat different because it was given a substantial grant with which to start its building activities; but here again it was recognized that the Province might spend the great beginning of the permanent settlement, the terms of which will shortly have to be considered. The manner for the grants we propose will now be evident. By making these grants we point

the earlier development of Free-trade which are extremely backward. We anticipate in the case of America a liberty which might come on us when unfavourable causes might make it difficult for us to meet it. And since the improvement of communications must make for an improvement of revenue which in the Imperial Government have a share, it may be added that these grants are in the nature of an investment in the business of the firm by the donor parties, namely the Government of India.

WAYS AND MEANS.

"42. I have now finished with the Revenue account, the account that is to say that is concerned with the money credited to us as a first receipt, and the expenditure which we have agreed should be charged against such receipts, and I turn to the question of our Ways and Means.

"43. In the current year our programme provided for capital expenditure of nearly £11½ millions, of which 20 millions were for railways, £3,416,000 for irrigation, and £1,533,000 for Imperial Debt. We had to meet railway debentures which fell due to the extent of nearly £1½ millions, and the ordinary drawings of India bonds of £4 a million, and we arranged to repay the whole of the outstanding India bills of £4½ millions. The great bulk of these obligations and representations we proposed to meet by drawing on our balances; but we decided to make a loan of 5 crores (£2 millions) in India and another of £2 millions in England, and we hoped to obtain £1,810,000 through railway companies apart from the money which they were to raise for the discharge of debentures. In the last year we have been disappointed, for the capital raised by railway companies has been only £493,000. In other respects our assets have increased very greatly above our anticipations. The greater part of the improvement has taken place in the Revenue account with which I have already dealt in detail. This improvement shows itself first in the rise of the Imperial revenue from £1,678,000 to £2,363,000, and secondly in the banking account of the provinces. Originally we had to estimate for a large net withdrawal by provinces; but they have not been able to work up fully to the scale of expenditure for which they had made provision in the Budget. Their own resources have been better, and they have secured large grants from us, the result of all these changes being that the aggregate provincial account shows now instead of a withdrawal of £1,256,000, a deposit of £1,672,000. On the debit side of our transactions, the most interesting item is the discharge of our India bills. This has now been carried through in accordance with the programme, and it is a matter of very great satisfaction to me that our account has been entirely cleared of these liabilities; our position has by these liquidations been greatly strengthened against the possibility of financial troubles in the future. The capital expenditure on India, as I have already noticed, has been small. On the other hand, considerable sums have been taken in the form of money from the Budget, and we have been able in the course of the year to make the substantial addition of £1½ millions to the railway programme.

"44. In 1912-13 we repeat the provision of £3,333,000 for the new city at Delhi, and we increase the irrigation allowance to £1,957,000. The most prominent feature of the year is however the raising of the provision for the railway programme to no less than £12 millions. The total capital outlay is estimated at £14,810,000. The only other important debts will be, first, the discharge of debt amounting to £1,600,000, chiefly on account of railway debentures which fell due in the course of the year and of the repayment of another 2½ millions India bonds; secondly the deficit which is estimated at £2,137,000 in the provincial account. Altogether we have to find about £19½ millions and this we propose to do mainly by calling on our balances. We propose to work to a clearing balance of about £17 millions, and on that basis we think we can find £11 millions out of balances. Our revenue surplus will give us £14 millions. We propose to raise a loan of 5 crores (£2 millions) in India. The Secretary of State will not himself incur any starting loss, but it is hoped that the capital raised by railway companies will give us to the extent of £21,500,000; but in addition he will to avoid all additional bills on India so far as our resources may permit if there is a sufficient demand for them. It will be understood that all my recommendations about loans and drawings are subject to the usual reservations; the Secretary of State and the Government of India retaining full discretion to vary the amounts I have mentioned, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

EXCHANGE, CURRENCY AND GOLD COINAGE.

"45. From this survey of our Ways and Means I pass to the adjoining territory of Exchange and Currency where there is some interesting ground to be traversed. I shall first sketch the general conditions of the year which are relevant to this subject. I shall describe a resumption of our paper exchange and I shall then pass to a consideration of two important steps in the development of our currency policy.

Exchange.

"46. From the description of trade conditions which I gave at the beginning of my speech it will be at once apparent that there has been no exchange difficulty in the current year. Taking the value of merchandise dealt with on private account the value of Indian exports

between April and December 1912 exceeded the value of imports by 61½ crores, the excess being about 2½ crores greater than in the previous year. The outstanding feature of the year is that since the 1st of April but the rate of exchange has never fallen below par, and this is a new thing in our experience. In 1910-11 a rate below 18 paise continued for the first six months of the year. In 1911-12 it lasted only for two weeks in June and this year it has disappeared. I do not wish to make too much of this feature; but while I remember that there was little employment for money but mines and my friends the bankers will point to the high rates of interest that have recently prevailed, I think a tendency is shown in the facts I have stated, as well as in our figures of paper circulation, and in the trade returns of railways, to a disinflation in the duration and intensity of the slack season and a more even distribution of trade throughout the year which would be very welcome.

" 47. The balance of trade in our favour, I have said, in nine months has been 81½ crores, I need not attempt to explain how the wide difference has been equated; but I can account at once for 54½ crores, due to the settlement of our claims on other countries we reported 18 crores in gold and silver bullion, 18½ crores in currencies and accepted 20½ crores in Council Bills. The remaining, I need hardly say, are not reported separately for us as such, but in order to obtain parity in any form that is desired and they are largely turned into rupees. The absorption of gold, it is true, has continued to increase; in the first six months of 1911-12 it was a million pounds more than in the first six months of 1911-12. But that is only one element in the situation. The financing of the wheat trade which I have said was unusually active took two crores of rupees more from action in the previous year. Gold, so far as currency is concerned, was a record crop for the decade on our Calcutta Office in four months amounting to 12 crores of rupees, a sum exceeding even the previous record of 1904 and far above the requirements of any intermediate year. This leads us to the question of the savings of rupees. We have not added to the rupees in circulation for the last five years. In November 1907 when savings stopped we had 26 crores of rupees in hand. Then came the scarcity and the governmental 10½ of 1907 and 1908 during which instead of an absorption there was a return of rupees from circulation. By September 1909 we had in our possession no less than 46 crores. Since then there has been a steady absorption. It has proceeded at a rate considerably slower than many anticipated though much as I previously expected, but it has gone on year after year and at the end of last April we had no more than 35 crores in hand. It was certain that in the next few months rupees would return; but it was equally certain that the resumption of savings could not be avoided. The Secretary of State accordingly began to purchase silver in May last. Since then he has purchased £7,000,000 worth. This silver has yielded 45½ crores of rupees 1½ crores passed into our ordinary balances in substitution for the gold used in the purchase, while the remainder, less cost of manufacture representing the profit on exchange, has been credited to the Gold Standard Reserve.

Conclusion.

" 48. Having cleared the way by this sketch of the year's history, I am prepared to make a fuller discussion of the important currency developments to which I alluded, the first relating to the Gold Standard Reserve and the second to the exchange of gold in India. The first has to do with exchange and the replacement of international trade, the second with our internal currency. That there is a close connection between the two cases is clear, but as regards the nature and extent of this connection widely different opinions are held. We are familiar with the view that a gold standard is impossible without a gold currency. On the other side it is suggested that the currency in the hands of the people is not to any great extent available when one has to be sent out of the country in settlement of foreign demands. There is also strong opinion in favour of the view that the export which at times becomes necessary not only in this country but elsewhere against an unfavourable balance of trade can best be found not in the one way in circulation but in strong reserves. I do not intend to enter on a discussion of these rival views. I would merely like to say that here in India we have made a great experiment in currency, that the experiment has been successful, and that we are satisfied with our system as at present developed. I recognize however that we must always be ready to strengthen and adjust it as the need arises, and that in carrying out such re-arrangements and adjustments we must attend to experience as well as theory and bear in mind that the conditions in India may in certain particulars be special and stand in need of exceptional treatment. This is the principle which should guide us in considering both the matters which I now lay before the Council. I take first the question of the Gold Standard Reserve. That Reserve has already reached the huge figure of £22 millions including £4 millions held in rupees in India. But we have never forgotten that in the treasury of 1907-08 we lost in nine months no less than £23 millions sterling, and though we have generally after gold resources on which we could draw, I have always been anxious that the Reserve which is specially earmarked for the support of exchange should be strengthened. I have at the same time felt that it would be an advantage if a larger proportion of this Reserve were held in liquid gold instead of in securities. On these points we have had I think the unanimous support of Indian opinion, but the Secretary of State has not always seen eye to eye with us, and long time to our view. We have however succeeded. The Secretary of State has agreed to raise the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve in London to £20 millions and to hold 4½ millions of the amount in gold and his decision is gratifying to me as strengthening our position.

" 48. On the second development which I have to describe, I fear we cannot hope for the same unanimity of opinion. Yet I feel certain that the two despatches on the subject, which I shall lay, will be read with satisfaction by every both in this Council and outside it.

Gold Currency.

" 49. As regard to the coinage of gold I may say that the initial selection of any one coin would not in fact definitely exclude another, for while recommending to the Government of India the coinage of sovereigns, the Government of India referred to the future possibility, should it be considered advisable, of introducing some other smaller coin such as a ten-rupee piece. The Government intend to consider questions of interest which as between ourselves and the Royal Mint are difficult to solve. For this or for any other reason, the final decision may be, to begin with, a special Indian coin, but the experience we should gain in minting an Indian piece may show that it would be worth our while to undertake the additional trouble and expense which would be involved in the coinage of sovereigns.

" 50. On the general question, as I have said, there is much difference of opinion. There are those who seem to regard an institution of a gold mint as a radical break in currency policy and express fears it might be sudden and surprising results. Some are indifferent, regarding a gold mint merely as unnecessary, because they say we already get as much gold coin as we need from abroad, while there are others whose attitude is one of misgiving and condemnation, because they suspect that the establishment of a gold mint implies a radical change in the currency policy of the Government, or because they fear what would be the result of gold to India. The first to my mind suggests the importance of the subject and are wisely sanguine in forestalling its results. The last, I am confident, are wisely apprehensive.

" 51. The view taken by the Government of India is a very simple and I think obvious one, and it involves no departure whatever from our currency policy. We have no idea of converting our currency into gold. We are not going to lay gold here in order to own them. We cannot have a currency on the people, nor do we wish to do so. All we proposed is that if anyone who has gold wishes to have it coined he should be able to do so. The position is that in this country both gold and silver are established legal tender currency. But while we use both silver and gold coins, we have not so far been able to coin gold. The argument that, in point of fact, we can get by importation as much gold as we use, is true, but it is incomplete. For one thing India itself produces an amount of gold which is not inconsiderable. At present this goes to London, and it may continue to do so, but it is reasonable and it may prove economical that facilities should be given for mining it in the country if at any time the producers find their advantage in that alternative. Again there is a large quantity of gold bullion in the country. Assuming that the necessity arises of converting it into coin, why should it have to be sent 7,000 miles for the purpose? Or who is to say that it may not be more profitable or convenient to import and coin gold bullion rather than to import sovereigns? On questions of this kind I strongly deprecate an *à priori* judgment. How any facility for coining facilities which we give can increase the flow of gold to India I am unable to see. In one form or another India will get precisely the amount of gold which she wants and which she is able to pay for. It may be urged that the use of gold as currency at any rate is for this country a necessity. But what does this argument assume? It assumes that for India gold has some other force of currency in the East. On the other hand, some authorities assume that a gold currency is always preferable. I make neither assumption. I leave it to the people to decide what suits them best, and all I say is that if they find they prefer gold they are just as much entitled to it as any other people in the world. Now when we are considering Indian currency we are no longer, as was the case not many years ago, think only of rupees. Out of the total additions to the currency in the three years ending March 1913 amounting to 88 crores, rupees accounted for only 28 crores. The habits of the people in fact are changing. The last Currency Report of the Comptroller General shows clearly that gold has to an increasing extent established itself in ordinary circulation, while the experience of our note issues gives evidence of a desire for a harder currency than silver and a readiness to use a higher unit than the rupee. While therefore we do not pretend to know to what extent the facilities for coining gold will be used, we think that there are substantial facts to support the sentiment which has frequently been expressed in this country in favour of our having a gold mint of our own. And even without such support I make bold to say that sentiment is not a thing to be disregarded. The sentiment I mean is not that of our particular race, class or community. India is a great country, not only by reason of past achievements in the highest fields of thought, not only by reason of her enormous population and vast area, but because of her rapidly increasing importance in the world of commerce. I would think it is sometimes forgotten how big India is, and her growth in the nations with which I am more particularly concerned outruns our ordinary comprehension of it. We are all united in this common bond that we are fellow citizens of our great Empire, and the sentiment I have in mind is the sentiment that should be common to all the people of a great and growing country. This sentiment, you may say, of which we are talking is a little thing. But if there is a feeling that India also is entitled to its own sentiment and that those who would be prejudiced to turn out any coin that India requires, may say one day that the feeling is in any case unreasonable? I cannot of course anticipate the decision that may be reached regarding the denomination of the coin which we should issue, but personally I say that the sentiment which favours a special Indian coin is to me easily intelligible. And I hope that our

mine will continue to be Indian in the sense of being free from external control. Our mine may not be the best in the world, but I know of none better. The work they turn out is a credit to the Indian Government, and in selling it, I rely not on my own judgment but on the judgment of experts in Europe who have given me their opinion. The better the mine has now lasted for these years. I do not for a moment say that throughout this period the mine has maintained its name. The conditions have frequently changed their position. The composition of the opposing forces has varied, as parties which at one time found themselves in our camp transferred their allegiance presently to the other. But on the whole, India has fought for a gold mine all these years, and personally I am glad that at a time when my association with the government of this great country draws to a close, the question is being brought to an issue.

"53. The Council will appreciate that all I have said in regard to exchange, currency, and the mining of gold is subject to a reservation. I refer of course to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith has stated that in the opinion of the Home Government the time has come for an inquiry into (state-wise) questions of currency and finance relating to India by an expert body and presently by a Royal Commission. I myself believe that our system of currency and finance in India rests on a sufficiently solid foundation. I imagine, however, that it is the subject of many misunderstandings and of much misconception. A Commission of inquiry will clear the air, and by increasing knowledge, it will diminish criticism. However that it will be constructive rather than destructive. Holding this belief, I wish with confidence the result of its deliberations on the currency conditions which I have described and which will now have to be submitted to its judgment.

FINANCIAL.

"54. This is my last year of office, and it is permissible that I should review the administration of the Department the control of which I am about to surrender.

"55. When I assumed charge towards the end of 1909, the country, after a decade of remarkable prosperity, had just passed through a period of distressful scarcity. The railways was one of a kind in which, by reason of its climatic conditions, India has always been subject; but on this occasion its severity was accentuated by a special stress that distressed the world's greatest exports. The gravity of the situation is explained in a word when I say that the year 1909-1910 ended not with an anticipated surplus but with a deficit of no less than £30 millions. From an agricultural point of view, the next year was favourable, but trade was slow in reviving and, so I said when I presented my second Financial Statement, the air of hopefulness, which pervaded the country as soon as a good monsoon had assured the agricultural position, was slow in penetrating the Finance Department. I remember well the difficulties which we encountered that year, the necessity we were under of explaining the situation to the large spending Departments and Local Governments, and calling on them to exercise all possible economies in view of our diminished resources, and their loyal response. In addition, when I came to sum up the experience of the year and forecast the requirements of the next, I found myself faced with a great drop in revenue revenue and the necessity of making up considerable out of our diminished resources (largely out of the Treasury) and I was forced to propose additional taxation. In 1910-11 the situation changed. Prosperity returned. Our revenues increased. We were able to amend those policies of Government which depend on money resources.

"56. In this brief review I have mentioned the increase of taxation which took place in 1910-11. I do not wish to take up the ashes of an old controversy, but I can scarcely pass the subject by. Whether may be said about it, I am unimportant. I hold that, indeed, I regard as a principle, that the taxation was justified on the reasonable forecast of immediate requirements at the time when it was imposed. I say that its absolute necessity might have been demonstrated at any moment during the last three years if what has now happened in our opinion made had happened previously. But there are other and more general considerations. If we had merely to provide for existing charges, the problem would be simple; whenever revenue rose above expenditure, the excess would be set off by a reduction in the scale of taxation. But India is not a developed country. It is not a country in which any one can except the current equipment and the current scale of expenditure as sufficient. I am not suggesting taxation up to the hilt; but in view of urgent and legitimate demands I hold that the real question is not whether we could not have done without further taxation but whether the further taxation has not been burdensome. Some of our critics seem at times to forget that development has to be paid for. I claim to have contributed without hardship a broader basis of taxation which has been and will continue to be of benefit to the country.

"57. A point I touch on is economy. Simple though this subject be, it seems to be open to misapprehension. On the one hand, it has been felt that I have been too severely strict in effecting economies, while on the other hand, I have been criticised for wanting to a large increase in expenditure. What I mean by economy is neither the hasty reduction of expenditure in a crisis, nor the application of new expenditure without regard to its character or effect. What I mean by spend. This object I have kept in view through good report and through bad report, or rather perhaps I should say through good and bad seasons without dereliction, and I claim to have been successful in its attainment.

"58. As I refer in this subject I mention the department of audit. That department is one with which, through a long experience, I have been familiar, and I know its value. I have

endeavour in this country to demonstrate my belief in it. I have every reason to think that the position of the Comptroller and Auditor General will be substantially improved, that he will be relieved of other official duties and will be able to devote his whole time to the development of our audit system. I look for a new spirit in the Audit department, a spirit which will bring about a recognition of its true relationship to the Executive, which will ensure hearty co-operation in the work of Government.

"55. A more general question is raised when we consider the expenditure we abrogate in revenue and our capital expenditure. There is no doubt a competition between these two classes, a competition which Mr. Gokhale has brought out clearly enough in more than one Resolution. But the principles which guide us in determining the allotments to be made for the various heads of revenue expenditure must equally guide us when we come to the distribution as between revenue and capital expenditure of an assumed surplus. There are arguments for education and railways. The Government of India have to hold the balance between them and extend the disengagement of both. I have always been opposed to any hard and fast rule. The distribution must be determined on a consideration of requirements at the time of allotments. There is another consideration. It is a mistake to regard our revenue and capital accounts as water-tight compartments; there is always a movement from one to the other. If good years the revenue account supplies the capital; that has lately been the ordinary position. But the movement has sometimes been reversed, and if in the last year or two we have been using our surplus partly to pay off temporary debt, it must not be forgotten that that temporary debt was paid in part to make good a revenue deficit. The outstanding difficulty in Indian finance is its liability to extreme vicissitudes. The true use of surplus money in good years is to be found in the reduction and avoidance of debt. That is not a *post-mortem* policy, but it is the only sound one. Now from this point of view what have we done in recent years? At home our borrowings have been small. That may be the result of uncertainty rather than of choice; but in India where the market has been improving instead of deteriorating my loans have been entirely moderate. In 1909 I raised 24 crores; in 1910, 14 crores; in 1911, 5 crores; in 1912, 3 crores. The net result of my loan transactions, taking into account discharges of debt, is striking. In the following figures I include both direct borrowings by the Secretary of State and capital raised through Railway Receipts:—

| | |
|--|--|
| In 1900-10 there was a net addition of £18 millions; | |
| In 1910-11 " " " of £6½ millions; | |
| In 1911-12 " " " of £1½ millions; | |
| In 1912-13 " a net decrease of £1 million. | |

"56. Meanwhile the legitimate demands for non-recurring expenditure—the only demand which could be met from normal surpluses—of our different departments, were particularly of education and sanitation, have been generously met. A reasonable railway and irrigation programme of capital expenditure has been maintained and while this has been effected, I have at the same time strengthened our position against the possibility of financial trouble by a restriction of borrowings. My restraint in the past will be an asset for any emergency in the future.

"57. I turn to another element of strength. By the end of 1908 there was practically no gold left in the Government reserves in this country. Since then by the ordinary operations of trade gold has flowed in, till we now hold £19,500,000 in our currency reserve in India. In the same reserve at home we have £7,250,000; in the Gold Standard Reserve we have £18 millions in gold assets, and we hope, in consequence of the Secretary of State's recent decision, to have eventually £25 millions. At any rate at the moment we have altogether £45 millions in gold and gold securities and that is a bulwark of enormous strength against a fall in exchange. Our currency system seems to be sound. In our English way we have adapted it from time to time to meet requirements as they arose. The result I do not claim is perfect, but we may be satisfied with a scheme if it is practical. It has the approval of economic experts. It has been taken as an example in other countries, and it has the confidence of our business men. If I have to take the responsibility when things go wrong, I can easily suffice to claim a little credit for success. The Indian balance in the efficacy of good intentions. I have meant well by India, and it seems much to me in pursuing my fifth Budget that I can honestly say that should financial trouble come on her, India is prepared to meet it.—*The Indian Press etc.*

CONCLUSION.

"58. A Financial Statement, the substance of the Budget, has to-day been presented, for the first time, to Delhi, returned to her pride of place as India's Imperial city. Through centuries Kings of every race have fought to win or keep her. The blood of men and the tears of women have been freely shed to crown the Empire over which her empires have held sway. Yet I prefer to think of Delhi, not as the prize of conquest, or the home of conquerors, but as the capital of a united empire, the abode of peace and prosperity, of wit and profound courtesy. Such I hope she may ever be.

"59. Gladness though she has been, may Delhi rise to glories still greater; the glories—to quote the words of the Viceroy's speech which it devolved on me to read to you in the *Imperial Anniversary*—of the peace, happiness and contentment of the millions over whom the King-Emperor exercises sway, the trust and confidence which England has been able to repose on their loyalty, the generous share which she has been able to give to the sons of India in sharing her councils and in shaping the destiny of this great and wonderful country."

"It rests largely with you and your successors in this Council to bring our hopes to fruition.
"This is my last budget, and this day practically ends my career in India.
"I shall leave my connection with India with profound sorrow; but I rejoice exceedingly that I shall leave her loyal and prosperous."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th March, 1912.

DUBLIN,
The 2nd March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Secy. to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 28 March, 1918.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Guy FLEMMING WILSON, M.C.I.C., M.C.S., & C.M.G.,
Vice-President, *pro tempore*,
and 59 Members, of whom 22 were Additional Members.

GOLD COINAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN: "Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I beg to lay on the table the two despatches relating to gold coinage in India mentioned in the Financial Statement."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHIDAMBAI asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state how far the scheme for serial entry and loading of goods, discussed at the meeting of inquiry recently held at Davao by the President of the Railway Board has proved a success, and, if successful, whether it is proposed to carry it out on all the systems of Indian Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYOMER replied:—

"The new system for serial entry and loading of goods is still under trial on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and it is proposed, later on, to hold a conference of trade and railway representatives to consider whether the system has proved itself a sound one, and, if so, whether any modification in any specific direction is desirable."

"If the general opinion is that the system is a satisfactory one, other railways will be addressed with the view to its adoption."

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHIDAMBAI asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal before them for an increase in India's annual contribution to the naval defence of the British Empire, and if before any final step is taken the members of this Council will be given an opportunity of submitting their views about any proposed increase to the Council?"

His Excellency the Commanders-in-Chief replied:—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muz Ali asked:—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any portion of the Imperial Durbet grant of Rs. 50 lakhs a year is to be expended on Mohammedan education?"

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what amounts were allotted to different provinces of the Indian Empire?"

The Hon'ble Sir HANSOTI BERNER replied:—

"The Imperial Durbet grant of Rs. 50 lakhs was distributed under general Educational funds is already sanctioned in the Council. The expenditure of any portion of the sums so allotted upon specifically Mohammedan education (as distinguished from education open to Mohammedans in common with other communities) is a matter for decision by each Local Government."

The Hon'ble Sir SYA NATH DUTTA BHARATI asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the abolition of the practice hitherto observed of keeping memorandum in currency office of the members of currency notes valued at Rs. 50 and over reported to be lost or stolen has created a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people regarding the use of currency notes?"

"(b) Has Government considered the question whether the abolition of the former practice is or is not likely to facilitate concealment of lost or stolen currency notes and thereby create an impression that deeds of currency notes may be converted with impunity?"

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any communications indicating that their present action has had the support of the Indian Commercial Community of any Province?"

"(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to re-introduce the former practice?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSLER replied:—

"(a) The Government are anxious that the abolition of the stopped note list has had the effect suggested."

"(c) If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Resolution No. 43-F, dated the 12th November 1912, a copy of which is laid on the table, he will see that the question referred to was fully considered."

"(d) The answer is in the negative."

"(e) The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sir S. N. BANERJEE asked:—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether schemes for the construction of Tolly's Nallah in Calcutta and the construction of a direct canal connecting the Madrasir River with the river Hooghly have been submitted to the Government by the Government of Bengal?"

"(b) Is it a fact that a direct canal would considerably shorten the journey and minimise the risk which a journey by the Sunderbans or the other route entails, and would greatly reduce transport charges and facilitate transport of jute and other commodities from Eastern Bengal to Calcutta?"

"(c) Do the Government propose to sanction the above schemes?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"The schemes referred to in questions (a) have not yet been received by the Government of India."

"Questions (b) and (c) cannot be answered until the schemes have been received and considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. RAMASWAMY ACHARI asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to publish the latest despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the question of the growth of an independent medical profession in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"The Government of India do not propose to publish the despatch to which the Hon'ble Member especially refers."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIDYASAGAYAN asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state what are the recommendations of the Committee provided for by Article 141 of the Royal Warrant?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF replied:—

"The recommendations are being considered by Government, and while in this stage no useful end would be attained by publishing them."

The Hon'ble Sir G. RAMANATHAN CHETTIAR asked:—

"(1) Has any report been submitted by the Town-planning experts, Captain Swinton and others, on the location of the new Imperial capital? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the report?"

"(2) Will the Government of India be pleased to make a statement about the duties which these experts are performing since their return from England this cold weather?"

"(3) Have any references been made or are any references proposed to be made to the Committee of Architects consisting of Messrs. Baker and Lalcyne? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of such references? Do Government propose to consider the advisability of associating with these architects an European architect of Indian experience and also a qualified Indian with necessary experience?"

"(4) Is it a fact that there is a widespread feeling among all His Majesty's subjects in India that the dominating feature of the new capital should be oriental style?"

"(5) Will Government be pleased to state whether any opportunity will be afforded to the Council for discussion before any decision is arrived at in respect of the site and architecture of the new capital?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"(1) The Government of India have not yet received a final report from the Town-planning experts."

"(2) The experts have been and are engaged in considering various alternative sites and lay-outs for the new city."

"(3) The Government of India have not framed definite terms of reference to the Committee of Architects. Mr. Lalcyne is associated with the Town-planners and both he and Mr. Baker, with the sanction of Sir Swinton Jacob, an architect of much experience in the design and construction of buildings in this country, will submit designs for two buildings of importance and will advise the Government of India on the design of all other new buildings and on any other matters regarding the new Capital that may be referred to them."

"(4) The question of the style of the architecture of the new city, as the Honourable Member is doubtless aware, has formed the subject of considerable discussion, both in England and in India, in the course of which various opinions have been expressed. The best available advice will be taken in regard to all architectural questions, and all local conditions affecting them will be fully considered before any final decision is arrived at."

"(5) Government do not propose to put forward the question of the site and architecture of the new Capital for discussion in their Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. STANLEY asked:—

"(c) Is it a fact that cases of theft of postal articles have largely increased of late?"

"(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of such cases of theft for the last five years ending with the year 1931, and the amounts of loss sustained thereby?"

"(e) In the event of there being a considerable increase in the numbers of such thefts, do the Government propose to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter with a view to devising means for providing safeguards against such thefts in the future?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAPMAN replied:—

"Government have no reason to believe that cases of theft of postal articles have largely increased of late. They report that no statistics showing the numerical cases of theft of all classes of postal articles are available. A statement, however, has been prepared and is laid on the table showing for the last five years the number of registered and insured articles stolen or damaged and the amount of compensation paid. The statement does not include compensated articles as no record of losses in such cases is possible. It includes not only cases of theft by postal officials and others, but also cases of loss or damage caused by negligence, accident and highway robbery. The Post Office does not keep a separate record of cases of theft."

"The statement shows that while there has been an increase in the percentage of cases of loss or damage to registered articles, there has been a decrease in the sum of insured articles."

"The value of insured registered and insured articles is not declared at the time of posting. The amount of loss sustained by such cases is therefore not stated; but if the total amount of compensation paid is taken as a guide, the value of the contents of the articles lost was comparatively insignificant."

"In the circumstances Government do not consider that there are grounds for the appointment of a special committee of inquiry."

| Year. | Total number of articles registered. | Number of registered articles for which compensation was paid. | Percentage of registered articles for which compensation was paid. | Total amount of compensation paid for registered articles. | Total number of articles insured. | Number of insured articles for which compensation was paid. | Percentage of insured articles for which compensation was paid. | Total amount of compensation paid for insured articles. |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1927-28. | 21,078,718 | 378 | 0.0018 | 1,437 | 80,796 | 28 | 0.0035 | 2,415 |
| 1928-29. | 22,011,568 | 387 | 0.0018 | 1,215 | 83,128 | 38 | 0.0046 | 15,497 |
| 1929-30. | 22,078,000 | 220 | 0.0010 | 1,087 | 1,04,292 | 68 | 0.0065 | 8,056 |
| 1930-31. | 23,495,443 | 193 | 0.0008 | 3,364 | 1,10,128 | 51 | 0.0046 | 5,874 |
| 1931-32. | 25,120,391 | 267 | 0.0011 | 4,437 | 1,17,843 | 73 | 0.0062 | 19,564 |

The Hon'ble Mr. VALLABHACHARIAN asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to make a statement informing this Council as to what progress has been made in the matter of the proposed amalgamation of the Indian Post and Telegraph Departments?"

"Have Government considered any scheme upon the subject and, if so, will they be pleased to state whether they propose to place it upon the table before finally adopting it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAPMAN replied:—

"I propose to explain to Council what progress has been made in the matter of the proposed amalgamation when I introduce the bill of Posts and Telegraphs in the discussion of the Budget on the 7th instant, on which occasion it will be possible to deal with the matter more fully than is reply to a question; and in these circumstances perhaps the Honourable Member will not object to waiting for the more complete statement which I shall then be in a position to make."

The Hon'ble Mr. VALLABHACHARIAN asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether the Committee, provided for by Field Marshal Lord Nicholson as the Indian Army has finished its labours, and whether its report has been received by Government? If not, will Government be pleased to state whether it will be in a position to give the Council information as to the probable financial effect of the recommendations before the discussion of the Budget in March next?"

"Will Government be pleased to state the estimated cost of the Committee during the current financial year?"

The Hon'ble the Commissioner-in-Chief replied:—

"The answer to the first portion of the question lies in the reply."

"The cost of the Committee during the current financial year is estimated at £15,000."

THE INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Companies Bill. It is not our general practice at this stage in the passage of a Bill for the Member to propose to discuss the progress, and I do not propose to take up the time of the House by any reference to the various amendments made in the Bill which were sent back in the Report, and which will be considered by Council when the Bill comes up for final discussion on the 19th March. But I think it will be of assistance to Council if with your permission, Sir, I say a few words of explanation on one matter. I refer to the paragraph in that Report in which the Committee deal with the proposals relating to Directors and Managing Agents which I introduced in Council when moving for the Committee on this Bill. I want to make it quite clear what the effect of the Committee's recommendations will be. The Committee have unanimously accepted the principle that there is room for the inspection of certain wholesale restrictions in connection with the management of companies by Managing Agents in this country; they think on the one hand that the clauses submitted to them provide a reasonable measure of disclosure and seem to be a reasonable extent the principle that directors of a company should be independent from the Managing Agents; and, on the other hand, they are prepared to suppose that these provisions would impose any undue restriction on legitimate transactions. They consider, however, that in view of their intrinsic importance, and as they have not been formally before the Council, they should be circulated before taking their place in the Company law of the land. They therefore have not included them now in the Bill, but they have taken the opportunity of recording their view that the ultimate incorporation in the law of such provisions is highly desirable.

"Government have made no difficulty about accepting this view. They have always recognised that these clauses stand on a different footing to the rest of the Bill in that they have been introduced at a later stage without that previous consultation which is a part of our usual legislative procedure when dealing with important and not unimportant urgent measures. While this Council has every right to consider itself representatives of India, we cannot put upon the theory of representative Government too far, and when Hon'ble Members ask that important questions of this kind which have not been before their constituents by the usual method of consultation or publication, should be submitted to those constituents, Government have no desire to stand in the way. It happens also that in this particular case there is no great difficulty about the matter, though it involves a somewhat anomalous procedure. The clauses are complete in themselves, and cannot be said to be an absolutely essential part of the general body of Company law. It is therefore very enough to publish these clauses for examination and consideration, and to incorporate them subsequently in the law, either as they now stand, or if experience indicates, with suitable modifications. Probably it will be possible to do so before the next Bill, which will be passed into law this session, actually comes into operation, so that the whole law—that is, the main Bill based on the English law, together with such clauses as may be incorporated hereafter relating to Managing Agents—would come into force at one and the same time. We have found it necessary to allow a fairly long interval between the passage of the main Bill and the date when it comes into operation, in order to set up satisfactorily the necessary machinery for working the Act. It is particularly important to strengthen regulations in this country in view of the larger powers and responsibilities which have been placed on Registrars, and machinery must be created for that purpose. We have also to deal with Local Government's question of the timing of notices, and there are other minor matters to arrange. The Committee therefore have decided to recommend that a year should be allowed between the passage of the Bill and the date of its coming into operation which will be on the 1st of April, 1914. I am so anxious why these clauses relating to Managing Agents which will now be published for criticism, should not be passed into law during next cold weather, and as I have said, incorporated in the Company law before the end of the financial year. Government could not have agreed to the re-publication of the Bill as a whole. No adequate grounds have been shown for its re-publication, and it would be superfluous without such grounds to postpone the passage of a measure which is very necessary to India, with the obvious anxiety that the date of its coming into operation would also have had to be postponed. The present arrangement satisfies everybody and at the same time enables the new clauses to be published before they become law.

"There is just one other thing which I should like to say about these clauses before we part with them for this session. In the last few days they have been violently attacked in certain quarters, and Government have been criticised for endeavoring to bring them forward in this Committee. I do not complain of that; not so as I proposed now to discuss or to defend the merits of the clauses themselves. It is enough for us that they will be published with the imprimatur of an exceptionally strong Committee which is representative of legal experts in different parts of India and of widespread commercial interests both European and Indian. But it is difficult not to see a certain significance in the fact that these attacks all emanate from one quarter and that what is partly concerning Calcutta appears to be from Bombay and other commercial centres. Within the last week or two days, some of the great Chambers of Commerce in India have held their annual meetings, and it is at least remarkable that neither in Bombay nor in Calcutta, where there are also Managing Agents whose interests are hardly so much less important than those in Calcutta, whose houses we may well suppose to be just as sensitive, was there any allusion made to these proposals. I cannot help recording this circumstance with satisfaction—that when I offered only a few days ago to go down to Calcutta to talk over these

and an agreement of which either the object or the methods employed are illegal but do not constitute an offence. In the case of the former, the criminal conspiracy is completed by the act of agreement; in the case of the latter, there is a further agreement required before the offence is complete, namely, that some act must be done by one or more of the parties to the agreement to effect the object thereof. There must in such cases be what is commonly termed an overt act.

"Secondly, the punishment provided for a criminal conspiracy may be more severe if the agreement is one to commit a serious offence, and still otherwise if the agreement is to commit an act which is not serious offence, or an act which, although illegal, is not an offence. That is the law to which I am adding the general consent of the Council at this stage.

"I will now pass on to explain why it is not only expedient but necessary that this offence of criminal conspiracy should be included in the Indian Penal Code. With a few small exceptions, the criminal law of India is based on the criminal law of England, and though the offence of conspiracy may, to a large extent, be new to the law of India, it is a very old law indeed in England. The original law of Conspiracy in England goes back at least to the time of Edward I, when the Codification of Customary law promulgated in 1295. It has formed part of the criminal law of England, and during succeeding centuries has developed under the interpretation of judges from being a law originally to deal with conspiracies to promote false and malicious indictments, into a law which includes conspiracies for the doing of any criminal offence, and also conspiracies to do injuries to third persons.

"A comparatively recent exposition of the law is to be found in *Queen v. Leatham*, 1891, in which Lord Brampton, stating that an offence consisted, not merely in the intention of two or more to do an illegal act by legal means, or a legal act by illegal means. The result of the development of the law has been to render a purpose an offence which is practically impossible when ascertained by courts, which would only be an immensely wrong if perpetrated merely by an individual.

"As was said by the Queen's Bench in *Scott v. Brown*, 1891, 'this distinction rests on the very old ground that though every wrong may not be dangerous to the public, yet every condition to promote wrong is manifestly at fault character.'

"The development of the Law of Conspiracy in England illustrates a most important truth which has a very significant bearing on the present circumstances of India and on the modern developments which have taken place in this country. In a crude state of society men resort to sudden violence to attain their ends. They may combine rapidly to form a mob following like sheep at the instigation of a few leaders, or they may organize themselves into a criminal gang whose evil acts and means of subsistence are a particular kind of crime; but as society develops, co-operation and combination among evil-doers assume much more hideous shapes. On the one side there may spring into existence secret organizations and secret conspiracies animated by dangerous designs; on the other, men put their hands together to gain their ends by crooked and dangerous means in which they seek to control the free will, and interfere with the liberty of individual citizens. Education and intelligence among the evil-minded, from which no society, whether it be in Europe or whether it be in Asia, is free, merely bring into use more intelligent means, including even the perversion of the law itself, towards the ruin of its enemy. The crude conspiracy of engaging a few men to waylay and beat or murder an enemy is superseded by something more cunning, with more elaborate precautions to conceal the design, more secret methods for carrying it out, and better organization for carrying when it is carried out. The greater the success which is achieved, whether it be gained by better organization, by more effective methods of silencing witnesses or informers, or by hiding even the nature of the wrong under the cloak of legality, the greater becomes the danger to the peaceful citizens and to society at large. Conspiracies of this kind may be aimed directly at the State and be frankly revolutionary in character; or they may be actuated by hostility to the State, but be carried not mainly to the loss and danger of private individuals; or they may be entirely unconnected with the State and be directed upon merely for the gratification of personal spite, or to cause mischief from their private individuals or from the public at large. The more complex the role of society, the more elaborate its laws, the more subtle and dangerous become the methods open to the evil-minded for witnessing and preventing the innocent.

"In addition to conspiracies to do general violence of various kinds, there may be conspiracies to defraud, conspiracies to levy blackmail, conspiracies to defame, conspiracies to ruin, all of which may be levelled against individuals by conspirators persons combining together. The English law makes such conspiracies *per se* penal; the Indian law does not. And if in this respect law in the Indian Penal Code that this Bill, for which I ask the whole-hearted support of this Council, is designed to remove.

"The Council will certainly wish to know how such an omission came to be made in the Indian Penal Code, and whether it was deliberate or unintentional. Old records of that time throw no clear light upon this point, but from the fact that although the Penal Code became law in 1860, on the very eve of the matter, it did not underpin, as such, some revolutionary conspiracy against the State—an omission which ten years later was rectified by the amendment of section 121 (a), it seems to be extremely probable that conspiracy *per se* was not made a substantive offence in the Indian Penal Code originally because it was thought that the law of abetment contained in Chapter V of the Code would be sufficient to secure the punishment of conspirators. The enactment of section 121 (a) proved that it was not sufficient, but, while this omission in the Indian Penal Code of 1860 was corrected by the Amending Act of 1870, so far as

conspirators against the State were concerned, in regard to all other offences and as regards a conspiracy as generally known to the English law, the common law has remained uncorrected to this day, and the time is more than ripe for this revision to be reached without any further delay. This law of abetment is contained in sections 107 and the following sections of the Indian Penal Code. It is as follows:—It contemplates three alternative methods: (1) instigation, (2) conspiracy, and (3) aid. But in the case of abetment of conspiracy, some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of the thing which is abetted. It is true that abetment of the commission of an offence, including abetment by way of conspiracy, is ordinarily punishable even if that offence is not actually committed, but some further step must have been taken than the mere agreement towards the commission of the offence before conspiracy will constitute an abetment. If it does not constitute abetment, the law can take no cognizance of it. Thus, if a band of conspirators were surprised or overhauled getting the crime of murder, but there was caught before there was time for any of them to put into execution any of the steps necessary for the act, however guilty their intentions, however diabolical and well-considered their plot, they will have committed no offence in the eyes of the law. Not only this; but even if with the clearest evidence of conspiracy such as I have described above, the actual crime was committed by some third person, it would be impossible to bring the conspirators to book unless it was possible to show by evidence the participation of the man or men who carried out the crime with these conspirators. In that, a band of conspirators may carry out a series of crimes with complete impunity if they took care to employ others whose connection with the conspirators could not be established. Again, you may have the most irrefragable evidence that a band of men had agreed together to murder any class of subject; many provisions may have occurred but the actual perpetrators might not be caught or traced; yet, unless it could be shown that one of the band had actually taken any steps in the prosecution of the common object of that conspiracy, the conspirators would not come within the shadow of the law. In England, the mere conspiracy to commit murder is punishable with ten years' penal servitude; in India, it is not an offence at all. It is within the knowledge of the Council that of recent years such conspiracies have come into evidence. It is impossible for the Government to disclose all that it may know of their continued existence, but that it has the knowledge that they do exist, this Council must take on trust. Surely the Council needs no argument from me to convince them that this is a whole of things which cannot be tolerated a day longer than is necessary. I go further and I say that even if the state of the law now does not show any evidence of the existence of criminal conspiracies the assimilation of the law of India to the law of England, the removal of this law in the Indian Penal Code would be a precautionary measure of the utmost importance, not, just as it is with murder, as it is with other offences. The punishment for conspiracy now is more properly vary with the gravity of the crime contemplated, but to allow whited conspirators for the commission of offences to be undisturbed with impunity is disagreeable alike to the interests of the State and to the interests of the individual. There are many heinous crimes short of murder for which men may plot together; to burn down houses, to injure or maim men or cattle, to destroy property, to kidnap women, to bring false charges, these are all serious crimes to which the considerations that I urge in respect of murder apply in a greater or less degree; and I cannot imagine for a moment that any Member of this Council will object from supporting this Bill so far as there are the objects which it has in view.

"I next come, Sir, to that notion of criminal conspiracy as defined by the ECI, which deals with cases which are not in themselves offences under the criminal law. In respect of these we have considered it wise and proper to make the law less stringent than is the case in England. Conspiracies to do illegal acts or legal acts by illegal means when neither the object of the conspiracy nor the means to be used constitute an offence, under the English law requires no overt act to make the offence complete. In this Bill it is provided that an overt act is necessary to make such conspiracy criminal. In the case of these conspiracies, the wrong to be inflicted, if committed by a single person, would merely be illegal. As long as it is a case of a private wrong between two individuals, the party aggrieved can be left to his civil remedies; but when the wrong is inflicted upon him by a combination of his neighbours or his enemies, or by a class of persons acting against a member or members of another class, the consequences may become so serious as to require the intervention of the State with power to punish and only because such a conspiracy may lead to acts of lawlessness and conduct to a breach of the peace, but also as a means of the great importance of protecting the individual in the exercise of his private rights as a citizen. The ordinary civil law may suffice to protect him against one offender, but he may easily be driven to surrender his lawful rights by a combination of many opponents. There may be a conspiracy to wrong a man in the exercise of his trade or profession, a conspiracy to deprive him of his economic rights, and a conspiracy on the part of one set or class to cause persistent annoyance to another set or class; there are all instances of conspiracies which it is desirable to render punishable by law if once they go beyond the stage of mere agreement. There are many other ingenious devices for wronging and annoying an unpopular person or a member of another creed, to which the great dimension of race, class and creed that prevail in India render India peculiarly liable. Such minor persecutions are bound to lead to bad feeling, and most eventually lead to serious crime, and it is of the utmost importance that the State should have the power of stepping in at an early stage to check such combinations before they assume serious proportions or entail serious consequences. It is not a rash assertion to make that in India many crimes that are committed have had their origin in ill-feeling engendered by wrongs of this type, and the records of our police-stations and our criminal Courts are full of wrongs reported in which a resort to the civil Court is the only remedy that can be suggested. No one dares to punish

consequence is to do precisely wrong with the same severity as complicity in commit serious offences, and the Bill therefore provides for as severe a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment with the option of a fine in cases which fall within the category that I have just described.

"The point that I wish to suggest upon this Council is that these petty punishments may possibly lead to petty crime, from petty crime to aggravated crime, and from aggravated crime to a state of terrorism and demoralisation, which is subversive of all peace and justice and is harmful to all interests, public and private. What this Bill is intended to do is to confer on the executive power the best consequences shall have to be made. My firm conviction is that the principle of this Bill is a right principle, and the powers it confers are urgently necessary in the interests of peaceful and quiet government. I do not for one moment admit that these powers were not necessary five years ago when the Penal Code first came into force; but even if they were not necessary then, they are necessary now. If they were, as I contend, necessary even then, they are doubly necessary now. The more examples social life between, the more safeguards are required. The line of demarcation is the growing risk that both the private individual and the State may find themselves confronted more and more by entrepreneurs and dangerous combinations, or by combinations which may at any time become dangerous. So, I am not asking this Council to agree to a law which has been imported from a barbarous or semi-civilised country. It is not because India is backward that I am asking the Council to accept this Bill. It is either because India is retrograding so rapidly that I ask this Council to accept it. It is not because Indians have an extra dose of original sin or any special inherent wickedness, that I press this Council to agree to this Bill. Rather I would urge upon you the advisability of making good that law in your penal law, the removal of which will assist, though with somewhat less stringency, the law of India to a law which has been found most necessary and most salutary in so advanced and law-abiding a country as England—a law which has been interpreted and administered by a succession of the most eminent English Judges, and the substance of the principles of which have been affirmed and re-affirmed by the greatest among them from a period which extends from ancient centuries back up to the present day.

"If the motion which I am moving is carried in this Council, it will be possible afterwards to continue in detail the provisions of this Bill and to see if there are any flaws and blemishes in it, or if there are any safeguards required to prevent its abuse; but subject to this examination on behalf of Government, I stand fully on the ground that this Bill is a necessary Bill, a wise and prudent measure, and that the public safety demands that this provision should be included in the amended law of this land without delay. And, it is because it embodies in the Indian amended law the law which has stood the test of long experience in England, that I ask this Council to agree to the principle of this Bill without the formality of a prior reference to the Local Government and the public. Sir, I beg to introduce this Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and to make the motion which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. SEVENHILL NATH WATSON:—"Sir, I beg to move the amendment which stands against my name. It runs in these terms—"that preparatory to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee it be circulated to public bodies and the High Courts for their opinion." Sir, in this connection I desire to call attention to Rule 19 of our Rules for the introduction and publication of Bills. Rule 19 says that when a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions—

(a) that it be referred to a Select Committee.

"That is the motion that is now made.

(b) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future date to be then appointed; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

"The rule lays down three kinds of procedure, and it is open to this Council to adopt any of them. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has recommended the procedure under clause (c). I recommend the adoption of the procedure under clause (c). I refer the Council to decide which they will prefer. It seems to me, Sir, that the procedure I suggest is the more suitable in view of the confidential character of the Bill and in view of the fact that by following such a procedure the Select Committee before submitting its Report would be in a position to obtain the views of the different public bodies representing different public interests and looking at the matter from different points of view. It seems to me that in a case of the kind, where expediency is likely to be here and there, the possession of the simplest information would be a distinct advantage to the Select Committee. The object of my amendment is to give the public time for the fullest discussion of this measure. As I have already observed, this measure is likely to give rise to extensive discussion. Already in the public prints a note of dissent has been raised. True, Sir, it is a factor—an important factor—in playing the assertion of heated controversy. With the lapse of time passions subside, feelings disappear and the truth appears in the cold, clear, colorless atmosphere of pure reason. The Government may be right or the Government may be wrong. If the Government be right, a full discussion of the measure will only strengthen their position. If the Government be wrong, a full discussion of the measure will lead to a modification of their attitude. For a great and responsible Government like ours cannot persist in an error when that error has been discussed. Then, Sir, look at the matter from whatever point of view you please, it seems to me that it is wise, it is desirable and even necessary that the fullest opportunity should be given to the public for the discussion of this measure. Sir,

in this connection I am reminded of the circumstances connected with the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. That measure gave rise to very considerable agitation. The agitation caused by it was largely due to the submission with which it was sprung upon so many public and the prophesy with which it was treated through this Council. One day morning in the month of April, 1878, the people of Calcutta rose from their beds and found in the newspapers that a Bill was to be introduced that day for the better control of the Vernacular Press. Before the sun had set, it had become the law of the land. I do not for a moment suggest that anything of the kind has been done in connection with this measure, for we have had a week's time for its discussion. All the more I plead for time—reasonable time—for the consideration of this important Bill, and recommend that it be circulated among public bodies and the High Courts for their views thereon. Apart from these general considerations, I take my stand upon official precedent and practice in analogous cases.

Under the terms of the English law to which the Hon'ble Member has alluded in the course of his observations in another connection, under the terms of the English law, even a petty bye-law affecting a particular local area cannot become operative, except upon the sanction of the local Government Board, and until it has been published in the newspapers and the local public have had an opportunity of considering it. The same practice prevails with more or less modifications in this country. While in the case of bye-laws affecting local areas with belated discussion is allowed to the local public, may I not claim with some confidence at the hands of this Legislative Council that the same facilities and the same opportunities should be given to us in connection with a Bill of a highly controversial character affecting the population of a great and vast Empire? So, it is an elementary principle of procedure that it is incumbent on those who propose a law, especially a law of this kind imposing a restriction, that they should raise up their case. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred to those points, which he thinks and all of us agree with him in thinking, that it is necessary to establish before the fullest justification can be found for the Bill. In the first place, it should be shown that there have been new developments, secondly, that the existing law cannot cope with these developments, and, lastly, that the present Bill supplies the deficiencies of the existing law. Now, Sir, with regard to new developments, I suggest that the statement of the Hon'ble Member in charge is inexorably vague and vapid. We are asked to take it on trust that the situation is such that a law of this kind has become necessary. Well, Sir, I have great faith in the Government of India, great confidence in the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but early around this table we are called upon to give an intelligent vote upon information which is supplied to us.

Sir, for my part I am not prepared to give a vote in any matter which I have not thoroughly tested by criticism which I consider sufficient. I cannot think that I shall be adequately and conscientiously discharging my duty in the Council unless I feel on any question that may be brought before us by the Government that the fullest and simplest details are placed before us, so that the vote that we may record may be supported by our judgement and may be in accordance with the dictates of our conscience. So, in 1883, I admit there were dangerous combinations, but since then things have taken a turn and a turn for the better. There has been a distinct improvement in the attitude of public opinion, in the temper of the public as regards the Government and the measures and the servants of the Government. Having the great deplorable incident, which has shocked the country from one end to the other and has filled us with horror and detestation, the shame and humiliation of which I need not say we have yet to shake far and yet to wipe out, Sir, having this incident I ask where is the evidence to point to the existence of dangerous combinations? With all my admiration for the death-beating energy of the Criminal Investigation Department, I am not prepared to accept the suggestion. In no part of the civilized world is the tutelage of the chief outsider considered to be desirable of the part of the chief. Sir, I feel that when Governments are in a tight corner confronted with horrible crimes which they are not able to explain and the clue to which they cannot obtain, they are apt to fall back upon the conspiracy-theory.

I was in London in 1905 and I remember the storm of indignation which was aroused by the murder of Sir Charles Wylie. The Prime Minister from his place in Parliament declared that it was due to a conspiracy. Before many weeks had elapsed the statement had to be withdrawn, as it was proved in the highest Court of law, by evidence that was incontrovertible that the murder was the act of a half-drunken young man brooding over his imaginary wrongs, having no friends, no relatives, no colleagues. Sir, on this occasion I may perhaps be allowed to raise for a moment a statement which has, more than once, appeared in the newspapers, responsible organs of public opinion, and which has more than once been referred to in our Legislative Councils. It has been said in connection with these cases that the Indian public do not bring the authorities; that they stand aloof and do not give such information as might lead to the detection of the crime. Sir, if there is any truth in this allegation, it implies the general indifference upon the honest, the merit, the loyalty and the friendliness of the good community in which I believe. I desire to record my earnest opinion that with all the resources that I am possessed with and with a full sense of my responsibility as a Member of this Council. These conspiracies, these plots of society, as a class apart, they form a class by themselves, mixing with no one, holding communion with no one. We know nothing of them. They know nothing of us. They know every underground, every from the light of the sun and the gaze of the public. Never was the truth of this statement more strikingly illustrated than by the incidents which have been detailed in connection with what is known as the Wari and the Dargah District. In this case the son of a Deputy Magistrate, a trusted and honored servant of the Government, who at one time was Additional Magistrate of Dacca, was charged with the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

The President.—“I am afraid I must interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I am anxious that he should adhere to the point which I now before the Council which is the circulation of the Bill. As soon as his amendment has been voted upon, it will be open to the Hon'ble Member to discuss the main principle of the Bill.”

The Hon'ble BAHU BHANU SINGH BARNER.—“Very well, Sir, I will drop this part of my observations. Just one other matter which I want to refer to is the amendment. The Schedule of the Bill is exceedingly vague and elastic, and is likely to be attended with serious results. Sir, the offence of criminal conspiracy is to be a cognizable offence or is to be a non-cognizable offence according to the object with which the conspiracy is formed, and the police is armed with the power of arresting in the case of a cognizable offence. Now, how are the police to know whether in a particular case the object of the conspiracy is a cognizable or a non-cognizable offence? Take the Russia Conspiracy case. In that case, after months of deliberation, the learned Judges of the High Court discovered the objects of the Russian Revolt. This Bill leaves the power of detecting the objects of a conspiracy which in one case took months on the part of High Court Judges to discover, the power of determining whether a case is cognizable or non-cognizable to the police, and this seems to me, Sir, to be a dangerous innovation which will arm the police with powers hitherto to govern alone.”

“One word more and I am done. It seems to me, Sir, that this Bill is in direct conflict with the principles and the policy which have been laid down by His Excellency the Viceroy. Nothing, Sir, has so effectively touched the hearts of our people or enthralled their imaginations as, if I may be permitted to say so without impugning its reverence, the *enactment*, the noble, the dignified bearing of His Excellency in the crisis of the tragedy and even after. Despite the shock to his feelings, the better disappointment which he must have felt, he declared that his feelings towards the people of India remained unchanged and unchangeable, and that his policy would undergo no transformation. Sir, what is the basic principle, the keynote of that policy? The words *conciliation and co-operation* are written deep on every line of that policy. I venture to think that if this Bill be passed into law, it will seriously interfere with the steady progressive development of that policy, create a sense of mistrust and add to the unrest which it stirs. My educated countrymen would feel a sense of abatement of true confidence which has hitherto been reposed in them by the Government. Sir, must I begin to say, mistrust, or even a shake at it, requires weapons. Sir, the Government of India has recently filed its amnesty with formidable weapons for the suppression of crime. They have not touched the conspirators. The arm of the law is not long enough to reach them. But now to add to this and create a feeling of alarm and anxiety in the minds of the loyal, the peaceful, the well-behaved sections of the community and they turn the weapon? In 1908, a law of this kind was not felt to be necessary. It seems to me that the present law is absolutely without the semblance of a justification. If we could persuade ourselves to believe that a law of this nature would be useful in the interests of peace and orderly progress, we should unhesitatingly accept it our support. But, Sir, previous measures have been tried in India and they have failed, as they have failed everywhere. Conspicuous is the sovereign remedy and it is already leaving golden fruits.”

“Lord Hardinge will go down to posterity as the pacifier of India. I pray that nothing may be done to interrupt the fruition of that beneficent policy which will far over be associated with his honored name, or mar the glory of an achievement which will place him in the front rank of Indian Viceroy, by the sale of the *Secretists*, the *Coverings* and the *Disciples* of India fame.”

“With these few words, I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name.”

The Hon'ble MAJID UNAN NADAT KHAN.—“Sir, I cordially welcome this movement and thank Government that they have taken steps towards checking this extraordinary and new crime by amendments of the old law. It is premature now to go into the details of the Bill, so it may be altered in the course of Select Committee. I had long ago contemplated of bringing in a new Bill to check the new movement of addition, but I did not bring it forward as people might have accused me of bringing in a Bill when they thought that the situation had changed. I actually drafted a rough sketch of a Bill to check suffrage which is perhaps a little more severe than the Bill which is now put before the Council.”

“The fears of the Members who may say that the present change to law may be checked though however rational may it be, I think it is more fearful than practical. Such Hon'ble Members should remember that the law of capital punishment is already in existence. But to me one may say that law is being abused, and how can one say of these very ordinary amendments introduced, that they will be abused in conjunction as accused when the provision of the Bill will be enforced by the same authorities who administer the old and previous law. If the present authorities are capable to administer one, they are equally capable to administer the other. If these authorities are incapable, then they are incapable for exercising any legal powers at all. I hope that the Select Committee will see that, when they mean to have the law effective for certain purposes, it is such that it meets the requirements for which it is contemplated. The Government of which we are a part should not legislate for to-day, but they should also do so to check the crime which is likely to come into existence in future.”

“Finally, I would like to add that if compromise plan for taking a life, and do this best to do so, they ought to receive the same punishment of the same nature specially for political causes, as any big movement resulting from it will involve thousands of innocent people who did not intend to get involved, and thousands of lives will be lost needlessly. It is for this reason that I hold them more responsible. I would like the same sentence for a man who puts up another as a tool to commit a crime as for the criminal himself.”

“With these few words I support the motion before the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SIMMONDS GARTHEAUX:—"Sir, I do not oppose the reference to Select Committee; not that I am anxious of the comprehensive nature of this Bill, or of its rank (not there contentedly as of its place in the house of the subordinate Police, but in the empirical state of things created by the recurrence of anarchy and other political crises. Government might be accused for making wider legal powers of control and punishment. Government, it seems, has come to the conclusion that the law of emergency requires revision in the light of the facts recorded in the course of investigation of such crises. The amendment made in Council today by the Hon'ble the Home Member will draw extensive attention to an amendment of the law of emergency. From now there is a new law enacted. That the amendment has taken the present form must be due to causes which must have been well considered by Government. And when the English law supplies the precedent, very strong reasons founded upon facts alone could justify any serious opposition to the underlying principle of the Bill. One will look in vain for such reasons in the history of the past few years, stretched as it is with lament blood."

"But while I do not object to the principle of the amendment, I cannot but feel that modification of the Bill in several particulars is necessary in the interests of the great Indian community, peace-loving and law-abiding, which has nothing to do with political crime and which others surely as much as the Government do. These changes, I have every hope, the Select Committee will make, and ample safeguards against misapplication will in the end be provided in the Bill. The fact that this measure has been introduced only after such deliberation, has happily afforded, attempt on the life of the sagacious and respected Head of the Supreme Government, that Indian movements have not followed the outrage, prove, if anything, Government's anxiety to spare the people all avoidable trouble and harassment. And so considering a Government can well be expected to make the weapon harmless to the inoffensive public."

"I hope that the amendment of the Criminal Law now proposed will be one of those measures which will not be put into operation except under short necessity, and that it will remain as the Spanish-Bank only to be used in extreme measures to prevent exceptional crimes against public safety. I believe if such measures are wanted by the executive, any delay in legislation is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of good government. I accordingly wish that necessary amendments independent public interests may be put in, but the powers required should be forthwith given. I do not agree with those who think that the people do not willingly co-operate with the authorities in making political offences. I know there is a general desire among them to co-operate with Government in maintaining the law. These political crimes are deterred by the general public so much as by the authorities, and as a member of that large public which abhors such crimes, I give the present Bill my hearty support."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIMMONDS GARTHEAUX:—"Sir, I have no hesitation in supporting the principle of the Bill which is about to be introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble the Home Member. I am sure we all recall that, during the very first sessions of this Council held in the new Capital of India in this historic city of Delhi which is yet destined perhaps to eclipse her former glories, it should be found necessary to introduce a measure of this kind; yet the exigencies of the time are such that no blame can be attached to the Government of India for forging a fresh weapon to be kept in the legislative armoury in case with the requirements of the time. This country has unfortunately for the last few years witnessed the results of many dangerous movements which have each taken on her fair fame, and which, if they could have been dealt with, were being hatched, would have done us might and would have prevailed here, were uncontrolled. But with the law as it stood measures could be taken with regard to such conspiracies. It is a deal with such infamous plots that I understand this Bill is chiefly and primarily intended. It is a no negligible fact that the new measures will make our law more stringent and more drastic than it is, but facts are stubborn things and we have to look them squarely in the face and to prepare the drug to kill the disease. Having the latter end of Lord Minto's rigid repression measures were needed, one after the other all they culminated in the Purna Act which roused a storm of indignation wrongly or rightly throughout the country. While the very fact of its passage, I say, was these of emergency and expediency. And it was hoped that with the change of policy a change would come over the land. But alas, trouble and evil are still in the air. Barrenness and injustice perpetrated by those who ought to know better no civil agency. And this measure's intention brings us yet another scene of the commission of heinous crimes in the erstwhile capital of India. When we consider that all these circumstances in the recent distinctly and detestable crime perpetrated on the historic occasion of His Majesty's State Entry into this city, in the attempt against the person of the direct representative of our most generous sovereign, which sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the length and breadth of this country, I say, Sir, wants to break through all conventional bounds. No one, Sir, I say, who is on the side of law and order will hesitate for one instant to support Government in its present legislative attempt. It is now absolutely clear that there is an undeniably small act of crime, isolated, uncontrolled measure, and it is to reach those that the long arm of the law has to be made still longer."

"The law of conspiracy as it stands at present can only be put into operation against any one who conspires to wage, or to threaten to wage war, or to abet the waging of war against the King-Emperor or attempts to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India or any part thereof or conspires to deprive by means of insurrection or show of armed force the Government of India or any Local Government. This, Sir, exhausts the whole list. It will therefore be seen clearly that the existing law is inadequate to deal with present day developments. Again the law under amendment for prosecution 187 of the Indian Penal Code is equally

the part of this Council is to strengthen the hands of the Legislature to adopt such measures, in case such laws as will put down offences of this nature, at the same time it should be the part of the Legislature to see as much as possible that innocent persons should not suffer on this account. Of course it will be generally and against the Bill and it has been said that it will even the Police with greater powers than they now possess; but the whole of society is such now that whatever powers the police may possess—however great may be the powers of the police—the police have not been able to bring to justice the criminals who have committed some of the most detestable crimes in India, so that the police are powerless against a certain class of criminals, and this is really the intention of the Legislature to reach that class of criminals. My Hon'ble friend says that these crimes form a class by themselves; my Hon'ble friend says that these criminals form a class by themselves. If they do so what is necessary is that some power should be given to the law Courts and send them to the place where their hiding-places, bring them into the light of the law Courts where they are dangerous to society at large. The Hon'ble member of the Resolution has referred to certain remarks made by some Judges. Be sure that if this English law is introduced in this country, or I should say, transplanted into this country, we shall have no doubt the safety which the remarks of English Judges always have provided in the application of this law. The remarks that he quoted from certain Judges go as far as this, that very great care should be used in the application of the law, and these safeguards can only be secured in the law Courts in the careful sifting of evidence. In the construction of the substantive law these safeguards cannot be done away with by this Council. If the Council adopts the English law, the law will certainly be interpreted here as it has been interpreted always in England. I have no objection at the present moment but I think it was a case decided in 1811—it was in one of the cases—a later decision—in which one English Court laid down a very liberal interpretation of the law so as to safeguard the interests of persons who may be brought into the clutches of the law by usury, fraud, &c. The only point of importance in this decision is as to whether this Bill ought to go to the High Court for the opinion. If this Bill in its provisions was of such a character that they were quite novel, that they had no existence in any Code, that there were altogether unknown, certainly it would be very desirable that such a piece of legislation should go to the High Court for their opinion as to whether it would conflict with any existing law, or whether it would conflict with any known principles of law which have been recognized through ages to safeguard the interests and safety of the people. The High Court cannot certainly so in a position to know the danger which this new development has created for society. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill who introduced it, and the Hon'ble gentlemen who moved the amendment both agree that if there is a new development a new law is necessary. If it is a new development it calls for a new law, and the High Court cannot be in a position to have any information as regards the new development—its nature, its extent, or to what extent it is a danger to society. Certainly of course it will be for the Select Committee to make such safeguards as shall prevent an abuse of the provisions of the Bill. I am sorry therefore on these grounds I cannot support the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAJ SIVA NAIR, RAY BARANATHA :—" Sir, with your kind permission, I desire to make a few observations regarding the Bill before us. I disagree—"

The Hon'ble MR. VILASRAJESWARAN :—" Sir, may I call attention to your ruling that the amendment should be dropped of first, and that the principles of the Bill should be dealt with afterwards."

The PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Vilasrajeswaran has quite correctly interpreted my ruling. I have endeavored to express upon the Council that the subject-matter for discussion at present is the amendment moved by Mr. Suresendranth Baranatha. I found, however, that as everybody had prepared a speech on the Bill, it would suit society everybody in this Council being called to order the moment he got up to speak. My ruling was absolutely clear and I shall be very glad if Members will observe it. If the Hon'ble Member proposes to speak on the main subject of the Bill itself, he should wait until the amendment has been dealt with and then make his speech."

The Hon'ble RAJ SIVA NAIR, RAY BARANATHA :—" I bow to your decision, Sir."

The Hon'ble MR. SURESEENDRANTH BARANATHA :—" Am I entitled to a reply?"

The PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

The Hon'ble MR. SURESEENDRANTH BARANATHA :—" Sir, with reference to your ruling, I propose to say nothing more I may have to make by way of reply as the general principle of the Bill until this amendment has been disposed of, and therefore I would briefly safeguard myself if I give no answer at this moment to certain criticisms by the Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment. I reserve my right in that respect to reply at a later stage. But for the present I will only say that my remarks in the question of urgency, it is the one on which the present I will only say. As I am glad to find that there has been no support of this amendment, and therefore perhaps it is unnecessary for me to go into the matter in any great length, but as the Hon'ble gentleman who moved it has still to reply, I think I had better say what I have to say on the question of urgency and not rely too much on the fact that Hon'ble Members who have spoken have expressed already their support of the principle of the Bill and their unwillingness to agree to the amendment."

"Now the proposal to postpone the consideration of the Bill is not one that the Government can accept. It is to be seen a tentative measure. It is in no sense an experiment. It is merely a case of filling in an obvious gap in the criminal law for which there are the best precedents and the highest authority in the law upon which the Indian Penal Code is based. Now what can be gained by waiting a year? To begin with the High Courts are always ready to express any opinion as to the administrative necessity of a measure. They say, it is true, unless the details of a draft, but on the administrative necessity they are almost infallible. If we accepted this amendment, would be the amount of delay anticipated, that Local Government and High Courts will tell us that crimes of this kind ought not to be punished. The proposal now is easily accepted is a single definition, and is based on the English law as expounded by English Judges. It is not a case therefore in which a great deal of consultation, discussion and opinion are necessary preliminaries. What did Sir James Nicolson James Stephen say? 'If you find a gap in your criminal law, stop it as soon as you find it, in a quarter of an hour, in a troubled hour if you must.'"

"Because our predecessors have not filled up this gap, are we to hesitate and wait a year when we are aware that it ought to be filled up at once? It is not merely because of the disastrous outrages of the 23rd of December that the Government have put forward this Bill. It is because the confidence and confidence of the spirit, of which that outrage was the saddest manifestation, is the worst indication to us that the matter is one that will not wait any delay. The spirit which planted the many crimes committed in Bengal during the period of unrest, the spirit which planned the murder of Mr. Justice at Naula, of Mr. Ayle in Dinapore, the spirit which inspired the murder of so many faithful servants of Government, and of those men who, through fear or penitence, gave information to the State,—that spirit is still alive in the land. It might certainly have been hoped that the generous reforms which were devised by Lord Minto and Lord Minto, that the generous work of His Majesty a little more than a year ago, would have curbed this season of anarchy. Even at that time of general peace and rejoicing that spirit of anarchy was not wholly subdued. On the eve of the great Disaster a criminal servant of the Government lost his life by the pistol of the assassin. After that there was a temporary lull, but it proved temporary. In May there was a density committed by bands of young men in the Backergunge district. In July two more densities of the same kind occurred in Backergunge and Dacca; in September Head constable Rati Lal Roy was shot in Dacca. Shortly before that outrage at Daki, there was discovered a correspondence of conspiracy in Bengal, an instance of which the Hon'ble Mr. Secretary Nath Banerjee himself has given, in which a father found that his son was mixed up in these conspiracies and did his duty in giving information. On the 17th December the house of an inferior at Midnapore was blown up by a bomb which was identical in composition with the bomb thrown at the Viceroy six days later. Three weeks after that a man suspected of having given information regarding conspirators was murdered in cold blood on the streets of Comilla. During the following weeks two more serious densities have been committed by organized bands in Dacca and Mysore. Twelve young men are at present under arrest for having made preparations to commit a density, but in their case the matter is still pending."

"Sir, when a spirit of this kind is still abroad we are to defer the passing of a measure simply for the purpose of a discussion which will be almost entirely academic? Are we to allow evil conspiracies to pursue their dark designs with the knowledge that they can escape punishment as long as they can find folk whose consciences with their consciences cannot be established while we give them a year's grace and are merely discussing when the result of the discussion can already be foreseen?"

"I would go further and I would say that it is in the highest interests of these young men and men like them that the promptest steps should be taken to check this form of crime. How many of these young men have been led away by false advice and false promises in rushing themselves for crime in the name of pseudo-patriotism, which brings ruin and shame to the young men themselves and to their families. Sir, but the best which followed the Royal Visit proved to be a final subversion of anarchy and anarchical crime that even the need for this legislation would not have been less, though it might have been less urgent. But, as it is, the urgency is plain to all who read the signs of the times and who share the will of the people and of the country. The gap in the Penal Code was filled up as regards the crime in the year 1870, and it remains for us to fill it up without delay in regard to society. Sir, I do not wish to revive any of the bitter memories of the time of unrest, but every Member of this Council must know full well that that was a time in which every kind of provocation, petty and gross, was heaped against those who served the State honestly and declined to associate themselves in movements which had for their objects the annihilation of individuals, and hostility towards the State and the authorities. Such a time might at any time occur, and it is incumbent upon the Government to provide against such a recurrence without delay."

"It is undeniable, as I have already pointed out in my former speech, the first steps to crime may begin in petty provocations of this kind; crime may originate in the infliction of evil wrongs; and it is the duty of Government to take its measures promptly not only that the victims of these crimes, if these provocations may be protected between, but that the provocations themselves may be subjected to checks before they have time to take the further steps which will lead them into crime and shame and disaster."

"Sir, as I have already said, there are other points upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee criticized the principles of the Bill, and upon these I reserve my answer until the main motion comes up. For the present, I trust that the Council will accept what I have said as to the urgency of this measure and the necessity of not delaying this matter for yet another year."

The President:—"It may be convenient for Members to know, in case they have not understood, that it is now open to any one to speak on the entire question, either for or against the proposed Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. JARRET:—"Sir, I want first of all to put it before the Council very clearly that nobody more readily would respond to the appeal that has come from the Hon'ble Home Member than I would; also I wish to express that nobody condones in stronger terms the mode of which a long list was given to us a few minutes ago by the Hon'ble Member. I also wish to express that every attempt on the part of my constituents to undermine the authority of Government and to disturb the law and order in my province deserves the strongest condemnation and the highest punishment. There were who have a desire to undermine the authority of the Government; there were who have a desire to disturb law and order, and in my opinion the biggest assailable of my country and my people. They are to-day doing the greatest harm to the cause of India. Sir, why is this measure brought before this Council to-day? It is brought because of the wrongs of some of my constituents. Representative persons that have been brought in to the Council have been brought because of the misdeeds of some of our countrymen. I remember, Sir, in 1910, when the Press Bill was introduced at Calcutta, much as we felt that a severe blow was going to be dealt at the liberty of the Press, much as we felt that our most prized liberty, namely, the liberty of the Press, was going to be curtailed, our hearts were not, our minds were closed by the misdeeds of some of the misguided men who belong to our country, and we almost as a body, non-official Members, rallied and felt that the Government were bound to take certain measures to maintain order and law; and reluctant as we were, we felt that, although we were feeling that we stood most, namely the liberty of the Press to a certain extent, we not only supported it, but we supported it with every power that was in our possession."

"Sir, I believe in criticising Government. I believe in criticising Government freely and frankly, but at the same time I think that it is the duty of every educated man to support and help the Government when the Government is right. On this occasion I feel that having regard to the history of political crimes, my hands are tied, my mouth is closed, and my constituents, who are responsible for these deeds are responsible to-day for my position, which I accept in this Council at this moment. Let those men who still have those misguided ideas, let those men who have those hallucinations realise that by themselves, by themselves alone, they cannot bring about good government, let them yet realise that those methods have not succeeded in any country in the world, and are not likely to succeed in India. Let those men yet realise that before it is too late, and before they bring their country into a position which may be most regretted by every patriot who feels for and loves his motherland, let them yet realise that those are not the methods. Sir, if I may say so, I represent a class, an educated class and Young India in this country. Representing the modern India and the young educated class in this country, I feel that I am expressing their sentiments on this occasion, and I feel that there is a large body of men who feel exactly as I am feeling to-day. The Hon'ble the Home Member said, we have got cases, we have considered our position, and we ask the Council to take our case, and support Government. Having regard to the position that I have described, I have no alternative, Sir, but to take the Government on trust on this occasion. I therefore think, Sir, that so far as the principle of this Bill is concerned, I am not in a position to resist it. With regard to the merits of this Bill, I wish, Sir, to make certain observations. This Bill, as the Hon'ble Home Member said, is nothing but the English law. I beg to take the opportunity of pointing out to the Hon'ble Member few things especially for him to consider, and I have no doubt that in Select Committees the members who will be on the Select Committee will consider the few suggestions that I wish to make to-day. I shall not be here any more in this Council, therefore I shall not be able to take any part in the various stages through which this Bill will go; and therefore I draw the most earnest attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member and the members who are on the Select Committee to consider those suggestions that I shall make. The first suggestion that I wish to make, and which is an obvious error, that comes before me. It is made, not only in this case, but speaking from experience, in several cases when you come to enact a Statute following or copying English Statute or law which is distributed in and entered by different students or branches of law. You have to be most careful when you are copying English law as you propose to do in the present case. Sometimes you come to enact a Statute and you are dealing with substantive law, but along with the substantive law you have the law of procedure or evidence, and while you are modifying and amending or enacting the substantive law, you lose sight of the law of procedure or evidence, and when it comes to be worked actually in a Court of law, there is almost an impasse, and the result is almost startling. A very recent case from that point of view arose in Bombay with regard to the Indian Companies Law that will perhaps interest the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Commercial portfolio. It was with regard to the position of the secured creditor, whether he should be allowed to prove for the full amount of his claim or debt or not. The English Companies Act of 1862 was enacted and afterwards there came the Judicature Act of 1875, which altered the position of the secured creditor. But when we came to enact our law of 1905, the Indian Companies Act, we took it bodily from the English Act, having lost sight of the Judicature Act of 1875, and when we came to enact it in 1905, we were still asleep, having lost sight of the Judicature Act of 1875 again, and we only woke up when the present Bill which is pending came up before the Council the other day, and that was because when the English consolidated Act came into force in 1909, the action in the Judicature Act was incorporated in substance in the English Act. Therefore, Sir, with regard to this Bill now, I point out the provisions embodied in section 19 of the Indian Evidence Act which have most important bearings on the Bill under discussion."

more persons. I think you will find that in the case of certain serious offences in England a conspiracy of three or more persons is required. Now it ought to be at least five or more persons and not only two. These are the suggestions I would make, namely article 10 of the Evidence Act to be considered, then you have the explanation to clause 100-A, then you have the manner of prosecution. It should not be allowed unless it has the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, or the Advocate-General. Then I say that the number should be five or more persons and not just stands now at two.

"With these remarks, Sir, I will again say that this is a very serious moment—a moment at which I do not think it would be right for us to in any way embarrass the Government, but there is one thing which I wish to say that just as there are in India certain people who are responsible for a great deal of mischief as you have certain people who claim to be supporters of or belong to the rank and file of Government who are also responsible for a great deal of mischief, I wish to draw attention to what I read in a newspaper the other day, and that is an article from the London 'Times,' a paper that sells itself the leading paper in Europe. The heading is 'Congress Party and Sedition.' Inside paragraphs offered. I will read an extract and the Council will allow me to ask how a paper of this standing, a paper of the character should allow an article to be considered as an official and selected to have the feelings of many of us in India who I assure you, Sir, are zealous to maintain the authority of the Government of India and are anxious to maintain law and order as any Member of the Government present here. The article is levelled against those stalwart men, those patriots who lead the Congress and have been serving their country. I say, Sir, that I am proud that I belong to the Congress party. That such an article should be written with those invectives and those aspersions is likely to cause as much mischief as any thing that I can think of. The article runs as follows:—

CONGRESS PARTY AND SEDITION.

DEARER FREEDOM STRUGGLE.

Strong Comments on "Times" Article.

"A Rediff correspondent writes:—An article in the March number of the *Standard* takes on the Delhi edition, argues that 'as the Nationalist leaders' opposition to the Government involves the continuance in the exercise of political crimes, the leaders themselves must not set the example of conspiracy and perjury their further activity, otherwise the Government will be compelled to say that all political leaders must be regarded as traitors must be suspended.'"

"The *Times* says:—'The threat of suspension is obviously impossible. It would be to turn the constitutional politicians of India to you is a bait for the criminal, but it is reasonable to tell them that they cannot for ever evade responsibility, if by appointing they even anonymously commit themselves, which India experiences in crime. They must either modify their attitude or do something more that express your better when coming to court. By prompt and authoritative they must set themselves to create a strong feeling of responsibility in conspiracy. They must indicate the duty of helping the Government to detect the conspirators. Should they continue to fall in those responsibilities, the verdict must go against them, and anywhere it may be safely said that there can be no further extension of political reform in India while anarchism remains unextinguished.'"

"The *Times* adds:—We are not satisfied that the duty of removing crime in India is at present efficiently performed, though whether the fault lies chiefly with India or England is open to question. The fact that India is only now bringing its law of political conspiracy into line with Britain, shows that the element of prevention has been lacking. Much more might have been done if the police had been better supported and shielded from undesired attacks, if criminals had been caught and handled and removed swiftly and sharp punishment of the principle of inextinguishable political trials had been resolutely insisted, and if British and Indian strategy had been less frequent."

"Now, Sir, the threat is held out to us that we must find out the culprit. If we do not find out the culprit our political institutions must be suspended."

The *Parliament*:—"I am very loth to interrupt the Honourable Member but he has quoted a document which is not a Government document, and one which in no way plagues the Government or the policy of the Government."

The *Honorable Mr. Jinnah*:—"Yes, Sir, I know that, but I only wish to point out that there is this kind of mischief going on. My appeal to Government is this—I want the Government to take and give expression to this view, that just as you wish us to co-operate with you, just as you expect us to stand by you, in the same way you must stand by us and condemn those who are creating this mischief. Just as you condemn those among us who are guilty of misdeeds, just as you expect us to join and co-operate with you in condemning our own men who are guilty of misdeeds so you must condemn your men who are also guilty of misdeeds. That is a point which I wish to make clear and that is the reason why I am drawing the attention of the Council to the writings of what is known as the leading journal in England. With these remarks I have no alternative but to support the principle of the Bill and I trust it will emerge from the Select Committee in a manner that it will not go beyond the English law, and that the safeguards I have indicated will be provided for."

The *Honorable Mr. Jinnah*:—"Sir, with your kind permission I desire to make a few observations regarding the Bill before us."

"I desire that it should have been found necessary to so widely extend the scope of criminal conspiracy, and it is indeed very unfortunate that ourselves should have arisen to make the same agreement between two or more persons to commit an offence, however trivial, though it may not be followed by an overt act or to do so not though not illegal by itself by illegal means indictable. But however we might have on ourselves other than this derived from the

principles of the Bill, however much we may deplore the occasions which have brought forth this Bill, we are bound to bind our will to the exigencies of the situation and to humbly bow to the decision of the Government. In view of the detestable, dastardly and extremely deplorable outrage in the person of His Imperial Majesty's Viceroy who has done so much to conciliate and harmonise all classes of people and who has been so indulgent even to the anarchists themselves.

"In view of the numerous other heinous crimes attributed committed and in view more particularly of the numerous political decisions already committed and which are still being committed almost every week in different parts of Eastern Bengal, from which I learn the honest to fear, and in view of the desirability of enabling Government with plenary powers for effectively stamping out these heinous and deplorable crimes, we, as loyal subjects, are bound to give our humble support to the Bill. But, before concluding, I beg leave, with your kind permission, to make a suggestion which I trust and hope may be acceptable to the Government. My suggestion is that it may be found possible to limit the scope of the proposed amendment to all State offences, as defined in Chapter V of the Indian Penal Code or at least to such offences, as are exclusively triable by a Court of Session; and I particularly pray that the operation of this Bill when it is passed into an Act may be to limit the operation of the Act to three years in order to allow Government an opportunity of judging how the Act works. With these few words I beg to support the Bill. But, at the same time, I add that there is not one Indian lawyer included in the Select Committee. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah are indeed very reasonable, especially the one regarding the mere agreement between two or more persons which should make them liable to punishment. It should be, as suggested by him, that, in order to complete the conspiracy, it must be a conspiracy of four or five persons, as defined in the Indian Penal Code in the case of unlawful assembly. I also beg to suggest that the offence of conspiracy should not be launched without sanction from the Government. I therefore wish that an Indian lawyer, a well-official Indian lawyer, should be included in the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIKRAMADITYA SINGHARAO.—"Sir, I beg leave to make a few remarks on the principles embodied in the Bill before us. Short as it is, I think this Bill is a most important measure. It is a substantial addition to the Indian Penal Code and it fundamentally modifies its principles. A very competent author, Sir James Stephen, has paraphrased the Indian Penal Code as the most comprehensive and as the most enduring monument of Lord Macaulay's works. Then having regard to the very careful examination and revision of the draft Code by Sir Barron Fergusson in its final stages in the Council of the Governor General, he says 'It is an ideal Code drawn by a Baron and settled by a Coke.' It is this ideal Code which the Hon'ble the Home Member proposes to alter. It has stood the test of 50 years and has been the admiration of the civilized world and its provisions have been copied more or less in several countries. It has thus become a venerable institution. I am entitled to ask for some reason, stronger and more convincing than a mere statement that Government has information which justifies it in altering this measure and making it so suddenly. I do not deny the soundness of the *ex post facto* judgment formed by Government, but having regard to the fact that we have no access to the materials on which that judgment rests, I am entitled to raise the question whether this subjective certainty is really identical with the objective normalcy of the situation. I do not merely complain that the public has not been taken by Government into its confidence before it has found it necessary to start this piece of highly dangerous legislation. But I beg leave to state there is absolutely no evidence disclosed to us that would justify the remarks made in the Cessant to-day concerning the measures before us with the deadly outrage that took place here on the 13th December last. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has not stated anything to-day to warrant such remarks. I beg to declare to associate myself with these views so clearly put forward. In dealing with this measure, therefore, I would deprecate any allusion to this most deplorable incident. If it was only possible for the country to have forgiven it, millions and millions of people would have absconded themselves, if that was necessary to avert that outrage. But I repeat my question and ask what connexion is there between this Bill and outrage? Let us take this test. Let us suppose that this law had been originally embodied in the Indian Penal Code. Would the Hon'ble the Home Member go so far as to say that the present political situation would have been averted? Would it say, would my Hon'ble Member say and say that if Lord Macaulay had not omitted this, Bengal and India would have been saved from anarchy and outrage, that is a fair way of putting the question, I think. I believe that it is futile to entertain a magical hope of getting rid of anarchy, if it still prevails in this country, by adding more and more to the repressive law. I submit that such a policy is the outcome of lack of imagination, and if it is permissible for me to say so, is not consistent with high statesmanship."

"I should now proceed to a very superficial examination of the provisions of this Bill. I would only draw attention of the Hon'ble Members to two or three points. The Hon'ble the Home Member has rightly emphasized the necessity for a clear categorization of the provisions of the Bill. I will try. Firstly it is claimed that the measure before us has been entirely borrowed from the Common Law of England. We all know what the Common Law of England is. It is distinguished from the Statute Law being a creation of Parliament. It is a mixture of Celtic and Anglo-Norman customs moulded by Norman lawyers, not very sympathetically always, and developed subsequently by English Judges often during a Cosh and four through the ancient customs in order to adapt them to the varying conditions of society from time to time. It is exceedingly doubtful whether companies in England were merely Civil Society or Criminal

offences as well before the time of the Star Chamber. But certain it is that it was under the auspices of the Star Chamber that this branch of the Common Law of England was basically reworked as a substantive criminal law. From that time forward it began to be extracted in various directions and Sir James Stephen says that it became, broadly, a new kind of law capable of indefinite extension. I am quoting without the book.

"The necessary branch of the English Common Law has not yet been isolated. Several attempts were made from time to time to codify the criminal branch of the Common Law and several commissions were appointed for the purpose. An enormous mass, by one such commission is very interesting. It is to the effect that the criminal branch of the Common Law is a defective system that it can be reformed only by being actively taken in pieces and a new system reconstructed out of the materials thereof. This observation occurs in a letter of the commission addressed to Lord John Russell. The Minister of the Crown approved of this observation. Now it is this Common Law a portion of which we are asked, open to borrow and to modify. It is the characteristic of the Common Law of England that there are no uniform and authoritative definitions of the offences dealt with by it. Criminal responsibility in England is really defined as a combination and agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act by unlawful means. Again the word "unlawful" has not been precisely defined. Sir James Stephen says that the word implies immediately coupled with injury to the public. The Bill avoids the use of the word "unlawful" and substitutes the word "illegal". And this word "illegal" is defined in the Indian Penal Code and consequently these things are the Honorable Member is change of the Bill has rightly pointed out. An illegal act is either an offence, or an act forbidden by law or an act which can be made the basis for a civil action. It is thus clear that an unlawful act and an illegal act are not always synonymous and identical. What is unlawful may not be always illegal, and what is illegal may not be always unlawful. I believe therefore that the similarity between the English law and the proposed law is not as great and complete as it is claimed on behalf of the measure before us. I submit that on the whole the proposed law is much more comprehensive than the corresponding English law. While the latter is very flexible, our measure proposes a very rigid law. I am not sure that a combination and an agreement to commit still remains an universally an indictable offence under the Common Law. Lord Broughborough declared to consider that an agreement to commit a civil trespass is an indictable conspiracy. The Bill before us might well have added a few cases by way of illustration. I beg permission to illustrate the law before us by one or two hypothetical cases. Suppose the Honorable the House Member and I— I hope the Honorable Member will not resent this illustration—with along the road and see a relief about to reach a lady not far away from us, next suppose that I propose to run and knock the lady down and to protect the lady; I take it that the Honorable Member would easily agree that my proposal is right and proper. But to knock down that relief under the circumstances would be an illegal act, because while our law gives the right of private defence against offences relating to property and affecting the body, there is no right of private defence against by our law, by the exercise of which one could protect the lady against the relief itself. But instead of knocking her, if the relief threatens to pick her pocket and rob her, our law allows that we can go and knock him down. If, in spite of our law, the Honorable Member and I can't protect the lady, we certainly commit an offence under the law. But this act on our part would not, I submit, be unlawful but it would certainly be illegal, because the act would be an offence under the proposed law as the agreement to run and protect the lady would be an offence. We need not actually run and protect the lady. As an overt act is necessary in such a case, the mere agreement to protect is an offence, punishable with six months' imprisonment under the existing law. This is illustration No. 1. Next let us suppose that the Honorable Member and myself were on our way to attend a meeting of this Council, and that if we take the usual road we find we shall be late. So to be here in time we agree to take a short cut across a private man's field, and we propose to jump over the hedge, and we do so, and reach the Council meeting in time. This would be an offence under the Common Law of England, but it would be no offence under the existing law in this country, for our action in jumping over the fence and walking across the field of a private owner though not an offence is certainly a civil trespass and the owner has a claim on damages against us for damages. An agreement to do this illegal act would then be an offence, if the Council passes this measure into law. It is not even necessary to convert the agreement into an offence that we should actually jump over the hedge and cross the field. If we both run some distance towards the hedge of the field it would be enough, for each running with the intention to cross the field is an overt act which is all that the new law demands to make the agreement penal. I do not think that I need multiply illustrations. These two illustrations clearly show how much more comprehensive and far-reaching is the proposed law than the Common Law of England.

"The Honorable the House Member makes a point of the fact that the Indian Penal Code omitted to include the conspiracy law when it was first revised 50 years ago, and says that he is in vain looked into the ancient records and papers to find out how the omission occurred. And he is of opinion that his omission was accidental and not intentional. I am sorry to be obliged to contradict the Honorable the House Member and I do so without the book but subject to subsequent verification. The omission was clearly intentional and showed, as well as I can now remember there is passage somewhere in the report or action of the Managing Commission, but which we are easily able to be in the language of Lord Mansfield. In that passage Lord Mansfield makes a clear distinction between political offences and the other offences for the purpose of making more comprehensive penal offences. Almost all the other offences are based upon this principle, namely, that more criminal intention and premeditation do not constitute any

great officers until they reach the stage of an attempt to commit the intended offence. The Machinery Commission, while recognising the soundness of this principle, makes an exception in the case of political offences. The commission says that in the case of a man committing a crime other than this political, his danger begins the moment he commits the crime successfully, while in the case of a rebel, *every* act constituting a formidable State crime his immunity is always almost secured from the moment of his success; hence Lord Macaulay says that in the case of State crimes he has made more designs, consultations and preparations not matured into attempts, offences under the Penal Code. The principle clearly is that in State crimes both policy and necessity demand that the intended criminal should be secured by law long before he completes the plan enabling him to commit the offence successfully. It is thus clear that the omission from the Indian Penal Code of any provision as to complicity in the preparatory stage, except where those conspiracies were treated in view to prevent state offences, was intentional, well considered, and not accidental, as the Hon'ble the Home Member would make us believe. The Penal Code was most carefully prepared. It was 25 years in the making. It was begun in 1836 and passed in 1860. The draft Code created by the Macaulay Commission was submitted to the scrutiny of another Commission. Before it was introduced in the Legislative Council it had been considered by the Council. It was referred to a select Committee of the Council. After it was read at first time and a second time in the Council it was again referred to another select Committee, and the select Committee's report was considered by the whole Council resolving itself into a Committee and the deliberations lasted many days. I call special attention of the Hon'ble Members to the fact that during all the time the outcome of 1857 was going on, the draft Penal Code was in the hands of the select Committee of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations. The matter had entire consideration of the whole Code was after the mutiny during a period of two or three years and it was finally passed in 1860. The Government then had no chance and even a provoking opportunity to modify in the Indian Penal Code the law now proposed for my abolition or any portion of it. The successor of Lord Macaulay, at the time was Sir James Fergusson, the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. And it cannot be protested that Sir James Fergusson was ignorant of the Conspiracy Branch of English Common Law, because, as it is remembered that in those days it was the Criminal Law of England that was administered in the Presidency towns. Twice in those circumstances to say that Lord Macaulay and Sir James Fergusson were ignorant of the nature of the Conspiracy Law of England and hence did not consider whether it ought to be imported into the Indian law or not, is to create a demand upon our credulity. The next important stage in the history of the penal legislation of India was in the mutiny, when Sir James Stephen was the Law Member. There certain important amendments were added to the Indian Penal Code. Of the portions then added was 121 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. We all know that this section embodied the law as to conspiracy to commit serious State offences. Sir James Stephen says in his speech that he was personally responsible for the introduction of this section. And we all know that Sir James Stephen is the author of several standard works and a great authority on the English Criminal Law. Besides, he gave important reasons for introducing the provisions of this section 121 (A) and among the reasons he especially alluded to the serious conspiracies which led to the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and to the Wahabi conspiracies that had been recently formed in several villages owing to the preaching of phantasies. Sir James stated with very much warmth that it required an argument to justify the extension of the conspiracy law as embodied in the provision of section 121 (A) in the light of the serious conspiracies or those two concerns. Could it be seriously maintained that Sir James Stephen did not consider at this session the desirability of introducing in the Penal Code the conspiracy portion of the conspiracy law of England? It is thus conclusively clear that the authors of the Indian Penal Code and the Government and the legislature have hitherto intentionally omitted the introduction into the system of criminal law of this country the whole of the English Law of Conspiracy, and they must have had excellent reasons for the omission, seeing that the framing and printing of the Indian Penal Code and its further amendments covered a period of comparatively serious conspiracies. I am unable to accept the statement that the offences in the two different times and were that the conditions in 1857 and 1870.

"I would trouble Hon'ble Members in saying nothing to one more point. To meet the present conditions special provisions have been enacted and made during the past six or seven years and made permanent part of the Indian Statute Book. And I have not based on word of explanation as to the effect of the working of those enactments upon the dangerous conspiracies and madmen conditions, alleged to exist. It would have been most satisfactory if the Hon'ble the Home Member had told us how the existing law in all its various forms has been unable to reach the particular persons and the particular forms of crime he has in view in asking for the enactment of this measure. Some days ago I requested the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Council to furnish me with information touching the legislation. I asked for information touching the subject of dangerous conspiracies and madmen conditions mentioned in the statement and I have not even had the benefit of a reply. In all these circumstances I desire to state that putting down such measures, I believe that the proposed measure is not merely inexpedient but worse than useless.

"So far as the deplorable Delhi outrage is concerned I venture to ask that, the Government, the present political situation it has tended greatly to improve it. If it is ever

true that God in His inscrutable providence hides a smile behind a frown, it is equally true in the present instance. Many a prince and many a president of republics who came to violent ends have been threatened with violent ends might, if that be possible, well have earned the verdict that befall Lord Hardinge. By his calm and courageous suffering as well as by his adherence to his benevolent policy in dealing over the country, he has done an enormous service to our Sovereign and the country, but while he is not conscious of it. He has thereby created a degree of loyalty in India which has not been, I fear, thoroughly comprehended and appreciated, and that loyalty continues to grow in volume and intensity. I protest therefore emphatically against any attempt, however faint at concealing this success, repressing and discouraging it consequently, with the sentence. The sentence itself is still under investigation. How for the investigation has progressed, whether any attitude exists towards finding out the aspects has been discussed, and whether all the circumstances connected with the actual occurrence of the offence have been found, are all kept and very rightly kept still a secret. The Government is not in a position to disclose what is the degree of certainty reached in the course of the investigation, still pending, as regards the origin and development of the plot which culminated in the deplorable outrage even though the culprits themselves may not be reached. While therefore I desire to deprecate any attempt to conceal his concern with the Delhi outrage as the one hand, I venture to submit, on the other hand, that any introduction of the legislation is most inappropriate. It is calculated to prejudicially affect the free and further growth of national loyalty. There are one or two minor points on which I wish to dwell particularly. The Bill, as it is, is a step in the direction of improvement in the discipline and in the provisions. The punishment provided for the new offence is the same as the punishment provided for the offence of the principal offence. This is not clear to me. There are two sets of punishments provided for the offence of an offence. Successful attempts are more severely punished than unsuccessful attempts. I do not understand therefore which punishment is intended for a conspiracy to commit the offence under the Bill. I hardly do not believe that the intention of Government is to wait and see whether any crime flows from the conspiracy and then award suitable punishment. There is also the question of measures for the prevention of the new offence. I wish to be told that all these points will be attended to during the further progress of the Bill in the Select Committee and in the Council. Perhaps, these defects and reservations are intentional, for I remember that while by order with the reform of the Legislative Council a strategic policy has been developed by the Government. Now every Government measure, and every constitutional measure especially, is composed of two parts, the kernel and the shell. The kernel is what the Government wants and it is enclosed in a shell for the Non-official Members to bite and to scrape and to select that they can with it. This is a process in which the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill very often co-operates. He often thanks us, Non-official Members, very warmly for our assistance in pointing out the defects and reforms, after accepting our suggestions as to those defects. I do not say with much humility but with dramatic humility. In the course before us, there is the great kernel and shell well combined. I am pretty sure the shell will be allowed to be knocked out. The question is what should be our attitude as regards the kernel which the Government obviously desires to have out of the Bill. And that kernel is that an attempt to commit any one of the three sets of the acts is an offence and these three sets of acts are: all acts amounting to an offence under the existing criminal law of the land whether it be the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law; secondly, all acts prohibited by law; and, thirdly, all acts which would form a basis for issuing civil orders upon. It will thus be seen the proposed law takes us a long way beyond the existing English conspiracy law. I am sorry. I am compelled by every consideration to oppose it. If the Bill contains itself in its spirit to commit offences of a political nature, that would have been a different matter. But as it is, it will place unscrupulous people in the country in the hands of the police and informers, and it would be very unwise to do so, as we are told now and then, that those who inflict the suffering upon us would be our countrymen, &c. We must not forget that the administration of this law will be in the hands of the machinery which is absolutely imperfect and greatly defective when compared with the machinery existing in England for the administration of criminal justice. While thus the machinery and the safeguards for securing the liberty of the subjects is different and inadequate when compared with the corresponding administrative agency in England, it is of no use to say that the proposed law is similar to the law in England, which, by the way, is not quite accurate. Again this similarity argument should not be carried too far. Will the Honorable the House Member and the Government of India think of recommending for introduction into England some of our laws such as the Deposition Law, the Preventive Police Law, the Goldfish Mortgage Law, and the Press Law? The Parliament that would attempt to enact any such law would be the last parliament in England. The talk about equality between Englishmen and Indians in relation to criminal law is somewhat novel and startling. For the purpose of making us down we are told that we are simply equal to Englishmen, but when we say for anything like equal privileges we are reminded that the conditions in India are totally different from the conditions in England. We ask you to let us enter the Civil Service from India, from Bombay. You say "no." You say that such law of us as are able may enter in the London. London is the political playground for an Indian to enter into the hands of the India Civil Service. And when these pilgrims return to India most of whom equipped with political indolence for entering the Civil Service, returning via Paris it may be, some great political law will be in their veins, and if these great gentlemen and political men, and dangerous conditions have and there, now and then, Government is always for its own sake somewhat repulsive law and subjects the treating authorities to those laws. I respectfully beg to enter my humble but firm protest against this kind of protection of equality between

Indians and Englishmen. The wanted equality begins at the wrong end. You would not only put let us into the Civil Service but you would not let us enter the army or navy either, in defence of the country and the Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. McMAHON:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the Hon'ble Member in order in dealing with these points?"

The PRESIDENT:—"I can quite understand that at first sight the Honourable Member may appear to be trespassing outside the question, but I think what the Hon'ble Member is endeavouring to show is that the argument in regard to this particular Bill is not used in other cases and that therefore it should not be used as an argument in regard to this particular Bill, and taking that view I do not think I can move the Hon'ble Member out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VALLABHABHARATHI:—"Thank you, Sir, you have stated the object of my remarks clearly. While the Bill professes to deal with special and emergency conditions, the provisions are intended as a permanent addition to the Indian Penal Code. This is not a short special measure devised to meet a particular political situation and so to be of a temporary nature. On the other hand, it is not only to be permanent but of so wide and comprehensive a scope that it is impossible to conceive that it is the outcome of a simple desire to meet the special present political situation. For, having regard to all the circumstances I have urged above, I venture to submit that the measure before us is at once most dangerous and most impertinent."

The Hon'ble Mr. SENGUPTA:—"Sir, I feel tempted for a moment to analyse the sort of support which has been accorded to the principle of the Bill. Sir, what is the principle of the Bill? The principle of the Bill, as far as I have been able to make out, is an addition to the permanent law of the land in respect of the offence of conspiracy which further is to include all crimes whether against individuals or the State. Now what is the sort of support that this principle has received at the hands of those members who have supported the Bill? My friend on the left says that the Act ought to be a temporary measure. My friend, Mr. Sita Nath Ray, says the same thing. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, says that the scope of the Bill ought to be restricted, and that it ought to be confined only to State offences. Therefore, Sir, we have at these three distinct positions in the matter of the support of the Bill. The Hon'ble the Home Member wants it to be a permanent part of the Statute of the land. The supporters want it to be provisional. The Hon'ble the Home Member wants the law of conspiracy to effect all offences. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah wants it to be confined only to State trials, and further, according to him when any trial is to be started under this law, the sanction of Government, as in State trials, must be obtained. Therefore if you analyse the measure of support that has been accorded to the Bill, it seems to me to divide into proportions which relate it to the varying point. The arguments which we have urged against the Bill and the principles of the Bill remain unassailed, and by me they seem unassailable, and therefore once again, Sir, I desire to record my protest against the principle of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. KANUNGI:—"Sir, we have listened with interest, and, possibly with some amusement, to those who oppose this Bill. After the statement of principle and objects of the Bill by the Hon'ble the Member in charge, it is difficult to understand how any one who sincerely desires to serve the interests of colour can find any argument against this measure. Personally, I have listened with care, but I conclude without success, to discover any objection raised which might prove unassailable. Such objections as have emerged from the lips of the various speakers who have opposed the Bill I will endeavour to face and to answer. Of course it is always that this measure seriously deserves full and careful consideration, calm discussion, and I will add plain speaking. I would therefore ask the Council to consider with me calmly and if possible, judicially, the facts justifying the Bill, the principles underlying the proposed legislation, and, lastly, whether there is any real substance in any of the objections raised by the opponents of the measure. Now, in a word, the justification of this measure is the absence of the English law of conspiracy from the Indian Penal Code. On the one hand, its absence has been found to be a defect in coping with organized crime of a serious character in this country. On the other hand, the common law of conspiracy in England has been proved by actual experience of more than two centuries to be of the utmost value and benefit to the State and to the public; for I would ask you to recollect that the interests of the Government and of the people are co-existent in the prevention and suppression of crime."

"Now whether, as seems probable, this breach of the Common Law of England relating to conspiracy was potentially available in the Presidency-towns before Lord Macaulay's Penal Code of 1860 I do not think we need stay to consider. It probably was a breach of the Common Law potentially available in the Presidency-towns. But, as I said, we need not specially consider it, for what we have to face and consider are the facts and the needs of the present day. Now to start with some clear conception of this Bill. I assume that every Member here, even the most virulent opponent of the Bill, will accept it as an axiom that it is the imperative duty of Government and every civilized Government to protect to the utmost of its ability the liberty of the subject by the suppression of organized crime, whether crimes of violence or crimes against property. That such organized crime whereby are only too prevalent in this country at the present time, and that they are increasing rather than diminishing the columns of the daily Press make notorious. Take, for instance, the appalling number and frequency of dacoities, carefully organized gang robberies in Bengal. It is a matter of common knowledge, and it is a matter to be deplored by every one. Now consider what this means: not one of these many dacoities, to take this illustration alone, involves deliberate organisation, planning, plotting, agreement, consultation, co-ordination, conspiracy. Yet the Hon'ble Member who first opposed

the Bill said: 'I fail to find any evidence of dangerous conspiracies.' He has only got to study the columns of the Press and he will find weekly, if not daily, examples of the most strenuous and disreputable actions in various parts of Bengal, every one of which involves agreement and conspiracy. Strange, indeed, it is or so it appears to me, that the Indian Penal Code provides no means for the prosecution of such crimes while it is in the stage of conspiracy. Yet, obviously, it is to the advantage of the community that an agreement or conspiracy to commit such crimes should be capable of being prosecuted at the earliest stage before, if possible, it has culminated in actual preparation or attempt. Remarkable indeed it seems, in the face of frequent and systematic crimes which are the outcome of combination and agreement, that conspiracy, as a substantive offence, finds no place in the criminal law of India.

"It being asserted that the welfare of the people, as well as of the Government, involves the preservation of order and the suppression of crime, it necessarily follows that to afford this protection, the State must be armed with an adequate Penal Code. Now, I would remind Hon'ble Members here that in England the Common Law is particularly the Common Law of Conspiracy, has been supplied from time to time by judicial interpretation so as to meet new conditions and exigencies. On the other hand, in India the Code, as you are all aware, was only brought in to meet existing conditions, or merely developing exigencies of society by legislation. It is for this reason that the Government propose to amend the Penal Code by the inclusion of a modified form of the English Common Law of Conspiracy. I say a modified form because there are certain aspects in which the provisions fall short of the Common Law of Conspiracy. I ask the Council to recollect that this is no mere experimental legislation. It is a valuable branch of our Common Law. It has been formed in England by the wisdom of centuries, and it has long stood the actual test of experience, so that this cannot be designated as experimental or tentative legislation. And after centuries of experience in no way has it been found in England to be subversive of the liberty of the subject, which, indeed, it, as the rest of the criminal law, is designed to protect.

"Approaching this matter with any understanding of it and with some sense of propriety, it must be realised that this Bill merely introduces a branch of criminal law which has long flourished in what is admittedly the most enlightened and humane judicial system which the world has ever seen, a system which it is scarcely necessary for me to remind you all is characterised by its vindication of, and regard for popular rights. Yet this Bill it is which has caused an explosion of more or less important outcry and protest. It has created apprehension—or apprehensions of apprehension—as to the safety and liberty of the subject in this country if it passes into law. It has been described by a leading journal of Bengal in its issue of the 1st of this month—a journal, I believe, not altogether unassociated with a certain Hon'ble Member who has opposed this Bill today—as 'an additional weapon in the armory of repressive measures.' An additional weapon in the armory of repressive measures! And if the speeches of some Hon'ble Members here today have any meaning, not only do they ask the Council to regard this as a repressive measure, but they ask us to consider it as an oppressive measure.

"Well, if it be repressive to prohibit without conspiracy against the Crown and other criminal conspiracies against the subjects of the Crown, then this Bill is described as a repressive measure. It is repressive of crime. Only in that sense can it be described as repressive, only in that just and proper sense, and in no sense, with any regard to propriety, can it be described as oppressive.

"The article to which I have just referred asserts that 'the mischief-makers will not be touched,'—and I make reference to this article because it may be taken to represent the views of a section of the Press, and presumably the views of a section of the public, and certainly it also crystallises the views which have been again expressed here by the Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Banerjee. The article says that 'the mischief-makers will not be touched' and adds, somewhat to the detriment of its argument, that 'the aim of the law has seldom been large enough to reach them.' Surely if that be so, it demonstrates the need for legislation. I accept the phrase that 'the aim of the law has not been large enough to reach them.' Then surely it is incumbent on a wise Government to extend that arm of the law so that it shall be able to reach them effectively.

"There is only one other matter in that article that I was going to mention. The article continues, 'it will be the innocent, the peaceful, the loyal citizen who will feel that he is not treated.' Now that is a sample of the mental poison as which the people are fed."

The PRINCIPAL—"Order, order, I must ask the Hon'ble Member to address himself to the remarks made in this house and not to the remarks made in a newspaper."

The Hon'ble Mr. KARAN—"Certainly, Sir, I bow to your ruling, but I was putting this forward as an expression of opinion on the Bill from a certain section of the Press as representing the views of a section of the public. It was for that reason I ventured to refer to these remarks, but I pass on readily with this observation; I would remind those who oppose the Bill that the liberty of the subject can best be protected, and, indeed, can only be protected by an adequate Criminal Code.

"Now let us consider the arguments that have been advanced here against this Bill. The main objections urged, as I understand, is that the existing law is sufficient and that a law of conspiracy is unnecessary in India. Secondly, it is said that the law of conspiracy is unsuitable to India; and, thirdly, we have had the old argument as to the imperfection of the Police in India, or the uneducated police. Now, apart from the second fact of recent history, the first two objections are directly refuted by the views of Sir James Stephen. That eminent English judge and jurist, who was Law Member of the Council, said, of course, personal experience:

India. Now if you turn to the third volume of his 'History of the Criminal Law,' you will see that he refers to the Indian Penal Code and he discusses it with all that breadth of knowledge for which he was distinguished. He says this in regard to the Code: 'The Indian Penal Code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and specifications systematically removed of British India,' and he points out this in regard to the particular matter which we have now got under discussion. He points out that 'a man conspiring to wage war was not an offence under the Code unless some act or illegal omission was done in pursuance of it.' He continues that no Act entailing the Code was passed when he was Law Member which inserted in the Code the substance of the English Treason Felony Act, and he adds significantly, 'it was found to be required by circumstances.' Well that, at any rate, would be a complete answer to the argument of one of the Hon'ble Members that this Criminal Code should be accepted as a whole as it is without amendment. The section in which Sir James Stephen referred was of course section 121A, which embodied the offence of conspiracy to wage war against the Crown, or attempts to commit that offence. Now that, namely, conspiracy to wage war against the Crown, is the only offence of conspiracy under the Code. There have been, as we are all aware, in recent years successful prosecutions under that particular section; but the section has been found not to go far enough. Conspirators to commit offences or to do acts prohibited to the State or to the public, or to individuals, are left untouched by the Code. With regard to this Sir James Stephen observed:—'The law relating to acts and unlawful assemblages is very full and elaborate, but it is remarkable that the Penal Code contained no provision at all as to seditious offences not involving an absolute breach of the peace. It says nothing of seditious words, seditious libels, seditious conspiracies, or seditious assembles; and he continues that 'the additions made in 1870 provided a scanty pretext for the punishment of such offences, but they did so very imperfectly.' These are the words of Sir James Stephen, that the additions of 1870, that is section 121A of the Code constituting the offence of conspiracy to wage war against the Crown are not sufficient. That is the Code is admirable as far as it goes, but the legislation is imperfect. Well, I submit with confidence that a defect, and such a defect, of the Indian Penal Code, pointed out by a jurist of such eminence as Sir James Stephen would alone justify the amending legislation which is at present before this Council.

Nowhere in that same 'History of Criminal Law' Sir James Stephen makes this observation. He says: 'In the present day the law of seditious conspiracy is of greater practical importance than the law of seditious libel. Political combinations are so common, and may become so powerful, that it seems necessary that a serious conspiracy should be provided to the criminal justice which, in particular circumstances, they are capable of exercising.' Although he points that out, that the law of seditious conspiracy is of greater practical importance than other branches of the law, we have in the Indian Penal Code as stringent of the law of seditious conspiracy other than the one offence of conspiracy to wage war against the Crown. Any combination of circumstances falling short of that extreme act but which, nevertheless, in any possible sense offences against the State, are not so by law at present in India. And when he says, as I just told you, that political combinations are so common and may become so powerful that it seems necessary that a serious conspiracy should be provided to the criminal justice with, in present circumstances, they are capable of exercising, I say that that advice is as applicable to India as it is in England, if, indeed, local conditions do not indicate an even greater need here for such a conspiracy. Notwithstanding that there is no law of seditious conspiracy in India, with the sole exception of section 121A relating to waging war against the Crown.

"In England, the application of the law of conspiracy to seditious and seditious offences dates from the 16th century. It was elaborately discussed, and considered by the House of Lords in an important case, *O'Connell's Case* in 1844 when Chief Justice Tindal delivered the opinion of the whole of the Judges of England before the House of Lords. In that case it was definitely held down by the House of Lords that the crime of conspiracy is complete if two or more agree to commit an illegal thing, that is a wrongful act not necessarily amounting to a crime, and if there is seditious intention, this offence is that of seditious conspiracy.

"In that case in which I am referring the accused were charged, among other matters, with conspiracy with the intent to raise discontent and dissension among the subjects of the Crown, and to stir up hatred and ill-will among various classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Under the existing law in India such an offence would escape prosecution.

"Passing now from the law of seditious conspiracy—I have only sketched it as shortly as possible to show the points on which the English law is more effective in dealing with seditious crime than the law here in India—I desire to emphasize the fact that the utility of the Bill which we are now considering is by no means confined to what in practice are termed political offences. That law of seditious conspiracy will certainly be introduced by this measure, but it has a far wider range of utility, and probably few, if any, here are aware of the practical value of the English law of conspiracy in the application to various classes of crime. It ranges, as I have said, over the whole field of criminal law. Conspiracy to commit a crime, under the English law, is in some sense analogous to an attempted crime, but there is a distinction, that the offence of conspiracy is complete when the agreement of two or more conspirators is formed, as to agreement to commit the crime, and before any attempt to execute the crime is actually made, before any preparation is made to commit the crime which is the object of the conspiracy. And to any reforming individual it is apparent that this should be so. That in a right and properly constituted system of law the agreement with intention to

commit an offence, if demonstrated and proved by the evidence which is required in the Courts, should constitute an offence which is capable of being prosecuted and punished, as one can doubt. To reduce the full value of the common law as to conspiracy involves of course a facility not only with the English law-books upon criminal and constitutional law, but also a familiarity with the practice in British India Courts and other criminal courts in England. But to demonstrate the utility of the proposed legislation it is only necessary for me to mention the more important instances of the application of the law in the English Courts.

"A conspiracy to commit any crime, that is, an offence punishable by law is a substantive offence punishable like any other misdemeanour at common law, with a maximum of two years imprisonment. There you immediately get a distinction between the Bill which in the offence commits provides merely a maximum of six months' imprisonment for other than specific classes of conspiracy, and the English common law, which imposes a penalty of two years. There are some classes of offences, the offence of conspiracy to commit murder, punishable by 'two years' penal servitude, and yet, as the Hon'ble Member in putting this Bill before the Council pointed out, there is no similar provision in the Indian law whatsoever. It will fall within the Indian law and will constitute a substantive offence so soon as this Bill is passed.

"Passing from the first class of conspiracy which I have referred to the conspiracy to commit any crime which constitutes in itself a substantive offence, another class of cases the prosecution of which is perfectly familiar in Indian Courts in England, is the case of conspiracies to cheat and defraud. Instances of this would be the agreement of two or more persons to defraud the public or to defraud any person or any class of persons. Within quite recent years this branch of the law has been before the Courts in two or three very important prosecutions—important in the public interest—namely, the prosecution of certain Poor Law Guardians for conspiracy to defraud the rate payers. These prosecutions, which were of the most vital importance to the interests of public morality, would not have been possible in this country. Day after day, under the Bill which is before the Council, could be presented if we had the same crime in this country, and it might of course occur that a combination of persons might agree to defraud the rate-payers. That is only an illustration. Other instances of a conspiracy to defraud would be offered by conspiracy to effect money by false pretences, conspiracy by the promotion of a company to cheat and defraud by false pretences those persons who might buy shares in the company, and so on. Now some of these offences—the subject is such that I could give you any number of illustrations, but I refuse from doing so because, one is anxious to make the points as short as possible—some of these offences can be prosecuted under the present law, unless, indeed, they come within the law of indictment, &c., in other words, unless there is some act which it can be proved has been done in pursuance of the conspiracy. However clear the evidence which is available to demonstrate the fact that the conspiracy exists, it would not be prosecuted.

"Another very important branch of the law of conspiracy is that dealing with conspiracies which are comprised under the head of conspiracy to defraud justice. This conspiracy comprises to do anything to obstruct, pervert, prevent, or defeat the course of justice, such as agreement to pervert the course of justice by perjury; an agreement by two or more individuals, or conspiracy to secure any person guilty of any crime, or to prevent witnesses from giving evidence in the course of justice; all these come into the same category. They would seem obviously to be matters which should be offences under any Penal Code as to be capable of being prosecuted. They are not at home.

"Conspiracy is not only of trade from another class. This would be any agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act is criminal at law. This, however, is subject to special considerations which I do not propose to discuss at this stage.

"Now the last class of conspiracy to which I want to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members is the conspiracy to injure individuals by wrongful acts not amounting to crime. Thus conspiracy to injure, secure or molest an individual, or to prevent him from carrying on business is indictable. If two or three agree among themselves to inflict injury, or to procure injury to be inflicted, upon a third party, that in the English law is a conspiracy; but it is not a conspiracy capable of being prosecuted here. That branch of the law of conspiracy has been considered in very important cases in England, but I do not think it is necessary for me to weary the Council by referring to them in detail.

"It was accepted as recently as 1881 in the case of the Queen versus Parnell and others that it was a criminal conspiracy where two or more persons agreeing themselves to injure, secure or molest an individual in such circumstances that no injury done by any one of those persons would not be a crime, but would be simply an injury not amounting to crime. I refer to this because it will secure a little explanation for the Council to appreciate it. A wrong inflicted by a combination of persons amounts a considerable and aggravated character, because though you may assert your rights against one individual you cannot defend your rights against a number of persons who combine to inflict a wrong upon you. In the case to which I have referred, following earlier decisions of the House of Lords, it was considered that even a livelihood secured out by unlawful means—that is to say, where two or more persons agree to obstruct their object by unlawful means—is conspiracy. As this forms a branch of the law as introduced by the Bill before Council it might be desirable to give an illustration of what is really meant by it. The concrete illustration is this: supposing an individual has a right to certain property, and two or more persons agree to support that right. Their action is so far proper. But if these individuals are willing to support him—agree to support him—by unlawful means, as by the production of

fabricated evidence, then there is an indictable conspiracy. Now that considers my very brief review of the various abuses of trust which are presented in English Courts under the head of conspiracy. The very variety of the subject-matter of prosecutions shows the utility of the law in England. As I have already pointed out, in some of these cases even a prosecution is instituted under the existing law at this country. The absence of any means of prosecution for such a large variety of offences constitutes undoubtedly a great defect in the otherwise admirable Penal Code of this country, and the proposed legislation will do nothing more than remove that defect. The effect of it, as you have heard, will be to bring the law of conspiracy in India into line with the English law in some respects, though even when this Bill has been passed the law in India will be less stringent than the law in England.

I want to refer to certain arguments which have been used against this measure. One Hon'ble Member raised the point as to the improvement of the police law in India. Well, it may be that the maintenance police have not still below the standard of efficiency and integrity which has been attained in the West. Assuming that to be so, is that any sound reason why the substantive criminal law of the country should not be improved? And I would remind you that the danger of false charges, if there is any danger, is no greater than under any other provision of the Indian Penal Code. No legislation can remove altogether the possibility of misapprehension by unscrupulous individuals. The existing law of abetment which already obtains under the Indian Penal Code would facilitate in the same extent as the proposed law of conspiracy any misapprehension of the law, as to abetment. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the prosecution of an offence of conspiracy, and, indeed, I think it was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah that in England prosecutions in respect of conspiracy against the Government are only instituted by the Attorney-General. I think I am right in my recollection of what he said as to that. Now that prompts a very understandable—a very pardonable misapprehension of the law of England. It is perfectly true that in England the Attorney-General exercises the right of instituting prosecutions and in a peculiar way—that is, by filing a criminal information, which is a means of putting a man upon trial for certain offences, including the said offence of conspiracy, or indeed any misdemeanour or offence law, without adopting the ordinary course of indictment, under which the individual before he comes for trial must be sent for trial as an indictment framed by a Grand Jury. So the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah in saying that in England conspiracy prosecutions can only be instituted by the Attorney-General is not correct. The real explanation is that conspiracy prosecutions may be, and indeed are, instituted on indictment in the ordinary way, but in the case of criminal law offences the Attorney-General has the additional power by an office of institution of putting a man upon trial without being indicted at all.

With regard to the suggested amendment put forward, I think also by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, that it would be desirable that there should be a statute by the Government, I have only got to point out that this is the case of any prosecution for conspiracy under section 121 (a) inasmuch as the Government is already required under another section of the Code as antecedent to prosecution for that class of conspiracy.

Another suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah was that two persons only should not be regarded as being capable of the offence of conspiracy, but that two—the suggested member five—should be substituted for two. Well, to put in five as an arbitrary number in place of the definition of the common law of England would be an entire innovation, and an unjustifiable innovation. It would undoubtedly have the effect in certain cases of defeating the very object of this measure, i.e., the introduction of the ordinary common law of conspiracy under which any two or more individuals who come to a common agreement as to the commission of a crime are capable of being prosecuted as conspirators.

There is one other point which I think is rather a matter to be dealt with when the Bill comes before the Select Committee, as I have no doubt it will, and that is the suggestion made also by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, regarding the law of evidence in conspiracy cases. I could explain the matter here, but I think it would be taking up the time of the Council, and I think it would be more properly dealt with in Select Committee than here. He referred to the well-known section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act, which provides for particular rules of evidence in conspiracy cases.

Speaking popularly, the effect of this section of the Evidence Act into isolation into India the English law of evidence applicable to any case of conspiracy, in other words, applying popularly, it makes admissible in cases of conspiracy evidence that would not be admitted in ordinary cases; that is to say, the acts, deings or words of any one of the conspirators in relation to the subject-matter of the conspiracy. The English law and the Indian law are rendered almost similar by section 10 of the Evidence Act. There is, however, a slight difference between the two which I need not trouble the Council with. All I may say is that at present, as regards section 10 which the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah suggested might require alteration, I venture to think he has overlooked the fact that in the prosecution of cases under section 121 (A) in the case of conspiracy to wage war against the Crown, that section has been read in of use. This matter of the law of evidence under section 10 is one which would be more properly dealt with in Select Committee.

Well, Sir, I will advert to the fear expressed by the Hon'ble Member in opposition to the Bill that this addition to the Penal Code will prejudicially affect the liberties of the subject. I venture to think that if the subject is approached with a sincere scepticism, it will be seen that on the contrary this measure will tend, far from curtailing or infringing the liberty of the subject, to protect them in the best sense. It will facilitate the prosecution of cases of organized crime which at present are beyond the reach of the law in India. To say that alone should be sufficient to

justify this legislation, which, if administered in accordance with British judicial traditions, I have no hesitation in saying will be of undoubted benefit to the community. For these reasons, Sir, I have every confidence in asking the Council to send this Bill to Select Committee and ultimately to pass it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Swan has again said:—"Sir, the facility with which the principle of the Bill that is before the Council has been discussed and put forward by the Hon'ble the House Member is sufficient in itself for me not to have taken any part whatever in the debate to-day. Since these principles were put forward, Hon'ble Members have further considered the law of conspiracy and distinguished that law as it exists in India from the one that exists in England. Under those circumstances, and at this late hour, I do not propose in addressing the Council to take up the line that some at an elaborate and elaborate discourse on the law of conspiracy. I refrain from doing so because it is possible that hereafter I may have to place in a concrete form before the Council such aspects of the law of conspiracy as may eventually be left alone after the Report of the Select Committee has been presented here, should the motion that is before the Council be accepted. In the circumstances, I will very shortly confine myself to a very few observations upon this important Bill. The first and foremost thing to consider is, that any reference that has been made to the English law and any argument that has been advanced on the consideration that the law of England is now in some form or another being introduced into India are not put forward under the plea that because it is the English law therefore its acceptance by the Indian Legislature is a matter of necessity or of obligation. The Hon'ble Mr. Vignayakrishnaiah opposite put forward with some warmth his argument when he referred to certain things that he thought were given as the plea that they were in England, and that other things were withheld without the same plea receiving any consideration. The Hon'ble Member in his address suggested that because it was the law in England, therefore it should be forced upon us as is not a good reason. But the reference to English jurisprudence is intended to serve only one purpose, and that purpose is that the Bill as put forward before this Council is something that is not unattractive, a law which is not novel. The proposition advanced is not an invitation to the Council to take a leap into the unknown. What is urged is that a law similar to this is in existence elsewhere, and that, as a matter of fact, it has worked well in another country, the sole object of the suggestion that the Bill is framed considerably upon the principles of the English law of conspiracy lies in the consideration that this law has been suffered with advantage in a great and civilized country. The next point to which I would like to allude very briefly is that the expansion of the law of conspiracy, as at present confined in the Indian Penal Code, is in no way admissible as has been suggested from the principles of a Code which is the handiwork of one of the greatest lawyers of the world and a great genius. My submission before the Council is that the Bill cannot for a moment be regarded as a reflection on or as if it were bringing to light any weaknesses or defects in the handling of the law of conspiracy by such an illustrious lawyer and statesman as Manabhai, one whose I regard as a great professor of mine in the office that I have the honour to hold. But what is suggested and what is placed before the Council for consideration is that whatever may have been the reasons for his not having transplanted in India in its entirety the law of conspiracy as it existed in his days in England, the time has or has not come to consider and see whether that law may or may not lawfully be applied to India now in order to secure certain new conditions. The law of conspiracy that the Government propose to introduce by this Bill, as has been said already, is not exactly on the lines on which the law exists in England, it is in a much modified form; that the Bill has placed it before the Council.

"If the object of an agreement between two or more persons is the commission of an offence mentioned in section 181-A of the Indian Penal Code, the existing law is common to both the countries. The Bill provides for no change as far as that goes. It only aims at carrying the same principle a little further by applying it to all offences. Their agreement to commit a crime would therefore become a criminal conspiracy, but the Bill takes leave of the English law when it deals with cases where the object or the means to effect that object is or are only a civil wrong. Here unlike the English law the Bill imposes the condition of an overt act or illegal conduct. This is a very important restriction which has been made with some purpose.

"What is that purpose? The purpose is no more than that the law that we make for India should apply to Indian conditions otherwise a wholesale importation of the English law might have been effected, and that would have been ours. But there who have the responsibility to legislate have realized that each country has got its own conditions, and the law of that country must have a strong correlation to those conditions. Therefore, at the time that the Indian Penal Code was originally framed this law was not in existence, and since then, when later on, the amendment in the form of section 181 (a) took place, the requirements of the country presented no such difficulties as at present, and so only that, which was absolutely necessary was done. There was no departure in 1871 no more than there would be a departure to-day if the Bill is accepted and passed by the Council. The whole question therefore is, is it not then a demand for legislation? As to that I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, who certainly was perfectly right in desiring to represent young educated Indians and who in my knowledge has always been absolutely frank in his criticism and ever bold, was in the Council without the slightest hesitation asserted that he does not feel that the principle at this Bill is a perfectly valid and correct one. Why does he say so? He says so, because he feels that in India at present law and order that we are all bound to uphold stand in danger of disturbance.

"The legislation therefore is a measure that will give us strength to overcome the difficulties presented by the present situation. *Am* the Government with the necessary power and make it possible that we might then meet these questions. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah in this connection made certain suggestions and I am glad to find those suggestions were not at all such as to do away with the principle of the Bill. As a matter of fact, I find that the Council in the various speeches that have been made by Hon'ble Members, as far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, is practically agreed. Suggestions have come from one quarter or another in regard to details only. Excepting the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachari, who totally refused to accept the principle of the Bill and the Hon'ble Sirs Narayana Nath Dasgupta, as far as I can see, there is a mass of agreement as to the principle of this Bill. Now, in this expanded Council, we have got Hon'ble Members who represent very large constituencies, and it seems to me that any indication on their part of a disposition to accept the principle of the Bill is a fair criterion by which to judge and say that there is something wrong in the country, and that that wrong must be removed in the interest of the safety and the prosperity of India. Therefore, it seems to me that it is not at all too much to say that there is a Bill which really is not at all a departure from any principle of law; it is a Bill to meet the extraordinary circumstances of the country, and as such has got a fair claim on the acceptance of the Council.

"I will not at all refer at present to any of those matters that have been urged regarding some details, such as subjecting prosecutions to previous sanction, the backward application of the new law and its place on the Statute-book only for a time. These are all matters that may be fairly considered in Select Committee, and, as Chairman of the Select Committee, all I can say is that any proposals that are made in that Committee will receive at my hands and I have not the least doubt at the hands of the Hon'ble Members who will sit in that Committee the fairest and most careful consideration.

"Before I close my observations, I should just like to mention something about the Select Committee that was said by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Sirs Nath Ray Bahadur. Probably it was a mistake or perhaps the Hon'ble Member did not look into the Agenda. We have done our very best to give our official lawyers representation as Select Committee. The Hon'ble Members will observe that my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is a lawyer of repute and long standing, will be on that Committee. My Hon'ble friend will also see that the Hon'ble Mr. Das, who is himself a lawyer of considerable experience, will also be on that Committee. And when the Hon'ble Member said that there was no Indian lawyer at all on that Committee, I began rather to wonder whether the Chairman of that Committee could claim to be a lawyer. Therefore, it seems to me that, taking the Bill as it stands, there is nothing in it which is repugnant to principle, and so far as the Select Committee goes, there is not much to discourage me. It is perhaps a difficult measure, perhaps it is a measure that may at first sight appear to have the terrors of the unknown. But when you examine it carefully you see that it really promises to be of service to the reader, and that its principle is sound. I submit, Sir, that the Bill deserves the support of the Council.

"With these observations, and abstaining absolutely from embarking upon any disposition upon the law of conspiracy, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Casson, Chairman:—"Sir, I do not desire to detain the Council long in answering up what has been said on both sides."

"As far as the law is concerned my original speech introducing the Bill contained a concise statement of it. To that addition have been made by the speeches of my Hon'ble Colleagues the Law Member and the Hon'ble Sirs Narayana Nath Dasgupta, and I do not want to touch on the law of the matter again, beyond saying that, to sum up, the position is that there is a gap in our criminal law. It is essential to fill that gap, and we have the English precedents to show how that gap should be filled. That the general principle of the Bill has found acceptance with Hon'ble Members from the very fact that, by a large majority, they have rejected an amendment even to postpone the Bill until it could be considered. By those votes they demonstrated as clearly as they could their approval generally to the principle of the measure, although some of them reserved a final opinion as to details. That was what I had invited them to do before I said that details of drafting, details of safeguards and details of the removal of anomalies then might arise, would all be carefully considered in Select Committee. Consequently it may be said that there are only two Hon'ble Members in this Council who are opposed to the Bill on principle.

"Now it seems to me that there is a considerable fallacy underlying the main grounds of their opposition. They put forward such plans as that, that if the law as we suggest it should be made, had existed for 50 years, one may prove that these offences would not have occurred? No, Sir, I cannot prove that these offences would not have occurred, nor can any Hon'ble Member prove that; because it is impossible for us to say what would have been the effect on society of the existence of a law which enables certain things to be prohibited; it is impossible to say what has been the effect or what effect in reducing the amount of crime such a provision of law would have had. But what I can say is that, although this law may not render very much the detection of conspiracies, when they are detected, to be punished when they are not, because it will enable I can say, Sir, I am not to urge in this Council that the criterion that is made in the law was that omission in the law ought or ought not to be corrected now. The point is whether further the principle of this law, or to quote in support various dicta of eminent jurists and judges which show and dwell on the importance of, raising propositions for crime defined as an

early as might be possible if you wish to prevent it. There are many diets and many side issues which explain the principle on which this law is based.

"I will now refer only to some of the side questions that have been taken by the opponents of this Bill. It is said that our desire to pass this Bill contravenes the advice words of His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the opening of the Council in Calcutta which he intimated that, even after the attempt made on his life, he was not going to deviate from the path of progress which he had set before himself. But, Sir, the path of progress does not necessitate any tenderness to crime or criminals, nor can the consolidation of the Indian law to the law which prevails in England be regarded as any deviation from the path of progress. Indeed no State can progress along the path of peace and prosperity whose tranquillity is liable to be disturbed for want of adequate machinery to cope with those who conspire against society.

"The last objection taken was that this law will open the door to police oppression. In so far as there is a new offence created, power is given to investigate that offence, and to take all necessary action for the prosecution of the offenders, but the Bill creates no special procedure; it believes no drastic powers, which are not to be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of cognizable offences. Conspiracy by this Bill is merely put on the same plane as abetment, and offences which might be based on the powers of the police to investigate conspiracy would be equally applicable in the case of the law of abetment. That is to say, if we put it in the shape of an example, if under the existing law A instigates B to murder C, the police have the power to search his house, arrest him, investigate the case and so on, even if B had never murdered C, but if A and B conspire to murder C, then, under the present law, the police would not have had those powers; but under the law now proposed they will. It seems to me entirely absurd to suggest that this small change, reported in its results, but small in the matter of the powers that it gives, is going to open society in any way or increase appreciably the danger of misuses of law which is possible under any system of criminal procedure.

"If the argument that crime should not be punished because charges may be falsely laid were to prevail against the benefits to society from the punishment of crime, why then the vast majority of offences which are defined in the Penal Code would have to be expunged from the Statute-book and there would be an end of law and order throughout the land.

"Mr. Vignesswaraharier took up a point and elaborated it with some detail, that while we were anxious to take a law from England in order to 'knock them down,' in other respects we desired to take the benefits of the English law. Well, Sir, I do not know how this law would 'knock them down.' It does not want to knock down law-abiding persons like the Hon'ble Member, or any law-abiding person in this country. What it aims at is conspirators, and to 'knock down' conspirators ought to be considered a favour and a benefit by all those who desire the protection of the law and the peace of society.

"It has been finally said by the Hon'ble Mr. Sureshadas Nuth Benarji that this is the sort of measure that creates mistrust. Well, Sir, I do not know what kind of mistrust he is referring to. Does he wish us to consider conspirators by putting trust in them in the vain hope that they will abandon their designs, or does he wish us to consider the law-abiding generally by allowing conspirators to prey on society for a little longer? It seems to me, Sir, that the surest way for the Government to win the trust of the people is to convince the people that they will be protected from the lawless in the exercise of their rights. And it seems to me that the best way in which the law-abiding can win the trust of Government is to show Government that they will support it in its measures against the lawless. There is one kind of trust which I for one do not want to encourage, one kind of trust which ought to be rudely shaken, and that is the trustfulness of the criminal that, owing to the weakness of the Government, its leg and arm cannot reach the enough to catch him.

"Sir, I have nothing more to add to all that has been said by Hon'ble Members on the subject of this Bill. It has been most gratifying to find the support that the Council generally have given to the principle of this measure, and I have only to ask you, Sir, that the question now be put to the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES PROHIBITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"Sir, I move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus be taken into consideration.

"No amendments of any importance have been made in the Bill during its passage through Committee. Council will remember that when I introduced the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee Arundel asked that the date on which it was to come into operation should be postponed for another twelve months on the ground that the understanding arrived at last year had not been fully appreciated by merchants and that contracts had been entered into shewn for a considerable period. The Hon'ble Member was unfortunately unable to be present at the meetings of the Committee in order to make good his case; but I had a letter addressed to the Member Chamber of Commerce pointing out that Government could not properly depart from last year's understanding unless a very strong case was made out, and suggesting that they should apply as well as much fuller and more specific information on the subject. The reply which we received seemed to bid to have been conclusive, and, in these circumstances, I scarcely felt justified in asking the Committee to alter the date of the Bill, and the Committee unanimously agreed that no further postponement should be given."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. CLARKE:—"I beg to move, Sir, that the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE MUHAMMADAN WILLS VALIDATING BILL.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. JAMES:—"Sir, I move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the rights of Muhammadans to make a will of property by way of will in favour of their families, children and descendants, be taken into consideration."

"In springing this, Sir, I have only got to deal with a very few points, and all that I have to say is with regard to the objections that have been raised by the different provisions, particularly the High Court Judges, the District Judges and non-Muhammadan opinions. The one objection which has been urged against the Bill is the question of public policy. Now, the answer is that, Sir, is a very simple one, and as I have already explained in my speech when I introduced the Bill, what we have got to do is to administer the Muhammadan law in the Muhammadan, and therefore to introduce the question of public policy which is foreign to the Islamic jurisprudence, to my mind, is outside the question, and there is no such thing as public policy of any kind, so far as Muhammadan jurisprudence is concerned, in which the provisions of this Bill are in any way opposed. I therefore give that simple answer to that point."

"Another point was that we must protect the creditors, and with regard to that, as the Council knows, the Bill, as it was originally introduced, contained certain clauses, which were intended to protect trust against creditors. These clauses, when they came to be considered in Select Committee, we, as careful consideration, found it very difficult to maintain without in any way interfering upon the personal law that governs the Muhammadans in this country. That being so, it was after very careful consideration decided by the Select Committee unanimously that the restriction clauses should be dropped. But as far as a point—and this is the second point and the only point really with which we are concerned—and the creditors are concerned, it seems to me, Sir, that the Muhammadan law, as it stands to-day, provides certain safeguards against trust upon creditors. The trust upon creditors may be divided into two parts; first, a trust which may be created when the will is created; so far as that part of the law is concerned, there are safeguards, as I said already, in the Muhammadan law. Then, with regard to the doubts which may be possible upon the creditors after the will has been actually created, it seems to me that we have got already the Registration Act, which has done that every will that is made in writing must be registered, and that notice by virtue of its being registered is a sufficient safeguard to that extent. We doubt a Muhammadan may create an oral will, and in that case it may prejudice the creditor to a certain extent. The answer is that, Sir, that is Muhammadan law and you cannot over-ride the Muhammadan law. If you compel the Muhammadans to make wills in writing and in no other manner, you are, to that extent, over-riding the Muhammadan law, and therefore I for one am not prepared to accept any provision which is in any way likely to over-ride or affect the personal law of the Muhammadans. A man stands in a very anxious position indeed if he makes an oral will when he comes to prove it in a Court of law, and therefore now-a-days people do not make oral wills. Then, the apprehended fear is so very small, whereas, in order to modify that fear, the danger of interfering upon the Muhammadan law is so great, and taking the two considerations the one over-balances the other to such an extent that I felt that I could not possibly have that provision."

"One word more, Sir, and I have done; and that is this,—(that my Hindu friends must remember that although one of those provisions, viz., the last provision which I have mentioned, the regulating of oral wills, is the only danger, so far as I am concerned. With regard to that my Hindu friends must also understand that, at all events the Muhammadans to a much greater extent, if they are to be Hindu; for this reason, that it will deprive the Muhammadan's title to the property to a great extent. Therefore remember, Sir, that is not being able to accept this provision or this suggestion, viz., to prevent the Muhammadans from making oral wills, the fear being very small, I am not only guided by this fact, that my Hindu friends will suffer, but the Muhammadans will equally suffer; if not more so, therefore, we would certainly like, if we could possibly do it, to have this provision in our own interest because otherwise it certainly deprives the title to movable property so far as the Muhammadans in this country are concerned. Therefore my Hindu friends will, I know, sympathize with me that I am led down by my law to such an extent that although it is a certain extent that I am unable to show it. And the position of the Government is still more difficult because by their Charter they have undertaken and pledged themselves to administer the Muhammadan law to the Muhammadans and the Hindu law to the Hindus, and therefore, these being the difficulties in our way, we had eventually to abandon the regulation clauses."

"With these remarks I hope and am confident the Council will pass this Bill unanimously. I will only say one word more, Sir, and that is this: I wish on my own behalf and on behalf of the Muhammadans of India to express our sincere gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and his Government for the manner in which they have received and introduced this Bill in this Council."

"It has been so far that the Government in this matter has acted as if it was our Government in every sense of the word. Their spirit, their feeling, their help have enabled me to pilot this Bill through the Council. I trust the Government will always make us feel that it is our Government, and if we have got a reasonable complaint, a reasonable grievance to put before you fairly and properly, you will meet us fairly and properly; and I trust that in other matters that may come before this Council or outside this Council, the Government will extend the same spirit and the same attitude towards us."

The Hon'ble MAJID UDDIN HAYAT KHAN:—“Sir, on the 17th February, on the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee when I addressed this Council, I said that I desired to draw expressing a definite opinion on the measure and I had many extremely courteous views of the Mohammedans of the Punjab in regard to it. I have now secured evidence from various leading members of the community in the Province which I represent, and I am in a better position now to state that the Bill meets with their approval.”

“The real question at issue is whether *Wakf-ul-Azad* are permitted by Mohammedan law and the answer to this question must, I think, be in the affirmative, provided that there is an adequate, if possible, deduction, to the poor or for some other charitable purpose of a permanent character. Some people apprehend that under the Bill *wakfs* which are used in accordance with the ordinary Mohammedan law of substance will be created and there are, it must be admitted, dangers that might be created under the Bill which may favour particular members of a family unduly; but, as I indicated the Bill under consideration, it is based on the sound basis and it is in no way opposed to them, and therefore it must be approved by all good Mohammedans. The statement that the Bill accurately represents the Mohammedan law is one which I would defend if necessary with facts from various sacred books, but I think if it is advisable to enter the time of the Council now is this way. Every man has two great obligations to perform, and after a man has done his duty to his fellow-men, he has a right to defend his property to himself. It is for this reason that in the case of Islamism *wakfs* a man is only allowed to leave a third of his property for religious or charitable purposes and the remainder for the benefit of his family and his descendants, where the remaining two-thirds are reserved for the payment of his debts and for the benefit of his legal heirs. This principle of Mohammedan law is not, as I mentioned it, opposed by the Bill as now amended. In this view therefore having said that the Bill is in accordance with the basic principles of Islamic jurisprudence, I think that I shall not be justified if I did not vote in favour of it, the same so as I feel that it is approved by men of light and leading in the Mohammedan community of the Punjab. Accordingly I support the motion before the Council.”

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ANAN ALI:—“With your permission, Sir, I wish, as a representative of the Mohammedans of the Madras Presidency, to support this important Bill which was introduced on the 17th of March, 1911, by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah. At the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Mohammedans of India as a community have for a long time held strong views as to the difficulties created by the Privy Council decision which this Bill is intended to overcome.”

Representations of various forms have been made to the Government, clearly indicating that Mohammedan opinion on the matter has been gathering in volume and strength against what was considered to have been an invasion in Islamic jurisprudence. Opinions of Mohammedan lawyers and Ulama of considerable repute have since unanimously ranged themselves against the doctrine propounded by the Privy Council. Apart from individuals, public bodies and institutions like the Madras League and many others have possessed strongly in favour of restoring the Mohammedan law on the subject to the position which it occupied before these decisions were given.

I desire, therefore, to express to the Mohammedans of Madras to express the sincere gratitude of my community to the Imperial Government for its sympathetic attitude towards the principle of the Bill, and I venture to think, Sir, that the *Wakf Bill*, when passed into law, will be an shining proof of righteousness and wisdom of the British Government in its undoubted desire to preserve intact to the different communities of India the observance of their religious laws and institutions. I may also offer, a word of congratulation to the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah who has taken such a leading part in this important measure, and who by his self-sacrificing labours has done a valuable service to his community.”

The Hon'ble Mr. PROCEEDING CHIEF JUSTICE KENNEDY:—“Sir, the introduction of this Bill marks an important step in the march of Legislation in India. In the first place, it shows the practical value of the way and liberal provision, giving non-official Members the right of introducing measures of legislation in the enlarged Legislative Council. In the second place, it offers the strongest refutation of the apprehension entertained in some quarters on the occasion of the enlargement of the Council, that the increased facilities would tend to promote only political selfishness. Experience has shown that so far from this being the case, the expanded Council has raised the moral consciousness of the people in a remarkable manner. This Bill, when passed into law, will have far-reaching effects on the fortunes of the Islamic community of India. I especially welcome it as a proof of the sacred axiom of Mohammedan law to promote beneficial and wise legislation and to co-operate with Government in the improvement of the moral and economic condition of the people. While welcoming the Bill, I congratulate my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah on his success in piloting through the Council a measure so rich in its numerous possibilities of good to the Muslim community. This is the first legislative undertaking and enacted at the instance of a non-official Member, and I am sure Mr. Jinnah has earned the warmest gratitude of his co-religionists for devoting his time and energy to the study of the complicated subject of *Wakf*, and for bringing the Bill in such a happy form. This measure is calculated to place as a satisfactory basis the legislation designated in the Islamic system as *Wakf-ul-Azad*. While declaring the true law, that is, the law laid down by the Founder of Islam, it provides adequate safeguards against fraud. It recognises a principle which is of supreme importance to the Mohammedans, so it will prevent their impoverishment by the transfer of their estates into other hands. The Founder of our Faith ordained a division of property among the heirs of the deceased owner; and at the same time with his wonderful and

divinely inspired genius, he laid down a rule which provided a remedy against the consequences of infinite subdivisions among a succession of heirs.

"The decision of the Privy Council was considered a blow at the institution, and by this measure it is sought to reverse the effect of the principle laid down by these Lordships. This Bill meets with the approval of not only the reformers but of orthodox people also, and so it is for the greatest good of the Mussulman society and in accordance with the religious sentiments of the community, I beg to support it most cordially."

The Hon'ble Mr. QAYUM KHAN:—"Sir, after the learned speech delivered on this Bill in this house just prior to its being referred to the Select Committee, almost all of us were convinced that as far as the principle of the law of *waqf* is concerned—entirement of property in favour of one's own children and descendants and ultimately for the benefit of the poor—was concerned all doubts were removed and there were no two opinions about it. The Hon'ble the Law Member in supporting the Bill had concisely but laudably placed the history of *waqf* in India among Mussulmans. But to my regret and surprise I find that still there are one or two among the Mussulmans who are in doubt as to the truth of the sacredness of this well-established principle of Mussulman law of *waqf*. It is more surprising to notice that some members of my own community are still not willing to join us wholeheartedly on this point. Therefore, Sir, I may be excused were I to pause again the ground which was well-trodden on this last session. It is an admitted fact that there is not a word about *waqf* in the Koran. But this is also admitted that the observance of Mussulman religion and law does not depend solely and wholly on the Koran alone. The Prophet's words and acts have great authority in the eyes of a Mussulman. They are held in reverence second to none but the ordinances of the Koran. The Prophet's sayings and the acts done by him have ranked as in sacredness known as *Hadith*, i.e., traditions. Mussulmans have reverence for these collections next to the Koran alone. Bokhari's collection of *Hadith* are regarded as the most authentic and genuine. Bokhari himself says that institution of *waqf* rests on the foundation of *Hadith*, and both *corollaries* and *manuallies* are its subject-matter of *waqf*. Ha (Bokhari) dates this institution from the time of the Prophet himself. He relates that the Prophet created a *waqf* of his own property and advised his companion (afterwards Khalid) Abu Bakr to make a *waqf* of his garden. Bokhari, Fathul Qadir, Hidayat, Darul Makburot, Futawa Alamgiri and many other authorities support the principle of *waqf*-*ahad*. The principles of *waqf* laid down in these works have not only been accepted as true and correct, but have been acted upon by the Mussulmans for the last over 1,500 years. In Turkey and Egypt there are Government Departments of *Waqf*. *Waqf*-*ahad* to this day is prevailing and is customary in Turkey, Egypt, British Africa, Colombia, French Possessions in Africa, Morocco and Persia. In India, such *waqf* are recognized valid by law in Hyderabad, Nagpur and other Mussulman States. Need I repeat that all the Provincial Governments of India are in favour of the principle of this Bill bearing Nagpur and Bombay. These two do not oppose the Bill because the settlement of *waqf* in favour of the descendants are forbidden in Mussulman law but as public policy and other grounds. Sir, this is for the Government and this Council to judge whether this is a fit case in which Government should interfere in the enjoyment of the religious right of a community on the ground of public policy. I have only to remind, Sir, that the enjoyment of the right of one's own property, even sacred, is not adverse to the interest of any other community living in India.

It has been said of this Bill that when enacted it will interfere with the sacred Mussulman law of inheritance as declared by the Koran. How this banter has crept into the imagination but kind relief of some people, are correct understood. As a friend I tell them, plainly that it is a phantom of their own creation which is haunting them. This Act will be only a permissive Act. It will ensure only to those who are to create a settlement in *waqf* in favour of their descendants and ultimately for the benefit of the poor. It will have nothing to do with the rest of the world. When this Bill by its very strong clause—section 5—has exempted any custom or usage prevalent in any locality or among Mussulmans of any particular class or sect, how can it be expected to attack the sacred law of inheritance sanctioned by the Koran.

A criticism against the present form of the Bill is that it is not in declaratory form. I must admit, to me this charge appears to be vague. The Bill begins with declaring the rights of Mussulmans to *waqf* without of property by way of *waqf* in favour of their families, children and descendants. If by its not being declaratory it means that it should have declared the work, only that certain decisions of Privy Council on the Mussulman law of *waqf* were necessary, I am almost at a loss to know how the Mussulmans community in India are. Is it not wiser and better to lead the community in such case to have it declared at once? Any such declaration alone would have hardly been of any good to the community or of any advantage to the Courts.

To more minds doubts have arisen as to the position of *waqf*-*ahad*-*ahad* created before the existence of this Act. Though this Bill does not contain a retrospective clause, it may reasonably be admitted that such *waqf* should be governed by this Act. This Bill embodies the correct principle of the Mussulman law of *Waqf*. When once these correct principles are enacted, they should be applied to all such *waqf* whether they were created before or after this Act.

Before I sit down, I recapitulate the Hon'ble Mr. French for successfully steering this Bill to this final stage. The whole Mussulman community of India are grateful to him for the benefit and good he has done in it by having this Bill finally passed.

"With these few words, I strongly support the Mussulman *Waqf* Validating Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNDEY:—"Sir, I was waiting to know whether the Hon'ble the Hon'ble Mr. French would move his amendment, because if he intends to move his amendment, I should like to speak after he has finished."

The PRESIDENT:—"The proper time for dealing with the amendment is when the amendment is put."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy:—"Sir, I do not like at such a stage when the Bill is nearly ready for being passed into law to stand in the way of my Muslim brethren. At the same time I congratulate them on the complete unanimity of views they have displayed on the subject. I also congratulate the Government on the unanimity it has shown in giving sanction to a project of dealing with some of which were questioned by the Privy Council. At the same time I beg to urge Government that, in giving sanction to the Waqf Bill, it does not overlook the interests of the other communities."

The PRESIDENT:—"Is the Hon'ble Member going to move his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy:—"No, Sir."

The PRESIDENT:—"Then he is out of order in discussing the question."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy:—"I wish to make a suggestion."

The PRESIDENT:—"It is open to you to move your amendment if you think fit. If not, I will proceed with the further stage of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy:—"I do not intend to."

The PRESIDENT:—"Then the amendment falls to the ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. JINNAH:—"I beg to move that the Bill to declare the rights of Mussulmans to make settlements of property by way of waqf in favour of their families, children and descendants, as now framed, be passed. I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUZNATY:—"Sir, with your permission I should like to express my gratitude to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sita Nath Roy for having withdrawn his amendment, and I should also like to add my words of approval and support to the Bill as it has now emerged from the Select Committee. There is nothing in it to which I can now take objection. At the time when this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, I took the privilege of criticizing it at some length, and I dissent with your permission to express my thanks and obligations both to my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and the Hon'ble the Law Minister for having given their careful consideration to the points I then raised as well as to those which I raised subsequently, and for having amended the Bill with regard to them. But there is one and only one matter which I should just like to mention, and it is this: On both the occasions referred to above, I urged the desirability of the necessity of making a provision in this Bill for the validity of waqfs already created and existing; in other words a retrospective clause. I have since been explained and am now firmly convinced that since this is nothing more and nothing less than a declaration Act stating what our own Islamic law of waqf actually is as interpreted by our own Ulama and jurists from Bokhara down to Moula Shahid of our own times, it is quite unnecessary and superfluous to add a clause of that nature. For as there is no new law or no new Act that we are enacting, and as the Supreme Legislature is doing merely to English and Indian Judges what Bokhara and the rest of them did for our Kazi, it stands but to reason that any waqf of future or past has to be interpreted *qua facta* by the British and Indian Judges according to the correct version which is now laid down by the Supreme Legislature under your benign auspices."

"One word, Sir, and I leave you, and that is to thank my friend on behalf of the Bengali Mussulmans for the care and skill and the solicitude with which he has piloted this all-important measure."

"One thanks and gratitude are as less due to the Government of India for having redressed this long-standing grievance of the Mussulmans, subjects of His Majesty who hold sway within the British Empire over the largest Muslim Empire now extant in the world, namely as India has since the very beginning of British rule been a land of Dual Islam for British Indian Mussulmans."

The Hon'ble Mr. VITHALRAMAACHARIAN:—"Sir, I wish cordially to support the motion before us and I desire to express my reasons why I shall vote for it. I am sorry that I have to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and all the others that agreed with him that the measure before us is absolutely *Muhammadian* law. The substance of opinion collected on the resolution of the Bill reveals a state of things which it is most interesting to study. It is a sort of political device to show that there has been unanimity of opinion as to the merits of the Bill. It will be seen how the collection of these opinions that Hindus, Muhammadans and Englishmen, that judges, lawyers and laymen, have taken very different views as to the desirability of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon this important branch of Muhammadan law. The question is simple. It is whether a settlement by way of waqf made by a Muhammadan in support of himself, his family and descendants, with a very minute provision in favour of the poor in the event of all his descendants becoming extinct, is or is not a charitable disposition within the meaning of the Muhammadan law. Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have held that it is not. They refused to accept that such a disposition was waqf and attempted by the prophet as a charitable endowment when there is no individual involved in the disposition. Thus when so many eminent authorities including distinguished Muhammadans differ from each other, it is open, to use a well-known phrase "where doctors differ, it is open to a patient, especially a chronic patient to take advice and to claim to have a voice of his own." Resolving this right I have no hesitation in making my choice. I venture to agree with their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and believe

that the decision arrived at by them after considerable and elaborate arguments before them and after a most careful examination of all the authorities on the subject would be correct and sound, and that it is impossible successfully to assail the position established by those decisions. Therefore I take it that the Law that is now proposed cannot be seriously claimed to be a Law by way of Legislative correction of erroneous decisions arrived at by the Privy Council. In my humble view it is not Mohammedan Law but a new Law. I consider it is absolutely futile to say that the proposed law is Waft, as much a fiction as the fiction of law of persons as a basis for action for admission but without the same reason or reason. But it is immaterial for me whether it is Mohammedan Law or a new Law altogether. There is a growing feeling amongst the advanced party of our Mussulman friends and fellow-countrymen whose motto is "Progress" that they should have a law of primogeniture of an English kind. I must needs say myself in this new spirit. I had a talk with one of my enlightened Mohammedan friends only very recently. He is against this Bill on the ground on which it purports to rest and he distinctly told me that it is not Mohammedan law; but all the same he then it became it would enable the Mohammedans to secure, if they like, to provide for a special devolution of their property. He told me that England was conquered by Angles, Saxons and others because of the law of primogeniture under which all but the eldest son were left unprotected; I said England, I beg pardon, I meant the country called England then. Now where these idolatrous and superstitious Mohammedans will go in search of laws to conquer my friend did not inform me, nor can I quite imagine. Perhaps it may be in the far north where a new continent known which is going to be named after our Gracious Sovereign. If our Mohammedan fellow-subjects desire to colonise that land I wish them success. Be all this as it may, I am sure I am right in my view of this new feeling. That this is not Mohammedan law but a new law based on the feeling that it is Mohammedan law is borne out by the speech of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ghannai made the other day when the Currierley Ibrahim Begumet Bill was before the Council. He said that if the Waft Bill had been passed earlier that Harumet Bill would have been necessary. That is to say a Mohammedan law distinctly one that has the law of primogeniture and head down his property tied up for ever descending to his posterity in the line of his eldest son or any other son. I was talking to another Mohammedan gentleman, and I desire to say whether he is a Member of this Council or not, on this subject. He very fervently told me that he was not at all sure that the settlement would always be in favour of the eldest son and his descendants. He seemed to think that the proposed wife of the Waft would have the best of it in the event. That is to say when he was to withhold my consent. It is immaterial for me to consider whether this law would benefit the eldest son or the youngest son of the proposed wife.

Nothing shows more clearly that the advanced party of the Mohammedans do not themselves treat this measure as Mohammedan Law than the attitude they have judiciously taken in view to pilot this legislation through; among those whose opinions had been invited on the Bill is a distinguished Mohammedan gentleman who, while holding that some of its provisions were wrong in their interpretation of the Law of Waft, deprecated interference of the Legislature and supported so strongly a revision of the content of decisions by the Privy Council, itself now that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, who advocates this popular view, is a distinguished Member of it. But the forward party of our Mohammedan friends have been as shown as they have been enthusiastic; they know full well the scope of the influence of the Right Hon'ble Sir Amir Ali would not in the least affect English Judges. English Judges are independent and surely independent and they still continue to act on the direct doctrine: Let justice be done though he heaven fall. The Right Hon'ble gentleman's influence in other quarters is an undoubted and settled fact. He was captured "The Times"; he was captured the India Office; and he may capture the Cabinet, but he may not capture the English Judges. Hence our Mohammedan friends, conscious of the nature of their case, did not think of accepting the suggestion somewhat impulsively made of getting the Privy Council to revise its own series of decisions. And they have wisely gone to the Government and have wisely come to this Council. I welcome this new spirit. I welcome this new optimism and I also welcome the abandonment throughout approach. But let us not blind ourselves to the real state and imagine that it is Mohammedan personal law that we are desecrating and mangle. It is a law of primogeniture with the name of waft. But for the name of waft, Mohammedans are not entitled to have the power of disposition of property under their personal law. Very much like the Hindu Law, the great English law divided division of one's property into innumerable portions. As I said before, the Bill embodies a law of primogeniture and it does offend the law as to perpetuity. But we have such special laws which are a departure from generally recognised principles of law. There is the law of primogeniture and entail in England which offends against the law of perpetuity. In India we have special laws, such as the Imprescriptible Zamindari Act, the Punjab Land Alienation Act, and others, all of which more or less tie up properties and offend against the general law. In these circumstances I am able to welcome this new spirit on the part of our fellow Mohammedan subjects. It signifies well not only for the Government but also for Hindos that advanced Mohammedans should evolve this new spirit and this new attitude. They belong to a community who are not only intensely religious but also believe that man has been created for the sake of religion and not religion bestowed upon him. In his guidance is his progress towards his destiny here below. Now the enlightened son of India of such a people practically say "we are as from our religion," but say so in the name of their religion. It is a most wholesome attitude and I desire to send my hearty welcome to it.

"A word or two as to the details of the Bill. There is one disquieting provision in it. Clause 2 provides that, where the Wafid is a Hindu, Mussulman, he should make a will and settle his property for the maintenance of himself and his descendants and also for the payment of his debts out of the income of the property. I do not know how this provision has come into this Bill at all. As far as I know and I have read the whole volume of the Council on this Bill including the speeches made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and others in the Council, no question has arisen as to its nature and no doubt has been created in reference to it as a consequence of any decision of a court of justice. Then how does it come in? This clause is either a Mohammedan law or it is not. If it is Mohammedan law how does it happen to come into this Bill as no doubts appear to have been entertained about it coming in any division by courts? But if it is not Mohammedan law how and why has it found its place there. I therefore respectfully submit that the Bill is not an expression of real Mohammedan law. As regards the Bill introduced exclusively in reference to the debts of the Wafids, no doubt the second condition is such. But as to the assumed condition I fear I cannot accept the statement of the Hon'ble Member in its entirety that they are also quite safe. On this point there are considerable doubts. It is exceedingly difficult to say and more difficult to prove that in creating a will the settler necessarily intended to delay or defraud his assumed creditors. I, therefore, maintain that this provision is a disquieting one. Yet I was willing to accept the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah that it is somewhat self-acting. If it is found that Mussulmans under the name of will largely take in defrauding their creditors they are sure to suffer in credit not only from Hindu creditors but all other creditors as well, Jewish, English and others. The Mohammedans are a commercial and a most enterprising people in India and they are most anxious to improve and enlarge their credit by showing their power as to creating wills.

"I notice that when leave was asked for the introduction of this Bill in this Council Government declared that its attitude was one of benevolent neutrality. We all know that but a short position will divide benevolent neutrality from active co-operation and by the time the Bill was introduced in the Council after previous circulation, the benevolent neutrality really became passive co-operation and now I am glad to find that every Hon'ble Member is prepared to vote for it. As I am not against the provisions of the Bill, while I believe it is not Mohammedan law, I am not called upon to ask pardon of my constituents in supporting this measure. Maintaining myself to the temper of every one I desire to support this Bill. It is a great thing to be in harmony and I congratulate this Council and Government on the vigorous harmony in respect of this legislation."

The Hon'ble Rai Seta Nara Rai Bahadur :—"Sir, I do not at this stage like to strike a discredited note, but at the same time I must point out to the Government and also appeal to the sense of justice of the mover to see that the Government, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of different classes of people does not shun its duty to see that, in passing this Bill, the interests and rights of other classes of people are not injuriously affected. And I beg to point out, Sir, that though I have not ventured to move the amendment that I propose to move, as would may be created simply by word of mouth, it will open a wide door—broadly speaking as I say such an expression—it will open a wide door to frauds. Mohammedan gentlemen, for instance the Hon'ble Mr. Mansoor Buda and other Honourable gentlemen and Judges of the High Court and District Judges, have all unanimously been of the opinion that if a will is to be created, it must be created by an instrument in writing witnessed by two or more persons and specially registered. That is the unanimous opinion of distinguished Mohammedan gentlemen and of the Civil District Judges. Here are the views of several distinguished Judges and even of the Hon'ble Member when he was acting as District and Sessions Judge of Mohamudpur and Mr. Chapman, the Legal Commissioner to the Government of Bengal. I need not take up the time of the Council by going through the quotations which I held in my hand, but I should like to read the opinion of the Hon'ble Member Syed Khawad Buda, while he was acting as Honorary Secretary, Bengal and President Muslim League. His opinion is as follows :—

"I therefore consider it desirable that every will of property by way of will should be in writing and registered."

"Otherwise there would be no protection. This is the unanimous opinion of every District Judge. There would be no protection to would-be purchasers of property from Mohammedans, Sympathetic Hindus or Europeans or a member of any other community purchases property from a Mohammedan, and a few years after his death, his son turns round and says that the property was sold and produces his own bundle who are under his clutches, as witnesses to support his statement that the will was created by words of mouth by his father, and he shows that he was in possession of the property as well and not as possessor."

"Under these circumstances of course I do not raise any objection to the passing of this Bill what but I do say is that if, after the working of this Act for some years, we see that the interests of other classes are prejudicially affected, then we should be allowed to approach Government for the modification of the Act to give protection to these classes in matters where they require protection, that is, that a will shall be created by instrument in writing and be duly registered."

"With these observations, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble SAHIB SHAMSHAD NATH BAHADUR :—"As a Hindu Member of this Council, Sir, I feel that I ought not to be giving a silent vote, especially in view of the observations which have fallen from some of the Members who have gone before me. I desire to associate myself thoroughly with the resolutions which have been offered by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah for his second pilgrimage of the Bill. It is worthy of note, and the fact has been referred to, I believe,

by more than one Member, that this is the first time that a law has been added to the Statute-book on the initiative of a private Member. It is still more worthy of note that this Member and the distinction is claimed by a Mohammedan non-official Member of this Council. It is an achievement which I trust will not be lost upon the representatives of the Hindu community. Sir, I confess I am not able to follow my Hon'ble friend opposite through the words of his brief arguments. Sir, it is enough for me and for most byones, I think, to know that the Government want this Bill and the Mohammedan community want it. That, I think, ought to settle the matter. I am very glad that my Hon'ble friend Dal Noh Noh Ray has withdrawn his amendment. When the Mohammedan community want a particular Bill in a particular form, when they are perfectly unanimous about that matter, and when the Government has extended its sympathies to their proposal, I think it is not for us, as representatives of the Hindu community, to stand aloof from their path and say to them 'this amendment you shall accept' or 'that amendment you shall not accept.' I am very glad indeed that my friend has seen his way to withdraw his amendment. I accord my most cordial support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETH ALI KHAN:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachari has discussed upon this Bill in a spirit that reminds me of the men who adopted a child but for a very long time dwell upon its ailments. I don't intend to refer again upon this controversy as to whether this Bill is or is not consistent with the provisions of the Mohammedan law, as on the day this Bill was referred to Select Committee I had put forward a number of authorities showing that there were the provisions of the Mohammedan law. But I do not for a moment question the right of the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Vijayaraghavachari, as far as the matter of that, say either Hon'ble Member to have his own views on the subject. On behalf of Government, however, I may say that it is satisfied—has been satisfied—on the evidence that was before it, that the Bill embodies the provisions of the Mohammedan law. As a matter of fact, the reason why the Government gave its sanction to the measure was that finding it to be consistent with the provisions of the Mohammedan law, and there having been a demand from the Mohammedan community for its recognition, the Government saw no objection in meeting the wishes of the Mohammedans when it was possible to do so.

As regards the work of my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Jinnah in regard to this Bill I should very much like in this Council to testify, from my personal knowledge, to the great amount of assistance and help that he has given to me through, and especially in the Select Committee, in which I was presiding and saw that the Bill has reached that stage when some—perhaps on a few matters—it will be passed, I wish, on behalf of myself, and, if I may say so on behalf of my colleagues, to express our satisfaction of the manner in which Mr. Jinnah has rendered help in seeing that the Bill through; and at the end I wish to add our word of congratulation to Mr. Jinnah, that although he is not the first non-official Member who has been able to introduce a private Bill in this Council, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Babu Gurdas Nath Bhanjwa, every one here is the first non-official Mohammedan Member to do so, I am glad to find, and the record of Council proceedings will show it that another Hon'ble Member, a non-official Hindu Member, brought in a private Bill, viz., the Assam Marriage Bill, which became the law of the land some years ago."

The Hon'ble Mr. JINNAH:—"Sir, first of all I must thank Hon'ble Members who have spoken of me in very kind terms, and I also thank the Government and the Hon'ble Law Member who has supported his kind feelings towards each work as I may have done in this matter; but I specially and particularly welcome the congratulations from my old and covered friend, the Hon'ble Babu Gurdas Nath Bhanjwa, who represents a volume of opinion in Bengal, and, coming from him as a Hindu, I particularly appreciate it and I wish to thank him very much for it. With regard to his support, I feel most grateful to him.

"With regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachari, I must say that the Hon'ble Member to-day happens to be in a mood of opposition. While opposing the passage of the Bill, the Hon'ble Member was good enough to wind up by supporting it. While finding fault with the provisions of the Bill and saying that the Mohammedans are getting a law which is going to give them a system of polygamy, he supported it. I now appeal to the Hon'ble Member; his objection was that we want to do these things under the guise of the fiction of Mohammedan law; we do not want to face the Privy Council; although we have got from the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amis Ah, we are afraid to face the Privy Council because of the English Judges. Really I appeal to the Hon'ble Member and his experience. He knows perfectly well that never in the history of the Privy Council has that tribunal ever reversed its judgment. And Sir, is it right for a lawyer of his experience to tell me why is it that I do not go to that tribunal which has already decided this point and ask for a revision?

"Then the Hon'ble Member retorted, very firmly and said that the Bill was not the Mohammedan law, that the Privy Council decision was the Mohammedan law. Well, with very great respect for him, he is entitled to his opinion. Every man is entitled to his opinion. With very great deference, I may point out to him that the highest authorities, Mohammedan and English Jurists of eminence, have declared, with the utmost deference for that great tribunal, the Privy Council, that their decision is not in accordance with Mohammedan law. The whole of our community, with a few exceptions,—for whom, also, I have respect, because each man is entitled to his own opinion—are of opinion that the Privy Council decision is not correct exposition of the Mohammedan law. Therefore, Sir, our only remedy was to appeal to the Government, appeal to the legislature, and the Government have come to our rescue. That ought not to excite any jealousy, that ought not to excite any envy of any kind whatever, that ought not to excite any

see to it that by these alienated methods we get a system of law, namely primogeniture, and not Musalman law.

"However, I do not wish, Sir, to go into these details because the Hon'ble Member has given me his support. I appreciate the support he has given, to realize the answer in which he has given it. Then he says with regard to clause 3, how does that clause work in at all? I have explained to the Hon'ble Member again, and if he looks up my treatise on Mahomedan law, he will find that what is reproduced in clause 3 is nothing but Mahomedan law, namely, that one of the purposes recognized by Musalman law as purposes for which you can make a will is if a man happens to be ill-sick for his own support, maintenance or payment of debts—that is a purpose for which he can make a will, and the Privy Council decision was that if you purpose the defoliation to charity for a certain period—and if the defoliation to charity is proposed to be given at any period too remote—then that will is invalid. Therefore if a Musalman makes a will for payment of his debts, and if this clause is not inserted, the Privy Council decision will stand and you have only got to take it to any Court of law to set aside the will. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that this purpose, which was so in my own-fallen by the decision of the Privy Council, must be specifically mentioned in the clause to show that it is a purpose for which you can make a will. Then the last point was the point about creditors. Well I have already told the Council as to what the position is. The Hon'ble Mr. Niaz-ul-Haq Begi Bahadur had arguments about this on the Agenda List which he suggested enough to withdraw. Now I can only assure the Hon'ble Member that as far as the first amendment is concerned, I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind, and I appeal to any lawyer, that no creditor cannot be affected by the making of a will after the security is given. The only question, as I pointed out, is the question of unsecured creditors, and if a man while he is making his will is in an ill-sick condition, and he makes his will in order to defraud, defeat or delay his creditors, then I say without any hesitation that that will will be set aside by any Court of law under Mahomedan law. If you can prove that the will is created in order to defeat the creditors, or to delay the creditors or delay the creditors, you have only got to prove that and the will will be set aside. There is the Provisional Insolvency Act and there is the Provisional Trust Insolvency Act. If a man in any way goes against those provisions, the Court of Bankruptcy will set aside his will. But the difficulty that does arise—and I do recognize that there is a difficulty—and that is in the case of testamentary will or an oral will, that is to say, the will may have been made when the man was in a perfectly sound state and not intended to defeat, defraud or delay his creditors; but an oral will perfectly good at the time it was made. His heirs may suppose the fact of any will having been made and dispose of the property as they like. A second or third generation may come up and attempt to prove that an oral will had been made. I say if a man comes to a Court of law after one or two generations and attempts to prove an oral will, I appeal to you—not as lawyers but as men of common sense—that Court of law would accept such proof; and the consequence will be that he will never succeed in proving the will. But that small danger is there, and the danger affects Musalmans a great deal more than any other community.

"It affects Europeans but Europeans as a rule do not purchase or deal with immovable property. That danger is there, and very small danger though it be it affects as much more severely than other communities, because as the Hon'ble Member admitted very frankly it deprives the life to Musalman property. Our difficulty is how are we to overcome the prejudice of Mahomedan law which recognizes a Musalman to make an oral will. We are unable to do it, and therefore what little apprehension there may be among the other communities I ask them to that extent to bear with us who are suffering along with the others to a much greater extent. One word more and I have done. Before I sit down I wish to offer my personal thanks to the Hon'ble the Law Member for the most able and valuable help he gave me in the Select Committee to get this Bill through, and in that I include my able Secretary Sir William Vincent who gave me so rapidly valuable help in the matter before the Select Committee, after the Select Committee and during the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th March 1912.

DEBATE:
The 25th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Scrip. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

No. 110 of 1911.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
MEMO.

To

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF CREWE, K.G.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

SOMERSET HOUSE, 25th May 1911.

My Lord MARQUESS,

We have the honour to lay before your Lordship a proposal to open a gold mint in Bombay for the coinage of sovereigns.

2. Before coming to the reasons which have led us, after much anxious consideration to make our present recommendations, it would be as well to summarize briefly the more recent phases which the particular question of coining gold at the Indian mints has undergone.

3. It is, we think, an indisputable fact that the establishment of a gold currency was regarded as the logical and natural sequence of the closing of the mints to silver, and as the necessary accompaniment of the establishment of a gold standard. The report of Lord Hames's Currency Committee of 1896 speaks of "familiarizing the public with the use of a gold currency," and in a subsidiary note Lord Foster and Walby added their view that the reforms then recommended would not be complete until gold was made full legal tender, which consequently, they contemplated, might be effected either by the free coinage of gold in India, or by the free coinage by the Indian Government of English and Australian sovereigns. Lord Lansdowne's Government were, for 1901, in favour of coining sovereigns in India, almost simultaneously with the closing of the silver mints, and in their despatch of 15th August 1899 they put forward definite proposals for the coining of sovereigns at the Indian Mints with the letter I under the Queen's offer. Lord Kimberley, however, in his despatch dated the 19th October 1901, pointed out that, if the gold coin of India was to be the sovereign, it would be necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament declaring the coins issued from the Indian Mints to be legal tender within the United Kingdom, and he anticipated considerable opposition to the passing of such a measure until some evidence had been given of India's ability to accumulate a reserve of gold.

4. The Indian Currency Committee of 1896, better known as the Foster Committee, regarded the throwing open of the Indian Mints to the accelerated coinage of gold as a prominent feature of the currency policy recommended by them. In paragraph 54 of their report they said—

"Where in favour of making the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India. We also consider that, at the same time, the Indian Mints should be thrown open to the accelerated coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. The result would be that, under identical conditions, the sovereign would be coined and would circulate both at home and in India. Looking forward as we do to the effective establishment in India of a gold standard and currency based on the principle of the free in-law and out-flow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption."

5. This recommendation was accepted without qualification by your Lordship's predecessor, Lord George Hamilton, who, in his despatch No. 140, dated the 25th July 1900, requested the Government of India to make preparations for the coining of gold. A highly corresponding view was expressed, of which the following is a brief summary—The Government of India put forward definite proposals for establishing in the Bombay Mint a branch of the Royal Mint for the coining of sovereigns. A preliminary to effect this object was drafted, and received the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Meanwhile, difficulties had arisen regarding a number of administrative details connected with the establishment of the proposed branch Mint. These difficulties occasioned much correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Treasury and the Government of India, and the latter expressed their willingness throughout to carry out the requirements of the authorities of the Royal Mint. In May 1901, the most authoritative expression of themselves as satisfied, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the reasons given in their letters Nos. 5538, dated 22nd May 1901 and No. 1950, dated 24th July 1901, copies of which were forwarded with Lord George Hamilton's despatch No. 120,

dated the 26th July 1924, invited the Secretary of State to reconsider the whole question. They admitted that the original decision to use sovereigns in India was a wise one, as indicative of the determination of the Government of India to adhere to a gold standard and of their intention to take practical measures to establish it. They pointed out, however, that subsequent experience had shown that the gold standard was already firmly established in the public confidence, that sovereigns were being freely alienated in India whenever required, and that there was no reason for believing that the position of the gold standard in India would be strengthened, or public confidence in the intention of the Government of India confirmed, by the mere provision of machinery for the manufacture of gold coins in the country. They further pointed out the practical difficulties in the way of the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in India, an arrangement which they described as anomalous, and likely to lead to give rise to inconveniences and possible friction.

6. Upon receipt of the views of the Lords Commissioners, the Government of India decided, for the time being, not to proceed with the proposals. In their despatch of 25th December 1924 they submitted, from expressing any agreement or disagreement with the reasons advanced by the Treasury. But they had concluded that the chief Indian Mining Companies had made arrangements for the export sale of their gold outside the country, and that they were unlikely to alter those arrangements at an early date. In the absence of an assurance that a steady supply of Indian gold would be available for meeting Lord Curzon's Government preferred to drop the scheme at the same time expressing their willingness to review it should conditions change.

7. No public explanation was given in India of this sudden reversion from what had hitherto been regarded as an essential feature of the currency policy inaugurated in 1923 and definitely established on the recommendations of the Currency Committee of 1926. Speculative suggestions have since been put forward from time to time for various developments in our gold currency, but it was not until last year, when a resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, that the Government of India were formally invited to revive the proposals which had so early reached fruition a decade previously, and to embark on the mintage of gold. The discussion then started has been vigorously taken up by the press and by commercial interests both in India and England, and the whole subject has been thoroughly ventilated in a manner which makes any special reference to reasonable bodies in this country unnecessary.

8. We consider, therefore, that the time has come for the revival of the scheme which was accepted by Lord George Hamilton and was only dropped as we have shown upon subsidiary considerations. It is true that there has been an subsequent change in the position as regards the output of the Indian gold mines. It is also true that sovereigns are readily imported from Egypt, Australia and England, whereas the balance of trade is steadily in India's favour. But, in other respects, the position is now greatly different from that of 1922. Our currency system went through its first serious trial in 1927-28, and, although the crisis was safely tideed over, the lesson was brought home to us that we must vigorously and at once strengthen our gold position. In the second place, the past 10 years have been marked by a change in the complexion of Indian affairs, which is little less than revolutionary. The very habits of the people at large have been affected, and nowhere is this change more striking than in matters relating to currency. In previous discussions a doubt has frequently been expressed whether the sovereign would ever be popular in this country, but the counteractive agent, which it was thought would be opposed to the introduction of a new coin, has, in recent years, been greatly weakened. There can be no question that gold is now being taken with increasing freedom in payment for agricultural produce. So much is obvious from statistics, and there are strong indications also that gold is replacing silver in the hands of the people. In the case of the sovereign, then, the antipathy to change which has hitherto been attributed to the Indian people has weakened perceptibly, and the same inference is to be drawn from the striking appearance in our note circulation which has followed the removal of silver restrictions, and which demonstrates both the desire of the people for a heavier form of currency than silver, and their readiness to work with a heavier coin than the rupee. It is in this change of the popular attitude to currency matters, that we find the chief justification for reconsidering our former course.

9. There is, moreover, particular reason why we should undertake this reconsideration now. Since 1922 there has been a very large net addition to the Indian currency, in silver, gold and paper taken together. In 1928 there was a check in the absorption of the silver portion of that addition; but this has now passed away, and, although it is too early yet to have any definite reflection, it seems probable that we are now on the eve of a demand for further expansion, in the form of a fresh mintage of silver. Every increase to our silver currency adds to the weight of our responsibility for maintaining the gold value of the rupee, and any method which by encouraging an increase in the effective circulation of gold will lighten that responsibility has the strongest claim on our consideration.

10. We submit, therefore, that this time is opportune for considering afresh the question of coining gold in India. Before however reviewing, in the light of present conditions, the arguments for and against the specific proposal put forward by the Government of India in 1924, we think it very necessary, in view of certain misapprehensions which have been current from time to time—particularly since the discussion of the subject was revived a year ago—to state definitely what that proposal was, and what it was not.

11. It has been represented that the scheme would retard and hamper by the Government of India for the purchase of gold, which would be raised and forced upon the people. Gold coins would be substituted for rupees as a medium of exchange. The value of silver would drop very considerably, it is said, as the people, who would sell their silver ornaments and silver vessels at any sacrifice. At the same time Government would be spending, on the purchase of gold and in interest upon its foreign loans, large sums which it ought to devote to education, sanitation, railways and irrigation. Taxation would be increased. Gold coins would disappear as soon as they issued. Our exchange position would not be a whit the stronger, and at the end the whole country would be greatly impoverished.

12. Objections of this kind, however, have no relation to the proposal of the Government of India. That proposal was and is merely to open one of the Indian mints (formerly that of Bombay) to the free coinage of sovereigns, the authorities of the Royal Mint being given such control over the operations as His Majesty's Government may consider to be necessary. To the mint would be attached a gold refinery, enabling us to deal with ornaments and alloyed gold in any form and also to receive raw gold bars. The Indian mints should that at any time be open to us. The mint itself would be, at any rate at first, on a small scale. We propose that it should be open to any one who brings gold bullion for manufacture into sovereigns, and that the bullion or silver should be paid for at the same rates as by the Royal Mint in London, no surcharge being charged for the coinage. Sovereigns would not be issued except in payment for bullion as tendered, while worn and uncurrent sovereigns, wherever manufactured, would be withdrawn and replaced in accordance with regulations similar to those in force in the United Kingdom.

13. That is our proposal, and we need hardly point out that it involves neither the raising of a loan, nor the purchase of so much of gold, nor the coining of a single sovereign except from bullion that is voluntarily brought to the mint for the purpose. It does not involve the flowing of gold into circulation or the withdrawal of silver from circulation, or the disturbance of the ordinary course of our recognized and established currency procedure.

14. Neither, in proposing to open a gold mint is it our intention to induce thereby an unusual flow of gold to India. Indeed were that our purpose we recognize that it would certainly fail. The gold which we receive in India comes to us in settlement of our credits abroad. Its amount can be increased only by an increase in the volume of India's exports, or by a decrease in the volume of India's imports other than gold and the exports of trade are not affected by the establishment of a mint. The people say, and we believe they will, use the sovereign more extensively as a medium of exchange; but the aggregate inflow of gold will, so far as we can see, remain unaffected.

15. We trust that we have now made clear to your Lordship the nature and scope of our proposal. We have now to consider what we imagine to be the chief objections which may be advanced against it. It may be urged that the scheme would be ineffective, or that it is unnecessary, or that it would be disadvantageous, or not actually harmful.

16. In support of the view that the opening of a gold mint and the extension of gold circulation would be ineffective for the purpose of supporting exchange or of lightening our responsibility for maintaining the convertibility of our present paper currency, it may be argued that in a crisis gold coins would not be available for export. There is always a tendency at present, this said, for the sovereign to go to a premium, and this tendency becomes very marked when exchange is weak. The argument, however, is not conclusive: it has force under present conditions, but it is not true universally. We look forward, in fact to days of affairs in which the sovereign will become a familiar enough feature in the Indian currency to command as premiums in ordinary circumstances, and we must admit that when the proportion of gold to the total currency is substantial it will not be available for steadying the exchange value of the rupee.

17. The second line of objection to a gold coinage is that gold already enters India freely, that there is an internal demand for sovereigns which the ordinary export channels do not satisfy, and that, so long as the Indian public can obtain as many sovereigns as they need, it is immaterial to them where the coins happen to have been coined. In support of this view it is adduced the very large accumulation of sovereigns which has grown up in our Currency Reserve during the last eighteen months of busy trade. The supply from the sources indicated continues however only so long as the export trade is brisk. It ceases the moment there is a slackening in the outward current of trade, and so the experience of 1904-05, most plainly shows we are liable at any time to be left without the means of replenishing the active circulation.

18. It may also be argued that a gold coinage for India is unnecessary, because there is no essential connection between a gold standard and a gold currency. This assertion is one the complete application of which under Indian conditions may be questioned and that for two reasons. In the first place, metallic currency in this country forms a large proportion of the internal media of exchange. Secondly, the ebb and flow of currency requirements fluctuate greatly in India with its seasonal dependence on agriculture, and its liability to extreme vicissitudes of seasons. A glance at Indian currency statistics is sufficient to establish this proposition. After the famine of 1907-08, the return of superabundant currency to Government was extremely heavy and practically the whole of the return was in rupees. The difficulties that arise in such a situation—and we have suggested that they may, on another occasion, be much complicated—see sufficiently obvious. These difficulties would disappear if

for a substantial portion of our present and future outgo we could substitute a currency having intrinsic value and acceptable therefore in international trade, and we are driven to the conclusion that our only possible policy is to base our standard on two new foundations, offering gradually to the reserve of gold in England an effective gold currency in this country.

19. Lastly we have to consider these objections to a gold sovereign which are based on the assertion that the coinage of gold in India would be wasteful or expensive. It would be wasteful, it is alleged, because our new sovereigns would be either melted or swallowed up in hoards as soon as they were issued. It would be expensive because we should have to bear all the cost of manufacturing the purity of the coinage, as well as of the original minting.

20. These two arguments might, we think, be taken as entirely decisive. If the new sovereigns are to be melted as soon as they leave the mint, we cannot be at much expense in manufacturing them. But we do not anticipate that either argument will be regarded as a serious impediment to our proposal. That the melting and hoarding of sovereigns will continue to be serious problems in India is undeniable, just as the rupee was melted and hoarded in large quantities when the Indian mints were open to the free coinage of silver. But we cannot imagine that they will all be melted, or even the major part of them, for it is hardly likely that bullion will be brought to the mint if it is to be converted immediately. We do not think that there can be any reasonable doubt that some proportion of the new sovereigns would be retained, possibly at first a small proportion but a proportion which will steadily grow, and as it grows, familiarity with the sovereign will increase, and its place in the active currency of the country will expand. Again every sovereign which goes into hoards, and reserves fifteen rupees, is *pro tanto* a disbursement in our responsibility for maintaining the purity of the rupee.

21. The objection that the sovereign would be an expensive coin is one that carries little weight. The actual minting of the sovereign is, we believe, comparatively simple and cheap, and the cost of making the necessary additions to the present equipment of the Bombay Mint would be inconsiderable. We understand that refining is also a simple matter, now that the electrolytic process has been perfected. It may be urged that the Government will become responsible for the purity of the coinage, and will have to bear all the cost of wear and tear, up to the legal tolerance. We think that the popular notion of this responsibility is greatly exaggerated. It already exists upon us in regard to the sovereigns which enter India in great quantities on the balance of trade, many of which are worn. If, instead of these worn coins, we were able to manufacture good coins from bullion which has been imported in the place of sovereigns, our responsibilities will be actually lightened. It is of course impossible at present to say what the loss will be on new coins minted in India. But we anticipate that the abrasion is in India, owing to the different habits of the people, will be materially less than it is in England. When the late Lord Gresham undertook to re-mint the British sovereign in 1861, he got aside only £100,000 for the purpose. We understand that the greater part of this sum was expended in the re-coinage of half-sovereigns, with which we shall not be concerned; and the remainder was all that was necessary to restore the sovereign coinage of the previous fifty years. If this may be regarded as an analogy—and we know of no other—the cost of the work to us, provided it is kept up to date, would be a very small fraction of the annual interest upon our profits from the coinage of silver.

22. In this review of the objections directed against our proposal we have already brought to notice many of the arguments which favour it, but in conclusion it is, no doubt, desirable to develop briefly the affirmative side of the discussion. We may say at once that we do not claim that the coinage of gold in India will be a panacea for all our currency ills. Indeed we do not imagine that its influence will be greatly felt at first; but such a measure will mark a step along the path which has been authoritatively accepted as the line on which our currency policy must develop, and in time it will be of great assistance in maintaining the stability of our currency system.

23. This policy, we venture to think, will be materially assisted by the change in the habits of the people which we have already mentioned. In particular the increasing interest in banking which is perceptible in many parts of the country, the growth of the co-operative movement, and the increase of occasional openings for loan capital, give promise that the hoarding habit will decline. As gold ornaments and valueless coins out of hoard come portions of them, at least, will find their way to the market—if there is a mint open to receive them—and in this way it will be possible to add to the stock of sovereigns in the country. Even if the process be regarded as little more than half-melting the people's gold for them, it will encourage the people to the idea that their savings are as easily converted into gold coin as into rupees or currency notes, and will help to dispense the notion that the sovereign is a thing apart from everyday business. But we consider that the process will be more than mere half-melting, and that it will not be confined to the ornaments now concealed in the people's hoards. We believe that much of the "high-tack" bar gold, which in favourable years enters India to settle the balances of trade, will be brought to the mint for conversion into the handier form of sovereigns. The present position indeed appears to us inconceivable. Gold coin is readily converted into bullion, but there are no facilities for reversing the process. It cannot be expected that bullion in the country should be sent home to be coined and brought back in the form of sovereigns, and the stream consequently sets all in one direction. Were a gold mint established in the country the position would be entirely changed. We have and that we must expect gold to come back to us in form of bullion and bullion exchange. But when trade in bullion and exchange high, there may be a stronger demand for gold in the shape of coin than as bullion, and a

should, then, in place of importing sovereigns, be issued more profitably to use the bullion already in the country by passing it through the mint. There may be objections also when the Exchange Banks may find it to their advantage to import bullion for the purpose of coining rather than sovereigns. In a matter of this kind an case can be imagined, but in any case there is at present no artificial barrier opposed to the free convertibility, when required by circumstances, of Indian into coin, and it is one of the objects of our proposal that this barrier should be removed. A free movement being thus established between coin and bullion in both directions, we cannot doubt that the effect would be to swell the volume of sovereigns in the hands of the people and increase their active circulation.

Of the advantages of such an increase in the circulation we have already spoken. It diminishes the pressure on the Government of India for the coinage of silver. It keeps down the heavy responsibility that rests on them for the convertibility of the rupee, and thus simplifies the problem of exchange.

24. The coin, which we ask permission to manufacture, is the British sovereign. On previous occasions the relative advantages of the sovereign and of an Indian coin have been discussed at length, but the main argument in favour of a special coin has always been that the sovereign could never be popular, and this argument has now lost practically all its force. On the other hand, the disadvantages attached to gold pieces which would be exclusively Indian are obvious. For we in international exchanges it would be some time before they could establish a definite and unquestioned position, whereas the sovereign has already an international and universal currency. For the present, therefore, we hold that the gold coin to be issued in India ought to be the sovereign, which is the most powerful coin in the world and has been happily described by a distinguished Indian publicist as "the cement of the Empire."

25. Our proposal for a gold coinage has behind it the overwhelming support of Indian public opinion, the leaders of which are ready and anxious to extend the everyday use of the common coin of the Empire, and are unable to understand why India should be denied the same minting facilities as have been given to Australia and Canada. The time also, as we have said, is opportune. We trust, therefore, that your Lordship will accept our proposal in principle, and that on the submission of the necessary plans and estimates, you will be able to provide their Lordships of the Treasury, and the authorities of the Royal Mint of our readiness both to accept all necessary technical requirements and to grant all reasonable facilities for inspecting and testing the work of minting and rolling. We need hardly say that we are determined to take all possible measures to ensure that the British sovereign coined in India should in no way be inferior to that coined elsewhere. We do not submit any proposal for issuing half-sovereigns, experience having shown that this coin is not popular in India. Further, any present step to promote its circulation might conflict with the future possibility, should it be considered advisable, of introducing some other small coin, such as a two-rupee piece, which would be more in accord with Indian sentiment.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord MARQUESS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| (Signed) | HARDINGE or PENNETHURST. |
| { " | O. M. CHAPMAN. |
| { " | G. FLERTWOOD WILSON. |
| { " | R. W. CARLILE. |
| { " | MARQUET EUTLEE. |
| { " | S. A. IMAM. |
| { " | W. H. CLARK. |
| { " | E. H. CRADDOCK. |

Financial,

No. 129.

To

10, ABY, DELHI, LONDON,
10th October 1911.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

In your letter of the 25th of May, No. 119, you submitted proposals for the coinage of sovereigns at Bombay. The chief point that you anticipate from this message is that it would attach to the Mint building now held in India, which, since the issue of your Notification No. 2935-A, dated 11th December 1908, has not been considered there. You hold the opinion, which seems clearly correct, that it would not be likely to increase the seigniorage of gold into India.

2. The conclusion that I reached after considering your letter was that, having regard first to the ease with which holders of gold bullion in India can, as a rule, exchange it for currency, whether sovereigns, notes, or rupees, if they wish to do so, and secondly, to the probability that the gold imported into India is so imported because it is preferred in that form rather than in that of coin, the adoption of your proposal would not be likely to have any considerable effect of the kind that you anticipate, but that the experiment is worth trying if it can be done at a moderate expense, or on a self-supporting basis. It was necessary for me to communicate with the Treasury on the subject also, under the English and Indian Coinage Acts, sovereigns are not legal tender in India or England unless coined at a branch Mint established under a proclamation issued by His Majesty with the advice of the Privy Council. I accordingly placed before the Treasury proposals intended to enable the proposed measure to be carried out economically.

3. From the enclosed correspondence you will see that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are unable to accept my proposal. They offer two alternatives, (1) that a branch Mint be established at Bombay solely for coinage of gold under the supervision of the Royal Mint and His Majesty's Treasury; (2) that the control of the whole of the existing Mints at Bombay be taken over by His Majesty's Government who would accept at the expense of India the responsibility for an establishment producing not only British gold coins but also coins for circulation in India, that is silver and nickel.

4. The former alternative would involve the maintenance of Indian currency of a separate building and highly paid staff for work which might require only a small part of the year. The second would involve the placing under control of the Treasury of some part of my plan of your silver coinage operations as well as the coinage of sovereigns. I doubt whether either alternative will command itself to Your Excellency's Government.

5. If both are dismissed it will remain to consider whether it is desirable to produce at one of the Indian Mints a separate Indian gold coin of the denomination of, say, Rs. 10; this course would be inexpensive and would avoid the intervention of the British authorities in your general coinage operations. There is also some reason to expect that a gold coin of the denomination suggested would satisfy such currency requirements as are not met by the present facilities for obtaining sovereigns, rupees and notes. I am prepared, if you so desire, to sanction the issue of such a coin, subject to the settlement of such details as the design, the charge for seigniorage, and the expenditure to be incurred on buildings, plant and additional staff.

I leave the matter to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
CREWE.

ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No. 1.

[Under Order in Treasury.]

F. 2618.

JAMES GERRIN,
27th June 1903.

SIR,

I am directed to invite attention to the correspondence which passed between His Majesty's Treasury, this Office, and the Royal Mint, in 1899-1901, on the subject of the proposed establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint for the coinage of gold at Bombay.

The proposal was dropped for the time being in 1902 for various reasons, among which were the expense involved in the maintenance of a separate establishment at Bombay solely for the coinage of sovereigns, and the objections raised by the Treasury to a more economical arrangement by which that staff might be utilised for the coinage of silver or copper coins as well as gold.

The Government of India now desire to reopen the question. While recognising that sovereigns flow freely into India in the adjustment of trade balances, and that the establishment of a local mint for the coinage of gold can have an effect in increasing this inflow, they believe that such a measure would have a beneficial effect in popularising the sovereign, and in stimulating the gradual but at present slow process by which it is passing into active circulation. They think also that the opening of a local mint for the coinage of sovereigns would be likely to attract Indian money hoarded in the country, the amount of which there is reason to believe is very large, and that some part of the bullion which is regularly imported would go to the mint for coinage. It may be added that the coinage of gold in India has been strongly advocated in the Victoria Legislative Council, and the Government of India represent that it is very vigorously supported by Indian public opinion.

The definite proposal of the Government of India is to open the Bombay Mint to the free coinage of sovereigns, under such control of its operations by the Royal Mint as His Majesty's Government may consider to be necessary. They propose to stock to the mint a gold refinery, so as to deal with ornaments and alloyed gold in any form and to receive raw gold from the Indian mines. The portion of the mint used for the coinage of sovereigns would be, at any rate at first, on a small scale. It is believed that the cost of making the necessary additions to the present equipment of the Bombay Mint should be considerable.

With a view to the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay at a cost not inconsistent with a moderate ration of sovereigns, I am to enquire whether the Local Commissioners of the Treasury would be willing to agree to the maintenance of a staff at Bombay, subject to the control of the Royal Mint in respect of all purposes connected with the coinage of sovereigns, but at the disposal of the Government of India for the purposes of such duties as are now carried on under the orders of that Government.

If, as is hoped, the Treasury accepts this proposal in principle and indicates what information is required for the preparation of a detailed scheme for carrying it into effect, the information will be obtained from the Government of India and submitted to the Treasury as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
LIONEL ABRAHAM.

The Secretary, Treasury.

Enclosure No. 2.

[Treasury to India Office.]

No 13657.

TREASURY CHANCERY,
22 August 1912.

Sir,

I have had before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Abraham's letter of the 27th June last (P. 9595), on the subject of the proposed establishment in India of a local Mint for the coinage of British sovereigns, and I am desired to request you to lay the following reply before the Secretary of State for India in Council.

In view of the correspondence which passed in 1895-1896, My Lords do not propose to discuss the general reasons for and against the proposal for establishing a mint for the coinage of sovereigns in India, and (subject to proper safeguards) are prepared to co-operate in getting effect to the proposal which the Government of India have decided to put forward for reasons of which they are the judges.

The first and most important point on which a decision is needed is, therefore, the question of the control to be exercised by the Royal Mint over the coinage of sovereigns in India. The proposal which the Marquess of Crewe puts forward is that a branch of the Royal Mint should be established at Bombay, in connection with the existing mint, and that that part of the staff which is engaged on gold coinage should be subject to the control of the Royal Mint in respect of all purposes connected with such gold coinage, but should be at the disposal of the Government of India for the purposes of such other duties as are now carried on under the orders of that Government.

My Lords regret that they are quite unable to agree to any scheme involving divided control. In their opinion it is essential that the control should be undivided whether the staff be engaged upon gold or upon other coinage work; and, as is indicated in the letter under reply, the control over the gold coinage staff must necessarily be that of the Royal Mint.

This being so, the only alternative open to discussion appears to My Lords to be those mentioned in the postscript to paragraph of the letter from the Department of the 9th July 1901 (No. 1486-01). Either (i) a branch mint to be established at Bombay or elsewhere solely for the coinage of gold under the supervision of the Master of the Mint and of this Department, or as the case of the three branch mints in Australia—a scheme which, if

These Lordships' anticipations as to the volume of work to be done are correct, involves the maintenance at the expense of the Indian Government throughout the year of a building and a highly paid staff for work which will not occupy more than (say) one-third or one-fourth of the year. Or, alternatively, (ii) the control of the whole of the existing mint at Bombay must be taken over by the Government of this country, and the president of the Ottawa Branch Mint assigned, under which His Majesty's Government undertake, at the expense of the Local Government, the responsibility for an establishment producing not only British gold coins, but also, and in overwhelmingly greater proportions, local subsidiary coins which are not legal tender outside the country where the branch mint is situated.

In 1901 My Lords were not prepared to regard this alternative as a practical solution of the problem, but since that date they have had the experience of the establishment and satisfactory working of the Ottawa Mint on these lines, and, if the Government of India is prepared to fall in with the arrangement, My Lords are now disposed to think that it is the best and indeed the only practical method of securing the necessary control by the Royal Mint and at the same time enabling the mint to be established in India with sufficient work to occupy it throughout the year.

Should the Marquess of Crewe be able to agree in principle to this scheme, My Lords would suggest that the next step should be the dispatch to Bombay of an experienced official from the Royal Mint in London, to consider on the spot in consultation with the officials of the Bombay Mint what alterations and additions would be needed for the purpose of gold coinage.

I am, etc.,
T. L. HEATH.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Layside-Dept.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.]

NADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1913.

[PART. 22 of 2 p.]

Part XV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

| Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday the 13th day of March 1913 | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Proceedings of the Adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Friday the 14th day of March 1913 | 15 |
| Proceedings of the Adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday the 15th day of March 1913 | 159 |

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 13th day of March 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron FETTERED of Lyth, P.C.,
G.O.C., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARTHUR, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.B.I., C.E.S.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.E.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAMDEN, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HENRY, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. DAVENPORT, F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. B. CROOK
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYCH, C.E.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. BODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BURNES, K.C.I.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. LUGAK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORRY (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Srima Lakshmi L. D. SIVAKRISHNAN PILLAI Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Y. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANASWAMI SARDAR GAO.

New Additional Member; His Excellency the President's opening remarks; the late Mr. Orr; the Plague Research Commission

(The President; the Secretary; Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTURI
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUDARSHANA REDDIYAH AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJASWAMY AVARGAL
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur V. RAMANABHA NATTHU GOWD, Zemindar of
 Doddapalayankannur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MOGALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KONDILAKSHI NATHAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAMI, Khilaf-ul-Mulk.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANNAPPAH VARRI MARAKKATTA.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SATYAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. RAJES.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANK SPURD, F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROCKSWOLD.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL, Esq.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SUBRAMANIAM CHRISTIAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SHIVAPPA SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MEENAKSHI, O.L.E.

NEW ADDITIONAL MEMBER

The Secretary called the name of Mr. N. S. Brodie, a new member who had not taken his seat since his nomination.

.. Mr. N. S. Brodie then took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and assumed his seat.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING REMARKS.

His Excellency the President:—"The sitting seems likely to take at least the whole of to-day. Perhaps it is convenient that I should suggest to the Council that we adjourn for luncheon at some convenient moment, say, about 2 o'clock when we may be able to judge for how long the business is likely to continue. I understand it has been the custom to adjourn for three-quarters of an hour. I will ask the Secretary now to be good enough to read the reply received from Mrs. Orr."

THE LATE MR. E. W. ORR.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON:—"Your Excellency, this is Mrs. Orr's reply to the letter forwarding to her an extract from the Proceedings of the Council at the last meeting with reference to the death of Mr. Edward Orr:—

"I beg to thank you for your letter and the extract of the Proceedings of the 'Legislative Council meeting held on the 18th February. I should like to add that I am much touched and greatly appreciate the kindly tribute paid to the memory of my late husband and would ask you to be so good as to convey to the Council my grateful thanks for the very kind expressions of their sympathy."

THE PLAGUE RESEARCH COMMISSION.

His Excellency the President:—"I will next ask my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar to give the Council the information that the Government undertook to give with regard to the report of the Plague Research Commission."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SRINIVASA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair on the subject of the plague passport system we promised to give information to the Council as to when the report was likely to arrive here. We expect to receive the report of the Advisory Committee on the 22nd March and we shall take it into immediate consideration."

Question and Answer; Revised Financial Statement.

(*Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Sir John Atkinson; Sir Harold Stuart; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.*)

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Guru, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of zamindars that have been brought under the operation of the Court of Wards Act since its last amendment on account of the incapacity of the proprietors to manage their estates?

Answer 1—

Four estates have been brought under the control of the Court of Wards since the Act was amended in 1911, Kadaver in the Trichinopoly district at the proprietor's request and Telavankoral in the Tinnevely district, Mirzapuram in the Kuttan district and Pedda Menangi in the Vinayapattam district as the proprietors were minors and therefore disqualified for the management of their property under section 3 (a) of the Act.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur :—“ May I know why the Zamindar of Sivaganga is not included in the list given?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Because his estate was taken over by the Court of Wards before the last amendment of the Act.”

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1913-14.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART then presented the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14, and, in doing so, said :—“ Your Excellency, I beg to present to the Council the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14”. In accordance with precedent, I make no speech on this occasion, but reserve my remarks for the April meeting, when I introduce the budget.”

1. & 3. & 1. Land Revenue Refunds and Drawbacks.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Your Excellency, I introduce the heads ‘Land Revenue and Refunds and Drawbacks.’ Your Excellency, the object of a member introducing a head of the budget is said to be to give any explanation that may be necessary in addition to that which is given in the Financial Statement. The Financial Statement is so full and, if I may be permitted to say so, has been perused by Honourable Members to such good effect that it does not seem to be necessary that I should add anything to what is therein stated. But if any Honourable Member wishes to put any question to me, I shall, to the best of my ability, try to answer it.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—“ Under Land Revenue there is an increase of 7-57 budgeted for in 1913-14 over the revised estimate for 1912-13. May I know how much of this increase is expected from re-settlement, how much from new cultivation and how much from water-cuts?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ I cannot give that information on the spur of the moment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—“ May I suggest that hereafter those details which are necessary for the understanding of the cause of the increase may be given in the Financial Statement; otherwise there is no way of knowing why the increase is budgeted for, as to whether it is increase by way of recoveries, or by way of re-settlement, or new cultivation or water-cuts.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ The proposal will be taken into consideration.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—“ May I know why Rs. 41,500 has been budgeted for under the head of Major Irrigation less than the amount for 1912-13—why there has been a decrease of land revenue under Irrigation?”

Revised Financial Statement.

(Sir John Atkinson, Rao Bahadur Narasimhewara Sarma ;
Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—¹ May I ask what page of the budget estimate that is ?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHEWARA SARMA :—² Page 5 of the Civil Budget Estimates. It is stated there that the estimate of 1911-12 were Rupees 1,04,50,411, whereas the revenue for 1913-14 is given only as Rs. 1,03,83,500.³

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—⁴ May I point out that it is not under the head of Land Revenue ?

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—⁵ Your Excellency, I have one small enquiry to make under this head of Land Revenue. I asked for information as to whether there were any instructions from the Government of India limiting the enhancement of assessments in re-settlements. I was informed that there were no instructions from the Government of India on this matter. May I know whether there are any instructions given by the Local Government limiting the enhancement ?

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—⁶ There are no general instructions limiting the enhancement. Instructions are issued on the re-settlement schemes of each district or portion of a district.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—⁷ There are no general instructions ?

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—⁸ No.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHEWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

Mr. 1 That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to reduce the provision for survey in the budget estimate for 1913-14 under S-B. Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement by Rs. 1,06,200.

In doing so he said :—⁹ Your Excellency, it is with considerable hesitation that I gave notice of the resolution which stands against my name, because I believe this is the first time on which a reduction of expenditure on the Survey Department has been asked for in this Council by way of a resolution. But I have felt for some time past that it would be impossible, in the existing state of information, to conscientiously vote for this large amount of expenditure which the Government have budgeted for in 1913-14. My principal point in raising this question is that, although the Presidency has been completely surveyed and settled, and several districts of the Presidency have been re-settled, still there seems to be no end to this increasing expansion of the expenditure under survey. On the other hand, a study of the figures from the various administration reports under the head of survey shows that the Government were spending on the average a much smaller sum on the initial survey of the Presidency than seems to be considered necessary by way of re-survey and revision survey of the several districts of the Presidency where the Government feel that re-surveys and revision surveys are necessary. Your Excellency will see that the Survey Department was organised in 1858 with a view to settle the land revenue of the Presidency permanently; and it was expected that both the survey and the settlement of the Presidency could be carried out with an expenditure of about 76 lakhs spreading over a period of 15 to 20 years. We are now in the year of grace 1913 A.D. More than fifty years have elapsed and the total cost of the Department of Survey alone has been more than 800 lakhs and the Survey and Settlement put together more than 500 lakhs. Honourable Members will find on a reference to the figures given in the administration report for 1901-02 that, although the whole of this Presidency was surveyed except portions perhaps of Melabar and South Canara, the total expenditure came up to 350 lakhs. The whole Presidency was practically surveyed then. I have taken the liberty of printing from the administration report the figures * for the cost of the Survey and Settlement Departments and I believe that those figures are substantially correct. There are certain variations between the budget figures and the administration report figures. Perhaps recoveries were effected in subsequent years and that accounts for the difference.

* See Appendix II at page 251 infra.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(By Balodur Narmakhanra Sarma.)*

But I have summed up the totals up to 1901-02 and I find that the total amounts approximately together. Honourable Members will find, therefore, that the Survey Department in the year 1900-01 was costing us only 868 lakhs. After that the cost is 894, 378, 880 lakhs and then it takes the upward path and goes up to 518, 578, 652, 638, 688, 668, 678 lakhs and in 1910-11 it was about 755 lakhs. The budget figure for 1911-12 is very nearly the same as for 1910-11. In the year 1900-01, from the administration report, I find a reference made to the survey of the Presidency. I don't know whether I have read the administration report wrongly. But this is what I find there:—

'The only work remaining to be done at the conclusion of the year under report consisted of the re-survey of the Districts of Nadia, Gollan, Balen and Karnool and certain miscellaneous surveys, with the exception of the re-survey of the Karnool district which was directed only in December last, and the survey of Municipalities. The Superintendent expected to complete the whole of the work by 1897. The survey of the municipal towns is expected to occupy two years longer while the re-survey of Karnool is not likely to be completed until 1902.'

'I believed that it might refer only to that year; but I do not find it is so. However, a reference to the figures for 1901-02 shows that almost the whole of the survey work of the Presidency has been done with the exception of portions of Malabar and South Canara. It is unnecessary for us to consider the expenditure which was incurred prior to 1901-02; but we shall have to take into consideration the expenditure which took place subsequently and we are more particularly concerned with the expenditure for the current year. The reasons given in the administration report for 1901-02 for the necessity for re-survey work is that certain boundary stones were missing, that certain theodolite stations were also not to be discovered, that certain demarcation stones had disappeared and that certain maps were not forthcoming. Therefore it was felt that a re-survey was necessary. Honourable Members will find that during that year it was computed that out of 23 million boundary marks, about one million eight hundred thousand or roughly two million boundary marks had disappeared. The number of theodolite stations and the number of field marks are also given in that report, and we may find there from the cost of re-setting them taken in proportion to the cost of fixing 35 million boundary stones. I expected that the whole thing would be over in a couple of years or three years at a cost of 30 lakhs, but that was not to be. The Government themselves have found that after that period it was necessary to reduce the expenditure. It was unnecessary to incur higher expenditure than what was being incurred before, as a study of the figures subsequent to 1900 will show. We may therefore, reasonably expect the Government to tell us why, when the original survey itself did not cost us more than Rs. 181 per square mile, the cost of re-survey and revision survey should have been as much as Rs. 287 per square mile. It was Rs. 299 in 1909-10. It was Rs. 188 per square mile according to the administration report for 1901-02 and the cost of demarcation was Rs. 94 per square mile. I do not think that the cost of demarcation should be included in re-survey and revision survey. But even assuming that is included, the cost is Rs. 204 as against Rs. 287 in 1909-10. I believe the figures for 1901-12 for 1912-13 and 1913-14 would not disclose any variation in the cost, because the number of miles surveyed is, I think, approximately the same, if not less in subsequent years. If the Government were to tell us that they have got a definite plan whereby the survey of the whole Presidency can be completed, say in 5 or 10 years, and that, in order to rush through their programme and arrive at a definite result, they have been compelled in the past to incur these very abnormal sums that will be something; but, in the absence of such an explanation, the incurring of such recurring expenditure year after year on a department which seems to have come to stay permanently with us seems to me to be ill-advised. Honourable Members will have to think twice before they sanction that expenditure on such a lavish scale upon a department which is not strictly productive, but which the Government seem to have been considering in the past as productive; because in the administration report we find year after year that it is stated that on such and such outlay there has been so much realisation of revenue, and the realisation is about 25 per cent., 15 per cent.

*Retard Financial Statement.**(Ess Bahadur Narmadabehn Sarao.)*

or 20 per cent. upon the outlay. That is a mischievous doctrine, I beg to submit, because it takes us away from the standpoint, the real point, and makes us think it is because we have been insuring that expenditure that we have been realizing the revenue consequential upon that expenditure. In fact 1914 it has been stated that the net area which can be referred directly to re-survey was approximately 1·5 million acres, whereas the revenue that was expected to have been derived, or rather is stated to have been derived, from expansion of cultivation was more than 2·7 million acres. Well, these figures will show that the revenue which we are deriving at the present moment is not so much due to any discovery of fresh area on re-survey or revision survey, but on the continuous expansion of cultivation and we shall have, therefore, to see whether in the last few years the excessive expenditure that has been incurred under this head has been justified. Turning to the figures from both 1915 down to 1920 I do not find under Statement No. V attached to the land revenue reports an increase of more than 12,000 acres at the most and bearing in mind the proportion that dry land is to wet, the income we are stated to have derived from re-survey cannot be more than a few lakhs of rupees, whereas we have spent since that date nearly 20 lakhs of rupees on re-survey alone.

"Gentlemen, there are two ways of looking at this thing. If the department has come to stay—and I am not one of those who ask that the department should be abolished or discontinued because there are fresh areas in proprietary estates to be surveyed and there are towns and municipalities to be surveyed and the work of the department can be conveniently diverted into these more legitimate channels—assuming that this department for revision survey and re-survey of Government villages is bound to stay, why incur expenditure year after year much greater than what was incurred on it at the time of the original settlement and survey? I would ask you to reduce the expenditure under survey and settlement to something less than what was incurred under that head prior to the original settlement of the various districts of the Presidency. It is necessary that the Council should watch the growth of the expenditure under that head for more than one reason. Honorable Members will find that this expenditure is wholly a Provincial head. Therefore the Government of India are not interested in supervising the growth of expenditure under this head. It is the general tax-payer in this Presidency that reaps the fruits of this expenditure. Therefore, it behooves us to be careful in trying to see whether our money is getting its real worth and whether it is necessary in the interests of the ryots that this survey should go on. And it is the more necessary, I submit, as the level of taxation in this Presidency including that of land revenue is much higher than the level of taxation in the whole of India. In 1911-12 it was Rs. 5-3-4 or 4 shillings 2d. as against 3 shillings 7d. for the whole of India. And are we realising for our Provincial revenue a proportionate increase under this head? The expenditure under the head Land Revenue was only 42 lakhs when we realized 455 lakhs in 1872-73. We are realizing now 700 lakhs and we are spending 145 lakhs under the head of Land Revenue. The percentage has gone up from 9 and odd to 20 odd and therefore it is necessary that we should scrutinize every item of expenditure under these heads which do not really yield us any return.

"As to whether we can reduce the expenditure under any particular settlement party this year, that is a matter for the Government to consider; but we say that the cost of re-survey and re-settlement is excessive. In 1903-04 it was 4·30 lakhs; in 1909-10 it was 5·10 and in 1910-11 it was 5·11 and in 1911-12 it was 4·87 lakhs. So it has always been much more than what the initial survey cost us. I quite admit that where the boundary marks have disappeared, i.e., where the survey has been rendered absolutely useless, the survey has to be kept up to date. But surely is the name of efficiency and in the name of scientific advancement, in the name of finding out a few more acres for which a ryot has to pay if the land is properly measured, in the name of efficiency we should not incur increasing expenditure year after year which does not permit the growth of expenditure under other heads, which would pay us more abundantly if incurred in the way of the advancement of the economic and social conditions of the country. Honorable Members will find a sum of two lakhs and odd has been put there in a lump; a sum, I suppose, which has

Revised Financial Statement.

(*His Honourable Narasimhaiah Surma; Sir John Arden.*)

to be spent on coolies and so on, and things which are not establishment proper, but if it be said that the survey has to be undertaken for a specified period in order to meet settlement purposes I would say, 'show us the necessity for such a hurry.' The whole Presidency has been settled thirty years ago and a re-settlement can take place only once in thirty years. A certain amount of expenditure has been incurred for the initial survey; and the subsequent survey should not cost more than 80 per cent. or 40 per cent. of the original cost. If the Survey Department is to stay some time longer the expenditure year after year must be less than what it was in the past. I therefore ask Honourable Members to consider the position deeply and if they feel that it would be unjust to the general tax-payer that the Government should be allowed to spend year after year huge sums, in order to slow the Government that we want to reduce the expenditure under this head, I ask the Honourable Member to vote with me, if the Government do not see their way to reduce the expenditure or do not see their way to tell us in how many years this is going to stop."

The Hon'ble Sir John Arden:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable member of this resolution objects to the amount of money that we have been spending in the last few years on the survey operations that are carried on in this Presidency, and his principal objection, as I gathered, is derived from a comparison of the figures, the actual figures of the expenditure, as incurred at the present day with those of the expenditure incurred in the earlier days of the existence of the Survey Department. The fact of the matter is, I can put it very shortly, that we are now paying the penalty for bad work done in the past. The Survey Department was started in the year 1858 and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaiah Surma observed, at that time the Government of the day entertained the most optimistic hopes of the amount that it would eventually cost to complete the survey of the Presidency and the time in which these operations might be completed. At that time the science of cadastral survey, which is what we have in operation in connection with our Survey Department, the science of cadastral survey was, I think, in its infancy. At any rate the methods that were adopted in this Presidency were of an extremely primitive type. I have not had the opportunity to refer to the records relating to the early history of the department. I must speak only from memory. There was a system in force—I cannot tell you whether it was the earliest system of all—which was called the *Akawa* system. The Honourable member of the resolution made his head and I take it he probably knows that the *Akawa* system was an extremely unsatisfactory system. It could only eventuate not even in approximate accuracy of results. Some years after the *Akawa* system had been in force it was felt that that was unsatisfactory and various changes of system were introduced. I need not refer to them in detail, in fact I could not, because it would be necessary to refer to the books and records before I could give all the details; but about the year 1869 when, I think, the whole country including the Madras Presidency was passing through a financial crisis, the Government of the day undertook to cheapen the operations of survey to the utmost extent possible. With the advice of the then head of the department they commenced the system of valuating the services of the village *karamas* to a very much larger extent than previously and to compile most inefficient and inaccurate records of the survey of the country. That system went on for a great number of years and was no doubt a cheap system; but it was also an unsatisfactory system. The results are apparent in this paper which has been circulated. Between the years 1888-89 and 1902-03 the cost of the Survey Department fell very much, going down as low as under four lakhs for many years.

"Besides the method of survey I should also refer to the method of perpetuating the result of the survey, that is, the demonstration marks on the ground and the maps that were prepared. In the earlier days of the Survey Department the demonstration marks on the ground were sometimes trees and sometimes mounds of earth. Your Excellency will understand how long a mound of earth is likely to last. Therefore, when the Government came to overhaul the results of the survey as it had been carried on up to, say, the year 1906-1907, they found that these results were eminently unsatisfactory, that in fact almost all the survey marks had disappeared

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir John Aikman; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Panikula.)*

and the survey maps that had been prepared were altogether inaccurate. The question then arose, was it necessary or was it desirable that the system should be overhauled and something better substituted in its place? In that connection it is necessary to remember that the interests of two parties are concerned, not only the interests of the Government but the interests of the landholder. We have in this Presidency the ryotwari system, and I think it will be agreed that that system has hitherto been found a satisfactory system. Possibly some members would prefer to have the Bengal Permanent Settlement system; but the general opinion of the Presidency, I imagine, will be against that. At any rate, we have got the ryotwari system, and one essential feature of that system is that the landholder, who is registered as the person liable to pay the Government assessment, should be at full liberty to partition and sub-divide his land to any extent. In other Provinces where the ryotwari system exists that full liberty is not allowed. It is one of the essential features of our system here; and so long as our ryotwari system exists, I cannot think that any one in this Council would wish that there should be any limitation put upon the power of the ryots to partition and sub-divide their property. If you allow sub-divisions, you must make provision for keeping a record of the sub-divisions, and therefore it is necessary that we must provide for keeping a record of the sub-divisions at least to an indefinitely small extent. A process of sub-divisions I may also point out, that the position has very greatly changed since 1858. The increase in the value of landed property and the increase in population have led to a most enormous increase in the sub-division of ryotwari land, and that process is continually going on, and if it be conceded, as I think it must be, that it is the duty of the Government so long as they look upon the holder of the land as the person who has to pay the land revenue, that they should keep an accurate record of his holding, then I can see no escape from the position that we must have a Survey Department which will adequately cope with the problem. Probably the Honorable member of the resolution will say that we have coped with it in the past. That is a position which I cannot concede. The reason why we are re-surveying to such a large extent is because it has been found that the districts which were originally surveyed had been surveyed so badly that the records were practically useless for the purposes for which they were intended. It is therefore necessary that we should overhaul the survey operations in every district in the Presidency and that is what is now being done.

"The Honorable member says that, if the Government have a settled programme before them, a programme which might be brought to a conclusion within even five years, that might be some excuse or some justification for the maintenance of the present expenditure at the level at which it now stands. We have such a programme; we had such a programme many years ago; but unfortunately owing, as I said, to the bad methods followed it was found that the programme was inadequate and it had to be revised. It has been revised, and we hope to be able, within a certain number of years—it is impossible for me now to say what that number will be, or what the limit will be, but we do hope within a certain number of years—to complete all that is necessary in the direction of the re-survey of the Presidency; and, therefore, it will be only necessary for us to keep up a very small establishment for the carrying out of municipal surveys and for the carrying out of estate surveys, until these are finished, and for the necessary processes of the maintenance of the records of survey corrected up to date. I cannot, in the slightest degree, agree to the resolution that has been brought forward, because I feel that, both in the interests of the Government and, perhaps, even more in the interests of the landholder, it is most necessary that we should have a full and reliable record of the parcels of land which each ryot under our ryotwari system is possessed of. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMESHCHANDRA RAO PANYALU:—"I should like to say a few words, Your Excellency. I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rameshchandra Sarna has done well in bringing up this matter before this Council. It seems to me that his object

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Ramachandrarao Poochala; Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar; Mr. Bullerworth.)*

was not specifically to cut down any of the survey parties which are now doing work, but to draw pointed attention to the fact that this department, whose activities ought to come to an end sooner or later, has found it convenient to go on making mistakes, necessitating a re-survey of localities which have been already surveyed. The Honourable Member in charge of the department, who has just spoken, has practically admitted that we are now paying the penalty for bad work; and I feel certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Burns, in bringing forward this proposition in the form in which it has been placed before this Council, has at least done this service, viz., he has impressed upon the Government the necessity for a close scrutiny of the work of the Survey Department. I do not know whether he is satisfied, whether the Government are completely satisfied, with the re-surveys and revision surveys undertaken within the last twenty-five years. So far as I am acquainted with them, the town surveys have not been at all satisfactory; and I remember that an order was issued two years ago that they were illegal in the case of several towns for want of the necessary notifications and they have been declared legal only in a few towns mentioned in the order. But apart from that, so far as the survey work is concerned, it seems to me necessary that some attempt should be made to reduce the work of this department so far as possible. There is absolutely no justification for doing bad work; nor is there any justification for appointing survey parties to take up the re-survey of localities which have been already surveyed.

"I should like to mention one other matter. I thought it was the policy of the Government to so arrange the work in this department as to bring the re-survey and revision survey parties to an end as soon as possible. I believe it was with that intention that the land record staff was organised about the year 1900, to cope with the current work of the department, to undertake the sub-divisions and to see to the maintenance of the survey boundaries and the records by the permanent staff appointed in each district. With reference to that branch of the work I see from the latest report of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records departments that the question of the efficiency of the system by which these operations are at present conducted is questioned and its improvement is under consideration. I look it that with reference to this branch of the work also it may be a case of work very badly done which will probably require to be re-done again by another staff. I should, therefore, like to know why this land record staff has been organized, and if it was organized with the intention of cutting down the necessity for re-survey and revision survey work how it is that that object has not been attained during that last ten years.

"There is only one other observation that I should like to make, and that is that the Honourable Member in charge of the department has stated that the sub-division charges have probably resulted in an increase of expenditure under the head of survey. I am under the impression that this cost of the sub-divisions of holdings is paid by the ryots. I do not know whether I am correct; but I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. John Atkinson whether the ryot pays for the sub-division charges."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinadine Aiyar :—"He has to pay a contribution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BULLERWORTH :—"Your Excellency, I have a few remarks to make on this subject. There are one or two misapprehensions which I may perhaps correct. It must not be assumed for a minute that the work of the Survey Department has been always very bad. For a great number of years it was doing excellent work. But exception was taken to the great cost of the operations and that resulted in a lamentable attempt to introduce economy. These economies were introduced about 1880 and they ran on for about 10 years and the work was done in a haphazard method in order to save a few pence. The result has been that when we tried to graft upon the Survey Department a system of maintaining land records, we found it impossible to do so for many years in which surveys were done according to this *Adhika* system. In addition to that owing to lapse of time in many cases there has been a great loss of stores to such an extent that it was found impossible to replace them by means of the Land Records Department agency. As a consequence,

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Balthasar; *Dina Bahadur Ramakrishna Nayudu;*
Bha Bahadur Haranikrishna Sarma.)

In some cases where the survey was quite satisfactory but where the stones and marks had disappeared it has been found necessary to call in the aid of the professional department to restore these stones to the original position which they occupied. In other cases where the work was really bad it has been found necessary to re-survey. The necessity for such re-survey and revision survey is not, as the Honorable Member who moved the resolution supposes, in order to bring to book a certain number of acres which have previously escaped assessment, but it is in order to make it possible to graft upon the survey a system of land records maintenance, that is to say, to provide a safe measurement books for each field in which in future every sub-division will be indicated. In addition to that, the work of the Land Records Department consists in the replacement of missing stones in order to maintain the survey in an effective state. Whether the Land Records Department will be able to do that work is quite another question. Hitherto it has been faced with great difficulties and the whole question as to its future is now under consideration.

The Honorable member has referred to the great increase in the cost incurred by the Survey Department of late years. That is hardly the case; but there has been an increase in the cost as compared with the years in which the *Ardeis* system was introduced. If you look at the figures, you will find that they are much the same now as at the time of the original survey when we were carrying out a triangular survey as is now being done. It cannot be expected that there would be any decrease of cost, because when re-survey has to be done, we are practically doing the survey over again and the same expenditures will have to be incurred. It is quite impossible, I should say, to cut any item of expenditure from the survey budget. As to whether the work can be finished in a certain number of years, all I can say is that the most complicated programmes have been prepared. I have no objection to show them to the Honorable Member if he wishes to see them. It is impossible to explain them here at present. New work is constantly cropping up and it is impossible to foresee when the work of the Survey Department will actually cease.¹²

The Hon'ble Dina Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU, Zamiladar of Doddappa-sayekkarur.—“I should like to point out in this connection that on page 265 it is stated ‘One of the six survey parties has been employed since the middle of 1910-11 on the survey of estates the cost of which is recoverable from the estates concerned.’ I have often brought to the notice of the Government that this provision of one party is found quite inadequate to meet the demands of landed proprietors for the survey of their estates. They require more than one party. I think the Government can reduce the expenditure for ryotwari holdings. In this connection I would bring to the notice of the Government that one more party is necessary for the survey of proprietary estates and that it is not possible for landholders to wait for a long time.”

The Hon'ble Bha Bahadur R. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA.—“The work of the department has been bad in the past and it has been since discovered that the work has to be practically re-done. In the year 1904-05 after the Government abandoned the more scientific system on the ground that it was unnecessarily costly, the Government did not discover that the method was extremely bad. It was found that what had to be done was only a renewal by way of repairs of about 3 or 4 per cent. of the work that had been already done. In fact 1915 it was felt that the discovery by reason of this re-survey of excess area was only 3 or 4 per cent.; because, out of 24 million acres, assuming that the re-survey has discovered a million acres, that would come to 4 per cent. So if after an expenditure of 252 lakhs we managed to discover a 4 per cent. error, I do not know whether the expenditure can be said to have been very wise, and assuming it is wise whether it would be wise hereafter to discover another 4 per cent. by an expenditure of a crore or two crores of rupees. If a ryot complains to the Government that his land, which is said to be 10 or 20 acres, is little more than three or four acres, it will surely then be time enough for the Government to order a re-survey of the particular land. If the Collector of a district or other responsible officer should report to the Government that in respect of a particular town or a village or a particular holding he has reason to believe that there is considerable

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarma; the President; Sir John Atkinson.)*

excess, then by all means let it be surveyed by the local officers. But on the other hand of finding more scientific data for this survey to go on expending money year after year money of the tax-payers and for us to be told that more scientific methods have been discovered of late, seems to be too much. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said that in the year 1901-02 the work was done very badly, due to faulty economy, and that the work had to be done over again; but I find the work done in 1901-02 will come up for revision in 1931-32. I do not know what data the Government had for finding that the work done in 1901-02 cheaply has been badly done, because it is only when a re-settlement of a particular tract is undertaken that the Government generally find that the survey is badly done and it has to be done over again. This survey, which took place in 1901-02, will not come up for revision until 1931-32. What I say is that, if the establishment has come to stay, why should you spend year after year larger sums than what was spent on the initial survey of the Presidency? That is a point which has not been met by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. I am quite understood there were mistakes and the whole thing may have to be done again to a certain extent; but now we are understood that the cost of the re-survey in a particular area is to be even more than the cost of the original survey of that area? If so, the original party that conducted the survey must be considered to have been extremely inefficient and the Government, who are supposed to have supervised that survey, can no longer take credit for efficiency. I knew that the Government would not be in a position to accept this proposition of mine, but I moved this resolution only with the hope that a portion of the expenditure on the Survey Department might be devoted to the survey of proprietary estates, towns and municipalities and the cost on Government villages might be reduced."

His Excellency the President:—"I call upon the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to make any final observations that he wishes."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson:—"I have very little to say in reply to the Honourable Member. He remarked that he could understand that, if a ryot were to complain that his fields were smaller than the Government had calculated them to be for collecting the assessment, or if the Collector were to complain that the survey work in his district was bad, then there might be some reason for sending a survey party to re-survey. That is precisely what has been happening. We do not send survey parties all over the Presidency without having first received information as to the necessity for doing so. We get the fullest information on the subject and then so that we frame our programme. Furthermore the Honourable Member made a remark that the necessity for re-surveying could only be discovered when the re-settlement operations were going on. That is hardly a correct way of putting it. What happens is this: that for the purpose of economy, for the purpose of administration, and especially for the advantage of the ryots we are endeavouring to keep the two operations going on as far as possible hand in hand, because the settlement must be made in accordance with the recognition of the time and it would obviously be a futile operation to re-survey a taluk or district one year and to postpone the settlement for any indefinite period thereafter. Obviously, the two operations must go hand in hand, and that is why it comes about that re-survey usually accompanies re-settlement. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth pointed out a certain error, for which I thank him, that the period when the bad work was done was only for a few years, between the years 1882 and 1902, that is, ten years. What happened was that in the very early days of the department the work was fairly satisfactory. Only, of course, we must make allowance, as I said before, for the growth of the sub-division of land and the growth of population. The previous work was fairly good. Then ensued the period of cheap work and for ten years that cheap work went on and the result has been that now we find practically that the whole of that has to be done over again. I can assure the Council that we are working to a programme and it is the desire of the Government, their keenest desire, to keep the operations of this department within the smallest possible compass. I have no further remarks to make."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable Member wish me to put this resolution to the Council?"

*Revised Financial Statement.**(The Bahadur Naraindaswaru Sarma.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAINDASWARU SARMA :—" It may be put. It will be lost."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAINDASWARU SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

NS. 2. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to reduce the provision under settlement in the budget estimate for 1913-14 under S.R. Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement by Rs. 93,293.

In doing so he said :—" Your Excellency I do not think this resolution requires to be considered in as much detail as the last one. The point now for discussion is not as to whether the Government can more conveniently raise this taxation by means of levying a cess when necessary or as to whether any other convenient method of ascertaining this increase can be found, but the question is as to whether it is necessary in re-settlement proceedings to find more money from the tax-payers by way of re-settlement of a particular area than was found necessary at the original settlement. I believe it is now generally understood that, except in exceptional cases, the classification of soils is unnecessary. Where new irrigation works have been started, where land has been reported to have deteriorated considerably or improved considerably in quality—and these instances can only be very few—it may be that the Government would be justified in ordering a re-classification as an exceptional measure; but surely even assuming that the re-classification has to be done it will not, and must not cost us more than the original classification of a much larger area. Then what are the other incidents which are generally taken into consideration in fixing the land revenue on re-settlement? The economic condition of the districts is not being specially inquired into and has not been, so far as I am aware, specially inquired into by the Settlement officers. The normal growth of the population or the decrease of the population in a particular area or the sales of the holdings of ryots for inability to pay the land revenue, transfer of holdings by way of mortgage or sale—all these incidents are being discovered and are discoverable by the census reports or by the Collectors or the divisional officers concerned. The Registration Department would furnish us the necessary data, and as soon as the necessary data are furnished by the registration department, I do not think that it is necessary for the settlement officers to inquire into this land.

"Then with regard to the rise in prices there are tables for almost every taluk prepared year after year and it is only on a reference to these tables that the settlement officer tells us as to whether there has been any particular increase or decrease. The Government themselves have in more than one report stated that even assuming that they confine themselves to an increase on the ground of rise in prices, they find that they can take from the ryot a much larger share than they do at present by reason of the settlement proceedings. I do not mean to say that that is a correct statement and I do not mean to say that the ryot is in a position to pay more. That is a different matter. Assuming that the Government are correct, then what follows? It follows that these proceedings are chiefly gone through, no doubt, for the purpose of ascertaining as to where the Government have to deal exceptionally with a particular case or cases; but the net result of re-settlement I do not think has any proportionate bearing to the cost involved by the reports of the settlement officer. I have assumed some of these reports for a few years and they give the rise roughly as 25 per cent. for dry and 30 per cent. for wet crops. The Government do not find that they are justified in taking more than 12½ or 15 per cent. In the case of a few holdings of lands which have deteriorated, it may be less; but these cases are very few. Therefore, to sum up the whole position: the work that is now being undertaken by the Settlement Department can, I think, be undertaken on a very large scale by the divisional officers, if they are worth their salt, or by the Collector for the time being who is supposed to take the jumchandi of every taluk, who need not be removed from the district for some time prior to the

*Revised Financial Statement**(Rao Nalabager Narasimhaswara Sarma; Sir John Arkison.)*

re-settlement, in order that he may have special knowledge of the district and the principles of settlement. I say the Collector may undertake the work that the records of the Board of Revenue and of the Collector's offices furnish these details, and the Government themselves have in 1910 remarked that most of these settlements that have been effected during the last few years have been done on scientific principles. Therefore lengthy reports can be carefully cut down and the whole report may be standardized under a few heads, thus maintaining the work of the Settlement Department. The whole Presidency has been settled on scientific principles, and I would ask the Honourable Members to consider as to whether, when the initial settlements of 1899 cost us 3 or 4 lakhs, it is necessary now that we should incur an expenditure of nearly 7 lakhs under this head year after year. I believe some addition has been made under this head this year also if I am not wrong. When I spoke on the first resolution, it was stated that there was science and therefore laymen had no right to interfere. But here I do not see any science at all, except, I suppose, that the Government may say that it has been found necessary to re-settle with regard to the irrigation sources, as to whether the lands ought to come under class 1 or class 2 or class 3 or class 4 or class 5. Perhaps the Government have asked for a classification under more groups than formerly, but surely Honourable Members will see, that except in exceptional cases, the channels which have been in existence from the time of the former settlements are those to-day practically unchanged and the changes are noticeable where they occur. I fail to see why any re-classification or re-grouping under irrigation is necessary except under a few heads. I will not take up any more of your valuable time; but I would ask Honourable Members whether consistently with economy and efficiency the department should be allowed to spend nearly twice as much money as was necessary during the many years prior to the original settlement."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARKISON:—“Your Excellency, I regret I am unable to accept this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. R. Narasimhaswara Sarma has described briefly the operations which he understands to be associated with the work of the Settlement Department. He mentioned the re-classification of soils, the question of economic condition and that of rise in prices. He entirely omitted what is at the present day perhaps the most important function or one of the most important functions of the re-settlement department, viz., the verification of ownership of land, and giving effect to what is called mutation of ownership. A settlement lasts for 50 years and in the course of the 50 years the ownership of land suffers, you may say, innumerable changes. No doubt these changes ought to be brought on to our books and registered and put down in the records of the Revenue Department by the ordinary revenue staff. But they are innumerable or possibly some of our revenue staff are careless of their duty; but at any rate the fact remains that these changes are not put on record. And so it happens that when a re-settlement party enters a district, the work which almost overwhelms it is that of bringing the registration of land into agreement with occupancy. And it is a striking testimony to the benefits that are conferred by this much maligned Settlement Department, that the ryots, who will not go to the ordinary revenue establishment and who will not go to the registration officers to get their transfers of land registered, flock in thousands to the settlement officers to get the ownership of their lands registered in the revenue accounts correctly. That, as I say, is one of the most laborious operations of the Settlement Department at the present day. Were it possible for us or had it been possible for us hitherto, to have evolved a satisfactory land record department to which the Honourable member referred in the discussion on the last resolution—had it been possible to have evolved a satisfactory land record department, it might have been unnecessary or at least it would have been less necessary than now to throw so heavy a burden on the shoulders of the Settlement Department. But we have to look facts in the face. When a settlement party enters a district and is surrounded and thronged by, as I said, thousands and hundreds of thousands of ryots and asked that this opportunity should be taken to have their revenue registry verified and corrected, what are we to do? We cannot neglect them. We must then do what is asked and seize that opportunity, the best opportunity that

Revised Financial Statement.

(*See John Atkinson ; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar ; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sastry ; Sir Harold Stuart ; Mr. Selvaigini Aiyar.*)

occurs in 20 years, to effect a reconciliation between ownership and registration. As I said before, the operations of the two departments of survey and settlement go together and they are not entirely in the interests of the Government. They are as much, quite as much, in the interests of the ryots and it would be a very great misfortune if anything were to be done to curtail those operations at any rate at the present time so long as the state of survey and settlement of the Presidency is in a very unstable condition."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

IV. & 6. Stamps.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" Your Excellency I beg to introduce head IV of revenue, Stamps, and head 6 of expenditure relating to the same subject. The revenue head is not open to discussion. As to the expenditure head I do not know whether there is anything under that head which is likely to invite criticism; nor do I think there is anything on which information is likely to be required."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SASTRY :—" The only information I require is : it is found that under the head of sale of general stamps the revenue is increasing continuously and gradually. May I ask whether an increased share has been asked for from the Imperial Government under the head, ' sale of unified postal and revenue stamps ' and what becomes of that request ? "

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" No increased share has been asked for. The Provincial settlement is declared to be permanent and the share remains the same whatever the amount of revenue may be."

V. & 7. Excise.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the next head V & 7 Excise. Honorable Members will observe that there has been a steady endeavour on the part of the Government to raise the excise duty and to reduce the number of shops. If, nevertheless, the excise revenue has increased, it is due to other causes than any want of desire on the part of the Government to check intemperance."

" The number of shops under various heads has been steadily reduced year after year and the duty has also been steadily raised year after year. That, I believe, will be a matter of satisfaction to the Honorable Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SASTRY :—" On page 9 of the Civil Budget Estimate there is an increase of revenue from the ' rents of shops in Agency towns from 2.95 to 3.40 lakhs '. May I ask whether the number of shops is the same or whether the number of shops has increased and whether new shops have been opened ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" There has been no increase in the number of shops. I do not think the number of shops has increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARAM AIYAR :—" Will you look at paragraph 43 of the Revised Financial Statement, page 268. You see there it is stated that ' the excise system was extended to the Coimbatore Agency excluding the Konda and Savara Hills with effect from the 1st April 1910 '. That might result in the number of shops increasing."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" It does not mean any increase in the number of shops. It is only a change to the system."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARAM AIYAR :—" Does it not entail more shops ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—" No."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Koonoo Pillai.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUNAVA PILLAI then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 3. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the expenditure under 7, Excise be increased from Rs. 18,42,000 to Rs. 19,60,000 with a corresponding decrease under 45-B. Civil Works—Buildings, so as to provide for the travelling allowance and batta in the sub-inspectors in the combined Salt, Excise and Customs establishments.

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, my resolution is a very simple one. I ask for a reasonable and just consideration of the claims of the class of public servants who are working in this very prosperous department. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the officers of corresponding status in other departments, such as the Police, the Revenue and the Forest, get travelling allowance and batta; but the officers in this department, who are working very faithfully and very hard to make more and more revenue for the Government, are not paid batta and travelling allowance, for the hard travelling that they have to do. I have been adding year after year that their claims might be considered in this respect and the reply has always been in the same strain. It was explained on behalf of the Government that Salt and Abkari sub-inspectors are granted travelling allowance when they are required to travel on duty outside their jurisdiction and the scale of allowance has been so fixed as to cover the cost of the expenditure involved in such touring in their jurisdiction. It may be stated that the jurisdiction of every one of these sub-inspectors is about 200 or 400 square miles, sometimes more, and perhaps not less than 500 and they have to do a lot of work every day. They are allowed to be only five days in the month at their head-quarters, and during the rest of the month they are to be doing inspection work—the inspection of toddy shops, arrack shops, ganje shops, opium shops, tea-marketing and many other things, too numerous to mention. They have to check the toddy conveyance; they have to patrol villages; they have got village parties and check-tolls to measure the yield of trees in order to compare the quantity of toddy in transport. In some circles the sub-inspector has to mark trees, about 7,000 or 8,000 trees, and I was told that in one circle the number of trees was 20,000. He has to note down in his note-book the situation of a particular tree and then the distance and the direction of other trees from that place. These applications for marking do not all come in a bundle; they come one after another. Some trees will be in one corner and he has to run up to mark them. The application is made to the revenue authorities and the application is sent to the sub-inspector for marking. He must keep a note-book and then prepare a register. He has to do many other things. He has to prepare village sketches and mark blocks. He has to reduce the size on half a sheet of paper and then divide it into blocks and then mark the trees, whether on private lands or on Government lands. Your Excellency, he has got a number of other duties to perform; and in addition to this he has to do detection work, take cases before magistrates and prosecute people. Unless he is paid some reasonable amount of batta, he must have recourse to all illicit means of making money. He has to keep either a horse or a cart. He has to carry with him records, his paint keg and his uniform and other things. Sub-inspectors make use of their ponies very often for cooking purposes and make them do horsekeeper's business, drive carts. And I am afraid it is all known to the superior officers and yet they have remained at it. His ponies have to do what is called sub-party patrolling. Three will have to go on one side, and three on another side, and they will have to meet in some other place. So the man has to be constantly on the alert if he is to do business—I am afraid the Government may not be quite unaware of it—he must resort to illegal means. He must collude with the shopkeepers to spread drunkenness, to sell toddy and arrack in forbidden places in order to make both ends meet. He is generally an educated man unless specially exempted and he is supposed to live on Rs. 40 after incurring all the expenditure of travelling for 25 days in the month. I want the Government not to recognize that he gets aggrieved and justify themselves in not granting him reasonable batta and allowance. Further they ought not to make it appear that they know that they get

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Sivanandi Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Ramanujachariyar.)

mainly. It must be made possible for an honest man to live decently without resorting to questionable means. When the Government have considered it necessary and just to pay revenue inspectors and police sub-inspectors, why not pay these hardworked men? One sub-inspector writes to me that it is very hard to get on and that some sub-inspectors find it necessary for them to enter into a sort of contract with the shopkeepers—at least many other sub-inspectors do it though he himself does not do it—whereby they take so much annual from the toddy shopkeepers and tree-owners, and the shopkeepers in addition to the payment of the annual supply him with one case every month, to justify his appointment. Otherwise he says that their life becomes extremely difficult. He also complains that promotion does not go by merit or seniority, but one has to please his superior who has the power to give him black-marks. Unfortunately, the supply mainly affects this department also. I may parenthetically remark that the circular, which was issued to officials about the supplies made to them by village officers, has, I understand, been withdrawn by the Government. I do not know why. These sub-inspectors have to find supplies for their superior officers. Some of the superior officers are very unreasonable. One officer wants 50 goats and four cows to be got ready at every camp, and the sub-inspector has to satisfy him. His subordinates are not able to do much in that direction, because the Forest Department has declared a war of extermination against goats, and he is not satisfied if they do not supply goats. Sub-inspectors say: 'We get no beta from the Government; and we have to please superior officers with supplies'. Some of these officers are no doubt virtuous enough to pay for supplies but others are unreasonable. Your Excellency may be told that these sub-inspectors do very arduous work at the time of holding; they try to work up bids and set people by the ears and bring more revenue to the Government. We were told the other day by the Government of India that we have ample means. Out of our bounty or rather out of our plentiful savings made from this department these hardworked men may be paid beta. I am only pleading for a hard-worked class of subordinates of the Government that they may be justly treated."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANANDI AIYAR:—"The Government must oppose this resolution. One would imagine from the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai's remarks that the case of these sub-inspectors has not been considered by the Government at all, at any rate within recent years; but as a matter of fact the question as to how their conditions might be improved came up for consideration about three years ago, and then the question was raised whether their position should be improved by granting them travelling allowance or by making a substantive addition to their salaries; and it was eventually decided that it would be better to grant a substantive addition to their salary and a sum of Rs. 10 per annum was added to the salary of each of these grades and this revision was carried out in the year 1911 at a cost of about Rs. 45,600 odd. That was only two years ago. Under these circumstances there is hardly any necessity, there is no necessity whatever, for re-considering the matter. I may also bring to the notice of the Council that the sub-inspector is allowed travelling allowance if he travels outside his own range. An *shikri circle* may not consist of more than one or two revenue circles and each circle is sub-divided into a number of *mapas*. At one time the sub-inspector's jurisdiction was declared to be co-extensive with the whole circle. But in 1910 the sub-inspector's jurisdiction was limited to a range, that is, a sub-division of a circle. For all journeys performed within the range he is not entitled to any travelling allowance; but if he performs any journeys outside his range but within the circle, he is entitled to travelling allowance under the orders which were issued in 1910. I do not think the Government can under these circumstances accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I understood that there are five grades of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANANDI AIYAR:—"The lowest grade on Rs. 30 was abolished."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"If you add Rs. 10 as travelling allowance to these grades, the salaries will be Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80. I want to know whether there is a grade on Rs. 80 now."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Sivaramani Aiyar; Mr. Erama Aiyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Parthala; Mr. Kanna Pillai.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar:—"Now we have only grades on Rs. 40, 50, 60 and 70."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KANNA Aiyangar:—"Your Excellency, I second this proposition even after hearing what the Honorable Member in charge has been pleased to say. My submission is that though the consideration that within the past two years the pay of these sub-inspectors has been increased by Rs. 10 for each grade will probably stand in the way of any allowance being given now, we may note from the figures given here that the revenue has increased within these three years by about 46 lakhs. I do not say, therefore, that the sub-inspectors ought to be allowed any travelling allowance for that one reason; but the general trend has been to give enhanced pay to sub-inspectors of police, etc., for the reason that it was expected to recruit a better sort of officers for that department. Similarly here for the Finance Department it is only very proper and essential that as per the proportion in which the revenue is increasing the lower grade staff should be consolidated by officers who are paid well and will attend to their duties without any chance of being influenced by the circumstances around. The recent policy of the Government—and it has also been urged upon them by the non-official members of this Council—has been to increase the duty levied in respect of the distilleries and toddy-drawing. That being so, there will be a greater tendency to get into bad ways, on the part of the subordinates, if they are not properly paid. In this connection, it may also be noted that the jurisdiction of a sub-inspector of the Akkari Department is much bigger than that of either the police sub-inspector or the revenue inspector. There is no doubt that in the other departments within a smaller area they have got enough work to do; but, however, looking at the larger area through which sub-inspectors of the Excise Department have to travel and looking also to the general trend of the increase of revenue in the department and seeing that the staff of which the lower grade is made up must consist of men of much better quality, it will be only proper that the Government, whatever may be the attitude taken up till now, should take an early opportunity to grant this travelling allowance and the present request made by the Honorable Member who moved the resolution, I should think, can now be approved."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARThALA:—"I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaramani Aiyar whether the pay was fixed with a view of attracting a better type of officers for this department or whether it was also fixed with reference to the travelling allowances which these officers have to incur. The Honorable Member referred to the increase of pay in 1911 and said that the pay was fixed in four grades of Rs. 40, 50, 60 and 70. I do not understand what the previous grades of pay were—whether these officers were getting travelling allowances or not. Even if they got travelling allowances, I should ask whether what was given was consolidated pay and travelling allowance or whether the pay was fixed so as to attract a better type of officers for this department. It seems to me that, so far as the officers of the same grade in other departments are concerned, they are all now getting travelling allowances for the days they travel. There is the police sub-inspector who is getting Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 who gets a fixed home allowance. Then again there is the revenue inspector who also goes about. This officer is also on district staff. I should like to know under these circumstances whether the pay fixed in 1911 was specifically with reference to the expenditure to which he is put in travelling or was intended to attract a better class of men into this department without any reference to travelling allowances."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar:—"The fact that they have to perform journeys in the range was taken into account and their pay was fixed with reference to the travelling allowance also. It was fixed to cover both pay and travelling allowance."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANNA Aiyangar:—"I am afraid that the Honorable Member in charge is not quite correct. The pay has been the same as before. They only abolished the lowest grade. I raised the question in the Finance Committee in 1911 and they said that they were going to abolish the Rs. 30 grade, and pay Rs. 40 to the last grade."

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Kameswara Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The lowest grade sub-inspector was getting Rs. 45 is now getting Rs. 40."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANNA PILLAI:—"My resolution applies to the sub-inspectors of all grades. The Government may say now that they have paid Rs. 10 more to Rs. 30 sub-inspectors in order to cover travelling expenses, but what about the other sub-inspectors, the men on Rs. 70, Rs. 80 and Rs. 90? I do not think, Sir, that argument will be correct. I am rather surprised that this sort of explanation should be given. The Government should consider that the cost of living also has gone up within these three years and then there is another thing. Under the recent orders of the Board of Revenue they are not to get rewards as they were used to. That was done on a motion made in the Council, as we thought that the grant of rewards would lead them to get up false cases. I hope the Government will consider, if not this year, at least next year, the question of granting them travelling allowance and batta. I do not want to prolong the discussion; but I think I have made an impression upon the mind of the Government that these people are not fairly treated and that they may be given travelling allowance, so that such of them as may desire to live honestly should have the facility."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"We cannot admit the principle suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Aiyangar that because the revenue under any particular head is growing we ought on that account to make an addition to the salaries of persons serving in that department of the Government."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the next head VII. & 10. Assessed Taxes."

IX. & 11. Forest.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I have to introduce the next head IX. & 11. Forest. I have no special remarks to make in regard to this head except to say that to the best of my ability I will try to answer any questions that may be put to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANNA PILLAI:—"We are waiting for the orders of the Government on the report of the Forest Committee before we can say anything."

X. & 12. Registration.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the next head X. & 12. Registration. Under this head we have received notice of a resolution and I may perhaps inform the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that the question as to the necessity of subsidizing the salaries of clerks in the Registration Department is receiving the attention of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know if the proposals referred to contemplate an increase of pay of all the clerks in the Registration Department to Rs. 20?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"We have received a number of memorials from the clerks of the Registration Department asking for an increase of their pay and those memorials are under consideration. That is the subject of your resolution No. 4 and that is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU:—"I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar in the Finance Committee to let us know the details of the scheme for the expenditure of 0.35 lakh which was included in the budget of this year and in the revised estimate for the year but which is not shown in the budget of the coming year. The attitude taken up by the Government was that the details of the scheme which was sent to either the Government of India or to the Secretary of State could not be furnished. I should like to know whether any scheme has been actually sent

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; the President;
Mr. Krishna Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart*)

up or whether the scheme which was referred to is the scheme with reference to the clerks about which a statement has just now been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a Which one are you referring to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—^a I am referring to the statement in paragraph 73 of the Revised Financial Statement, page 273, where it is stated "the lump provision of Rs 5 entered in the budget estimate for 1932-33 for revision of clerical establishment in sub-registry offices will not be utilized as the scheme requires the sanction of the Secretary of State. May I know whether the memorials received are with reference to this scheme and whether this scheme has been sent up, and if so, what is the scale of pay provided in the scheme referred to in paragraph 73. I think we are entitled to these details at least at this stage of the discussion, for the resolution of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao refers to that identical subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a The scheme has not yet been sent up; the proposals are under consideration. The scheme sent up by the Inspector-General is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—^a May I know the scale that is proposed in this scheme, for which Rs 5 has been entered in the budget for the current year? It is obviously for the revision of the clerical establishment in sub-registry offices. May I know the scale of pay proposed to be given?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a I am sorry I cannot give that information."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—^a And I do understand that the scheme has not been sent up to the Secretary of State?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a It is under the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—^a Then I do not understand what difficulty there is in furnishing us the details of the scheme not yet submitted to the Secretary of State."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—^a May I suggest to the Honourable Member that information of that kind can be obtained by giving notice of questions. My Honourable colleagues may then be able to obtain the information and if it is possible I am sure he will be glad to give it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI :—^a One of the suggestions made in the Finance Committee was to effect a further reduction in the registration fee. That is found on page 3, paragraph 12, of the Finance Committee's report."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—^a The proceedings of the Finance Committee are confidential."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI :—^a I thought I might refer to them in this Council. May I beg to know whether the re-grading of sub-registrars to which I referred in 1931 will be considered. It was then said that it would be considered this year. I received a deputation letter from the Chief Secretary and I wish to know if the matter has been considered and if there is any proposal to that effect before the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a Which proposal?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI :—^a About the re-grading of sub-registrars."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—^a There is no proposal about it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI :—^a Will the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford be pleased to explain the letter."

*Annual Financial Statement.**(Mr. Gordon: the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pontulu.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARPUE:—"A periodical examination of the sub-registrars' cadre is made once in three years in order that the lowest grade may not become unduly inflated. That periodical examination has to be made in 1915 and when that is made the question as to whether any change should be carried out in the numbers in the higher grades will be considered. The matter has not yet been considered and the scheme is not yet before the Government and it will not be before the Government till a little later in 1915."

His Excellency the President:—"I now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao to move his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have the honour to move the resolution of which I give notice and which runs thus:—

No. 4. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the sum of Rs. 1126 lakhs, provided under 12-B, for district charges of the Registration Department be increased by Rs. 56,532 so as to provide for the minimum pay of the clerks of the Registration Department being raised to Rs. 20 and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B, Civil Works—Civil Buildings.

"Your Excellency, even after hearing the information furnished by the Honourable Member in charge of the department I feel it necessary to bring forward this resolution, because I feel that the proposal which was before the Government some time ago of a lump provision of Rs. 55,000 included in the budget estimate of 1913-15 did not cover an increase of pay of all the clerks of the Registration Department to Rs. 20. Provision has been made in the budget for 1913-14 for seven clerks on Rs. 17½ in the District Registrar's establishment in the Presidency town and 63 on Rs. 17½, 35 on Rs. 15, 10 on Rs. 14 in the District Registrar's offices in the districts and provision has been made in the case of Sub-Registrar's offices for two clerks on Rs. 17½ in the Presidency town and 255 clerks on Rs. 17½, 356 on Rs. 15 and 513 on Rs. 14 in the districts.

"If the pay of all these clerks is increased to Rs. 20 it comes to Rs. 56,532 per annum. I therefore conclude that the allotment of Rs. 55,000 mentioned in the budget of 1913-15 cannot provide for an increase of pay of all the clerks to Rs. 20. It is, therefore, necessary for me to bring forward this resolution notwithstanding the explanation which has been furnished by the Honourable Member. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that it is the Registration Department that has been specially substantiated in this respect. Within recent years clerks in Collector's offices, divisional offices, taluk offices, tahsildars' offices, in the Salt and Abkari Department and even other departments have all been provided with a minimum salary of Rs. 20. We also find in the budget proposals that provision has been made for increasing the minimum pay of income-tax clerks in the segments clerks in the Public Works Department and clerks in the offices of assistant and sub-assistant inspectors of schools. When it has been found necessary to increase the pay of all these clerks, it has to be considered whether there is any difficulty in increasing the pay of the clerks of the Registration Department also to Rs. 20. It may be urged, as it was urged some time ago, that the work of the clerks in the Registration Department is of a very routine character, that it does not require the exercise of sense or intelligence, and that their chief work is to copy documents presented for registration. I submit that a careful consideration of the work which these various clerks have been doing will show that there is not much difference between the work turned out by low-paid clerks of one department and that turned out by the low-paid clerks of the Registration Department. Even the Registration Act provides that certain books and registers must be kept, and that regular indexes should be prepared; it provides that from these indexes extracts must be sent to the registrar; it also provides that rules should be framed under section 59 by the Inspector-General of Registration to control the superintendence of the department. Honourable Members of the Council are aware that from time to time several instructions are issued regarding the preparation of monthly, annual

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)*

and other periodical returns and it is the clerks of the Registration Department that are mostly responsible for the preparation and the submission of these returns and also for preparing travelling allowance bills for the officers and doing other correspondence work also. When you see that such is the nature of the work to be turned out by the clerks of the Registration Department, it cannot be suggested that they can be in a worse position than the clerks of other departments. Coming now to the question of the qualifications prescribed, Honourable Members are fully aware that no qualifications are prescribed for clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 20. If there are proposed men as clerks of the Registration Department—which in fact—it may be taken into consideration that after the recent orders of the Government unopposed men can enter into other departments also; and therefore I submit that no distinction can be drawn as to that footing between clerks of this department and those of other departments. It also appears that this question of the increase of pay of clerks of the Registration Department has been receiving the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration from the year 1903. We find that the Inspector-General of Registration, while submitting his administration report for the transaction ending 1905, referred with great pleasure to the various changes effected in his department by the regrading of the sub-registrars, the increase in the number of probationary sub-registrars and then stated that the Government called for proposals for the improvement of the clerical establishment also and that it was under consideration. Again, when submitting the administration report for the transaction ending 1910 the Inspector-General of Registration stated clearly that proposals regarding the improvement in the clerical establishment in the sub-registrars' offices were under consideration from the year 1903 and that they were before the Government. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that the improvement of the pay of the clerical establishment has been under consideration from the year 1903, and yet nothing has been done to improve their present condition. We understand that the sum of Rs. 55,000 provided in the budget of 1912-13 was not included in the revised estimate for 1912-13 nor included in the budget proposals for 1913-14. Under these circumstances I venture to submit that these low-paid clerks of the Registration Department must be placed on the same position as the clerks of other departments also and that all possible efforts should be made to see that in the next year at least in 1912-14, their position is improved and that they are not allowed to draw anything less than Rs. 20 which the clerks in the other departments receive. The only reason which could have induced the Government to raise the pay of the clerks in the other departments can possibly be that there has been a steady and uniform rise in the prices of food-stuffs, that it is not possible for a clerk to maintain himself and his family on anything less than Rs. 20 and that it is therefore necessary to improve his condition. If this is the reason I submit that the same consideration must prevail in the case of the clerks of this department also. No doubt the Government has been good enough to grant compensation for increase of food for some years; but that has not afforded sufficient relief to the persons concerned. Under these circumstances I submit that this resolution dealing with the pay of these clerks is an important one; because these low-paid clerks are placed in a miserable position. I may also point out that provision was made last year for Rs. 25,000 for section-writers and copyists and I also find that in the budget for 1913-14 that has been increased to Rs. 55,000. I venture to submit that if the prospects of these clerks are placed on the same footing as those of the clerks in the other departments, they will show greater zeal and earnestness and a saving may be made in the charges provided for section-writers and copyists.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution that has been so ably placed before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao. I endorse all that he has said with regard to raising the pay of the clerks of the sub-registrars' offices to the minimum of Rs. 20 and I wish to make a few observations. The clerks employed in sub-registrars' offices are obliged to do a fixed minimum amount of work every day. The minimum amount of work that is imposed upon them is copying six pages a day and all other work in connection with the copying of these six pages. It means that he has to check documents, index documents;

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Sir John Aikman; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

he has to examine indexes and subsidiary indexes, prepare economic statistics, make single searches and copies, make general searches, and prepare reconnaissance estimates, prepare accounts and periodical returns and maintain a number of registers from day to day. He has to do all this work and though each is in itself very little, the sum total of the work comes to a very heavy lot. Again I have got to place before the Council another aspect of this matter. Taking the two districts, the Godavari and the Vengal Rao districts, there are about 19 permanent clerks in the Vengal Rao district and 24 temporary clerks; that makes 43. Assigning the minimum amount of work to each, these 43 that are now doing the work in the various registration offices are obliged to do 50 per cent. more work than they ought to do under the usual circumstances. Again with regard to the Godavari district, there are 38 clerks in the various sub-registry offices permanently employed and there are four more clerks on temporary duty. The whole staff is therefore 42, and according to the minimum amount of work that they are obliged to do under the rules, there should be at least 56 clerks for that district. So these 42 clerks are now obliged to do the amount of work that 56 ought to do. So here also in this district, the Godavari district, the amount of work that each clerk has to do has become very heavy. There is another aspect of the matter, that I would like to bring before the Council. In most of the sub-registry offices there are only one or two clerks and there is no possibility of distribution of work and every clerk has to do work completely by himself, and again there is no rest for these clerks. In other departments a clerk can do a little work, then take rest and go about and feel himself quite at home. But here in this department the clerk has to sit at his desk and go on doing the work from start to finish. Therefore, the difficulty that the clerks of this department are put to is very great and the amount of pay given to them is very inadequate. It cannot be supposed that the work of these clerks is merely transitory. It is multifarious in its requirements and it requires some intelligence on the part of these clerks also to do it. In order to attract better classes of people as clerks in these offices and also to keep these people above want I endorse the opinion of the proposer of the resolution that the minimum pay of these clerks shall be fixed at Rs. 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"In answer to this resolution which has been moved by Mr. Krishna Rao, I can only say what I said in anticipation of it that the matter is now engaging the attention of the Government and that the remarks which have fallen from Honourable Members will be given full consideration; and I do not think it is possible to say more. I hope that with this assurance the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao may see if he can withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu:—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

18. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman:—"The next head that I have to introduce, your Excellency, is General Administration. It is a very simple head and requires particularly no explanation. There are two sub-heads in it on page 216 of the Financial Statement which are perhaps interesting; first about the Executive Council—there is an increase under that head due of course to the expansion of the Council; and secondly, the item of Civil Secretariats in which it will be observed that there has been a progressive increase ever since the year 1909-10, from 4-43 to 4-63, 5-00, 5-51 and 6-61. I think that increase synchronises exactly with the rise of the reformed Legislative Council. The question is whether it is a case of cause and effect. I have no other remarks to make under this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"I have one inquiry to make under the head of Civil Secretariats. I have asked the Government to let us know whether the Deputy Secretaries appointed are on a permanent footing or whether they are appointed only for a certain number of years or whether they are coming on from year to year. I made an inquiry, but I received no communication on this matter."

Second Financial Statement.

(*Sir John Atherton; Mr. Carden; Sir Harold Stuart; Rao Bahadur Narasimhswara Sarma; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.*)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATHERTON:—"No doubt you will receive your communication in due time. It has not come to me yet."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEN:—"May I be allowed to answer the Honourable Member? A letter has been sent to him informing him that the Deputy Secretaries are on a temporary leave."

XII. Interest.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I introduce the next head of Interest. I have no remarks to offer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Under the head of Interest may I know whether the balances, the huge balances, accruing every year are kept idle—whether the Provincial Government is realising anything in the shape of interest. That is not mentioned here. We have had for the last ten years more than one crore. I should like to know whether that sum is bearing any interest and whether any credit is taken for it under the head of revenue."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Our balances bear no interest. They form part of the ways and means of the Imperial Government, that is, for the whole country."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 5. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the interest charged on Provincial Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 be reduced from 6.25 to 5 per cent. per annum and that the decrease in the expected revenue estimated at Rs. 28,696 under head XII-B, Civil Budget Estimate, page 13, be met by a corresponding reduction in the expenditure proposed under the head of Civil Works 45-B.

In doing so, he said:—"My proposal is that the interest charged on Provincial loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 be 5 per cent. instead of 6.25 per cent., which is the interest now generally charged. This is only a request on my part now to revert to what this Government was doing prior to 1907. We have been advancing these loans at the higher rates only within the last few years and it is a request to go back to the old rate of interest. More than once the matter has been agitated and the Government have been pleased to say that they do not intend to make a profit out of this and that their interest generally was only to see that risks were covered. Now before going to this question, I will only refer to a few observations made by the Irrigation Commission in its reports submitted about 1903. As regards the Acts themselves I may at once say that they were started on considerations of advancing the condition of the general population to see that they had greater capacity to withstand the famines so often visiting this country. The object was not to make for the Government to borrow and lend for the sake of business but to see that the country had enough of wells upon which the poor population could rely when there was scarcity times. The Irrigation Commission on page 48, paragraph 154 of the report, in 1903 said as follows:—

- The great importance of wells as sources of irrigation may be gathered from the fact that they supply water to more than one-fourth of the total irrigated area and
- to nearly half of the total area irrigated by private works; and their immense value
- in years of drought may be judged from the fact that in the famine year of 1896-97 the area under well irrigation rose at once by nearly 24 million acres, whilst
- that under tanks fell by nearly 1½ millions and again in 1899-1900, notwithstanding
- that in many years the well supply had begun to fall owing to the encroachment of dry
- years, well irrigation rose by more than a million acres, while irrigation from tanks
- diminished."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)*

"Then they go on to observe the statistical returns. I don't consider them here. As regards the scope and extension of well irrigation the Commission has stated on page 13, paragraph 74, as follows:—

"We have estimated the volume of water expended on irrigation from wells at about one billion cubic feet, or not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of that portion of the rainfall which penetrates the soil. As far as supply is concerned, this percentage might no doubt be more than quadrupled."

"That is the observation they made with reference to that. They have been feeling that ample scope existed for increasing the area under well irrigation and that is for the purpose of really protecting the staying power of the people against famines, and as regards the necessity for further wells the Committee reports in page 55, paragraphs 166, 147, 168, as follows:—

"It is, however, certain that there is no single Province in which this form of irrigation might not be very largely extended with advantage."

"Again, Sir, in Central and Southern India wells are relatively few and the areas which can be protected by each well are small. The need for them also is urgent, not only for the increase of production and the support of a dense population, but because they supply the only efficient means of protection against severe and frequently recurring drought in vast tracts, into which, except at prohibitive expense, it is physically impossible to take canals, or, if taken, to assure them a supply of water when it is most needed."

"And then they consider the question of the Government itself sinking these wells, bearing the whole cost of the sinking, and in paragraph 169 they say that it would be too much for the Government to take upon itself this burden. They prefer that the ryots themselves be allowed to sink these wells, Government advancing merely the necessary capital and other facilities. They sum up the whole thing, in paragraph 172:—

"The chief way in which Government can assist in extending well irrigation is by liberal grants-in-aid and free grants in special localities. This part of the subject is so important with respect to all classes of private improvement that we have devoted a special chapter to it. We here add only a few suggestions and observations specially applicable to wells."

"These are the paragraphs I beg to refer to before I proceed with the proposition that I have placed before this Council. It will be patent therefore that the object of these loans is to improve the position of the ryots and what the Government has been pleased to do in this Presidency has been to charge interest at 5 per cent. though in the general orders of the Imperial Government they allow it up to 6.25 per cent."

"And this question of the rate of interest has been considered by the Irrigation Commissions and they are pleased to observe in page 61, paragraph 163, as follows:—

"We think that these loans ought not to be made a source of profit to the State, and that the interest on them should be reduced to a point sufficient merely to cover the risks taken. At present the amounts found to be irrecoverable are 'inappreciable'; and the charge for risk might therefore be correspondingly small while the security remains as good as at present. We have made recommendations which may slightly increase the risk but even if they are accepted we would suggest that the rate of interest may with advantage be reduced to 5 per cent. in all the Provinces."

"That was the rate at which it stood. The reason why the Madras Government increased the rate of interest from 5 to 6.25 per cent. in the year 1907 I wanted to look into. I find that the increase is referred to in rule 5 of the standing orders published in 1907. They only say 'for 5 per cent. and 6.25'. Apparently it was the Chief Secretary who has been pleased to furnish me with statistics giving the advances made out of the amounts recovered and the actual balances from 1901-02 and 1911-12. I find that after paying the interest on the Imperial loans and also after

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Rana Aiyangar.)*

paying the irrecoverable temporary loans written off there is a balance in 1901-02 of Rs. 39,000 as net profit, in 1902-03 Rs. 20,000, in 1903-04 Rs. 48,000, in 1904-05 Rs. 21,000, in 1905-06 Rs. 16,000, in 1906-07 Rs. 25,000, in 1907-08 Rs. 35,900 and in 1908-09 Rs. 15,000. I do not refer to the later periods because they will have to be separately considered. Thus we see that up till the year when this alteration was introduced, there has been as loss to the Government, in fact, there has been a clear gain ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 48,000. And afterwards this change was adopted with the result that, we find under rule 5 and 6 of the Land Improvements Act that the sums advanced at this rate after 1907 will be repayable only within 12 to 24 months, that means, we may take it, with interest at 4-35 per cent. which is being realised only from 1909. We find the actual balance for 1909-10 is Rs. 25,000, in 1910-11 Rs. 65,000, in 1911-12 Rs. 68,900. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has not given figures here for 1912-13 but from the budget I have been able to gather that it will come up to Rs. 3,10,000, without making allowances for the irrecoverable temporary loans. However, taking an average we may not have to allow more than Rs. 10,000 on this account and that will leave a net balance Rs. 1,00,000 for the year 1912-13, so that during the last three or four years we find we are making considerable sums more than what we made. But it is these figures that we have to take into consideration in considering whether it is profitable or not, and not the accounts of the previous years, when generally monsoons were advanced at 1 per cent. interest in backward localities like Kasauli, Cuddapah and Bellary, where such advances were large. That is not the period which we need now take into consideration. Now then taking these latter three years into consideration, it will be clear that we are making more than Rs. 65,000 and we are bound to make much more in future years at the rate at which it has been progressing. I have also to bring to the notice of this Council what the real state of the circumstances is. It was found at the time of the Irrigation Report, when they collected figures up to 1900, that the total number of wells that were in existence at that time was 627,000 and they were irrigating on an average 3-2 acres at a time and now in 1910-11 from the revenue administration report I find that the actual number of wells we have is 656,344, of which it is found that 48,869 are out of repair, leaving a balance of 15,885 wells less than the useful wells we had at the time of the Irrigation Commission. My submission is that we have not really progressed in adding the wells that we ought to have. In fact, more than 15,000 wells are there now that are not useful of the many wells that were useful at the time when the Irrigation Commission made its report. Now the question comes as to the rate of interest that ought to be allowed. In his covering letter furnishing the statement to me the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary mentions that 'taking the average amount of loan outstanding at 40 lakhs and the average surplus of the receipts over expenditure at 50 lakh it is evident that there is no net profit to Government when the cost of management is taken into account even if it is put as low as one per cent.' But, as I submitted, the figures that have been given reduce the actual profit by the amount that is written off. After so reducing the figures, we find from the balance an average for all the previous years is made and it is said that the charge of one per cent on establishment would cover the actual cost. As I have submitted, the amount has to be taken up to 1907 separately, because previous to that, sums were advanced at 5 and 4 per cent.—that appears from the Civil Budget Estimate itself. Now the period subsequent to 1907 must be considered separately; and keeping these two separately we find we are getting more than Rs. 50,000 per annum and the profit of the three or four years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, must be according to my calculation more than Rs. 50,000 and in last year will leave a net profit of 1-4 lakhs. That being so, are we to have all this as profit? Can we not at once revert to the old state of things, the old rate of 5 per cent., is the question? One other circumstance that I wish to refer to is this. It can be patently seen that enough is not being done to see that these loans are being taken by the ryots. The point will be clearly seen, if the latest Co-operative Credit Societies' administration report is taken into consideration. Amongst a small number of 66,156 members agricultural loans to the amount of Rs. 7,10,039 have been advanced in 1912-13. With a very small capital they have advanced so much. The societies are only now doing some little work, the

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Ruma Ligangor.)*

total number of members being only 68,156. The loans have been advanced at a rate of from 7½ to 8½ per cent. Thus we find that amongst a total number of members of 68,156 they have been able to give loans to the extent of Rs. 7,16,039.

* Now looking at our Financial Statement what we find is this. At page 818 advances and recoveries are noted. We have been disbursing 7.2 lakhs for the whole Presidency with a population of 40 millions. That only shows that people are not prepared to take these loans as much as they ought to and want. If 66,156 people want a loan of seven lakhs and add in the course of one year, it is a fair presumption that the people of this Presidency want much more. But the difficulties in their way are immense and known to almost every Honourable Member, and I dare say also to the officers who have been working these Acts. Most of the official members of the Council have been in charge of district administration and they know what difficulty the ryots feel to go and take these Government loans. They have the advantage of paying it back, no doubt in 15 to 20 years, and the interest charged is a little less than the market rate of interest. Even then we find they do not go and take these loans except where special officers take great interest, go to these ryots, actually advance the moneys themselves and see that the wells are sunk. Except in such places we find that much work is not done. In fact the Irrigation Commission also make reference to this fact. They say that in three districts of the Bombay Presidency 15 lakhs were advanced out of 10 lakhs for the whole Presidency, and in the Coimbatore district of this Presidency during particular years certain Collectors have been able to disburse 15 lakhs out of 10 lakhs for the whole Presidency, and this was due to the persistent efforts made by them. And then they also refer to the fact that similar work is not done in other districts. There is not the least doubt that there will be a considerable stimulus given to the advancement of loans by officers taking greater interest; at the same time they have also to see that unless the Government is prepared to advance these loans at a very low rate of interest, it is not likely that people will be prepared to take these loans. The point is this. We calculate interest at compound rates. When a man takes Rs. 100 to be repaid in the course of 20 years and interest is calculated at 6.25 per cent, the amount comes to Rs. 199. The ryot is not able to see that in 20 years if invested in any Bank or business firm it will more than double itself. He is not able to see that. He has a security that is taken away. The Government has got money and they can increase the instalments now and then. That being so we must be prepared to advance these moneys at much lower rates. The main point is that we want to see that the ryots benefit by it and the country's prosperity advances; and if this is so and if the 6.25 per cent. has given us not less than Rs. 68,000 within the last two years when it has been working in this Presidency, I do not think there is any reason or necessity to continue that rate. What we pay to the Imperial Government is actually 3½ per cent. and even if we advance at 5 per cent. my submission is, we have got 1½ per cent. extra. Out of this, the savings for the previous ten years for remissions comes to Rs. 30,000 and if this is the kind of remission we have to make, we can allow 1½ per cent. in that shape and deducting Rs. 38,886 which I referred to in my proposition as the cost of the reduction in the rate of interest, we have yet a profit ranging from Rs. 28,000 and above. That will leave enough not only to pay these temporary remissions but we can also pay any extra remission that we undertake. I have to make an observation now in connection with the establishment. I called for a statement as to what additional establishment we ascertain in districts in respect of the land improvement loans and I have got a statement from the Hon'ble Mr. W. G. that Rs. 7,000 and odd is the cost of the actual additional establishment for this purpose. If this is so, there is no argument to saying that one per cent. must be taken as the amount that is actually paid for establishment charges. I have prepared two statements to show that the actual amount advanced in 1916-17, a single year, is not more than Rs. 20,000 in four districts; similarly not more than Rs. 20,000 is disbursed under the Agricultural Loans Act and that only in four districts. In all the other districts, it is distributed not so much by the Collector, not so much by the divisional officer not so much by the treasurer, but mostly the work is being done by the land improvement loan clerk on Rs. 50 or Rs. 25.

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Rama Anjanyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.*)

Even granting that it is more than that, I submit that it is not a charge that these people that borrow these loans must be made to pay. In fact the persons that borrow ought not to be made to pay this extra charge, because the Revenue Department add the collection of this loan to one of the *Amudams*. That is one of the rules in the Board's standing orders, that the amount payable in respect of these loans taken by the ryots is to be added to the amount of kist to be collected from them at *Amudam*. That is if you collect Rs. 8 from him ordinarily, you have to collect Rs. 15 including this charge. The village officer and the revenue inspector, the *karans* and other officers have to collect this amount. In one of these instalments they collect the whole money. That will necessarily mean an additional work is thrown on the establishment existing; and it is found that this establishment has to exist not for that work but for the general administration and that being so, my submission is it is clear there is no necessity for continuing this present rate of interest. Five per cent. will leave us a fair margin to pay the cost of additional establishment or even the Rs. 16,000 for *restitutions* which actually covers all risks. I have only one more observation to make and I have done. What I find is that actually we have got 8,55,407 pattadars who have holdings paying about 505 lakhs of *repose* revenue to Government and who held dry lands of an area of 13,816,491 acres. Of this it also appears that an area of 11,087,478 acres of dry land is being held by pattadars who pay less than Rs. 50 revenue to the Government. It is these poor people that go in for these loans and they deserve every encouragement at the hands of Government. They have got only 624,610 wells at present. These wells being actually a protection against famine—a well means 12 *ankas* of paddy and that will support not less than three members of the family—if actually more wells are brought into existence, we are actually adding to the power of the country to protect itself against famine and under these circumstances even if Rs. 13,500 is the only profit that is made by the Government—which happened in the year 1907-08—I say we must stick on to 5 per cent. which has been recommended by the Irrigation Committee and I only request that the Government will see the whole thing with me in this matter and will reduce the interest to 5 per cent. which will be a model to the whole of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—^a In seconding the proposition that has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Anjanyar I have a few observations to make. If you refer to page 375, paragraph 75, of the Revised Financial Statement, you will notice that an explanation is given why an extra rate of interest is charged by Government. The two reasons there given are—to bear losses on account of bad debts and to cover the cost of management. How far these two reasons are sound requires consideration by this Council. Unfortunately the expenditures under the same head does not show these figures. But in the information that has been furnished to the Honorable member by the Secretaries concerned, which by his courtesy I had the advantage of referring to, I find there are certain fallacies. Now, as regards the question of bad debts, we see that from year to year, the Government is writing off serious amounts, ranging between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 except last year, 1911-12, which was exceptional, when it was Rs. 25,000. Now, in my opinion this includes two cases: the first case may be where the debts are irrecoverable and the other where amounts are remitted on certain considerations. According to rule 10 under the Loans Act if the Collector is satisfied that certain works are not useful or when the wells constructed do not give any supply of water, a certain amount may be written off. If this case is also included under this head, I am great objection that it should be included in this figure of expenditure, because if any amount is remitted by the Government as a matter of grace, it should fall upon the general tax-payer and not upon this particular class.

^a As regards the second item, namely, the cost of management, one great fallacy is that in the information given by the Secretaries the outstanding debt is taken as 49 lakhs and the management charges are calculated at 1 per cent. on this amount. Here, I say, the outstanding debt should not be taken into consideration in calculating the

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Sir John Atherton.)*

working charges, because if we take into consideration each year what is the amount that is actually disbursed and what is the amount that is recovered under this head, the total of these two figures will certainly furnish us with the actual work done. As regards the remaining amount, it is only an out-standing debt and it has nothing to do with the management charges. The same statement gives us the amount advanced in each year; the maximum amount is 10 lakhs and the minimum is 5 lakhs; and as to the amount recovered the maximum is 7 lakhs and the minimum is 2 lakhs and odd. On an average it comes to 10 lakhs each year, and if the management charges are to be reckoned on this amount, then it comes to only Rs. 10,000 calculating at 1 per cent. on the amount disbursed and recovered each year and not Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 as the Secretary supposes it to be. If we calculate figures like this, we see that in recent years there has been a great profit to the Government even under this head, which is mainly intended to give relief to the cultivator, who is already assessed heavily in other respects. It may be observed that the principle on which the Government should work this item should not be a source of income for the Government but the Government should see that only just charges are recovered. If that principle is adopted and if the 5 per cent. interest is charged, it is enough to cover the charges on the advances disbursed and recovered and the debts. For these reasons I commend this resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATHERTON:—"Your Excellency, of course I accept entirely the principles laid down by the mover of the resolution as to the importance of encouraging these loans and also on the point that the Government do not desire to make any profit out of these transactions. But I was not able to follow him nor the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja through the remainder of their arguments. The contention appears to be that if the rate of interest is reduced, there will be larger transactions under the Act. This is not in accordance with experience. The rate of interest was raised in the year 1907, and from that year onwards there has been an increase in comparison with the transactions in the previous quinquennium. In the five years previous to 1907, when the rate of interest was only 5 per cent., the average amount advanced in each year was 4.4 lakhs. During the five years subsequent to 1907 the average amount advanced was 7.3 lakhs, very nearly an increase of 3 lakhs per annum. That seems to show that the rate of interest has really nothing to do with the amount of loans that are taken, and the same fact may be deduced from the statement, which the Hon'ble member referred to, that co-operative credit societies which charge 9 per cent., and possibly more, were able to advance seven lakhs and odd, a considerably larger amount than the Government advanced. We admit, we know that more money might be advanced, but we absolutely deny that the reason why it has not been advanced has anything to do with the rate of interest. The Hon'ble member said that officers ought to take greater interest. That is perfectly true. We are only too well aware that what stands in the way of the ryots taking these loans is the attitude of the taluk establishments. Unfortunately, we have not been able to get over that difficulty. We do our best, but for some reason or other, the enormous trouble that is caused or whatever it may be, the attitude of the subordinate establishments has never been really one of encouragement. That the rate of interest has really nothing to do with the disinclination on the part of the ryots to take loans is satisfactorily proved by the fact, as I have said, that the increase in the rate of interest was followed by an increase in the amount of loans and that co-operative credit societies who advance loans at a very much higher rate of interest than Government are able to place successfully a much larger amount than the Government could. Then comes the question of cost. Really the question amounts to this: Are the Government to administer these loans as a charitable society, are they to give money away or are they to treat the matter as one of business? I think that even the Hon'ble member will agree—in fact from some words that fell from him I think he did admit—that the matter should be treated as one of business. That is to say, that the Government must not be left out of pocket by these transactions. He then proceeded to argue that the Government are not out of pocket. He took the amount of advances made and the amount of recoveries made. He deducted one from the other and he arrived at the balance and from that he deducted the—

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir John Aikman; Mr. Kames Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart;
Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sanku.*)

amount of bad debts. He deducted also, I think, the amount of special establishment charges. But he declined to make any allowance for the time and labour destined to this work, spent upon this work, by the ordinary establishments of the Government. Surely that is a position that nobody can maintain. If we are to treat these transactions as matters of business, we must make allowance for all the ordinary expenses that would be incurred by men of business in administering the Acts. When we are told that we ought not to deduct from our profits, or what is supposed to be our profits, the cost of the ordinary establishments, that is a statement to which I am entirely unable to agree. If I were asked to state what is the actual cost incurred by the Government in administering these Acts—that is to say, what is the amount of bad debts and what is the cost of special establishment and what is the cost of general establishment—I should be unable to give an answer, because practically the whole revenue establishments at one time or other are employed in administering these Acts and it is impossible to say how much of their time and labour is devoted to this work. From the members of Council downwards through the Board of Revenue, through the whole district establishment, almost every member, I may safely say, of the revenue establishments has to devote at one time or another some portion of his energies and labour to the administration of these Acts. If the Honourable member or the member had been revenue officers, had been revenue officers, they would know how much labour would fall on their shoulders in administering these Acts. It is impossible to calculate what is the actual value of the time and labour of the various Government officers whose services are utilized in administering the Acts. That is an item that we cannot calculate. The only way that we can make an approximation to ascertaining what it does cost the Government is by taking such a figure as was taken by the Honourable Member, a figure which would represent a commission on the amount advanced; and, as he stated, it has been shown by calculation that if you put your commission on the amount advanced even as low as one per cent, the Government are still left with a loss—a net loss on the transaction. That is the only way that we can calculate what these transactions are costing us. Assuming that they cost only 1 per cent as I say on the amount of transaction—no business firm would work at such a percentage—then I say they are resulting in a loss to the Government. If we reduce the rate of interest from 6½ to 5 per cent, it would cost a loss to Government of between Rs. 60,000 and 70,000 per annum, and that is a figure which the Government could not lightly contemplate. Having regard to the fact that 6½ per cent is the rate which obtains throughout the rest of India, that it has not been found to decrease the number of borrowers, neither from Government nor yet from those that lend money privately, there seems to me not the slightest reason for accepting this proposal to reduce the rate of interest from 6½ to five per cent, and thereby certainly throwing upon the Government a most serious financial loss. I therefore oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KAMES PILLAI:—"May I ask if this money which is advanced to the ryot population is not borrowed from the Government of India and whether this Government pays a certain rate of interest?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KAMES PILLAI:—"Deducting the rate of interest you pay to the Government of India what will be the net profit you make every year?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"Nothing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SANKU:—"The net result of this discussion seems to be that we are not likely to get what we have asked or what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar has asked. But we have got the Government to estimate a new principle, a dangerous principle, in the administration of rules under these Acts that hereafter the Government could treat themselves as entitled to a commission as a business partner in advancing loans. To my mind the very fact that such a proposition should have been advanced by Government seems to show that they have not been able to discover any argument for opposing this resolution of Mr. Rama Aiyangar. Every one knows that the Government of India has felt and the Madras Government also has felt that capital has to be attracted

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Has Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma; Sir John Atkinson;
Sir Harold Stuart, the President.*)

is the land, that whether it is the Government that is the proprietor or the ryot that is the proprietor or the ryot that is the proprietor, if we are to enrich this country more money should be spent on the soil by improving the irrigation works and improving the quality of the soil. The Government has been deploring that hitherto the administration of the loans has been so managed that loans have not been taken on a large scale by ryots and landholders for improving their estates. The Government themselves are trying their level best to improve this state of situation. When that is the state of things, if the Government should say that hereafter they would have to treat these transactions as business men and charge something by way of commission—

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON (*interrupting*):—"May I say that I never said anything of that sort. I may explain to the Honourable gentleman that I said nothing of that sort. I never said that the Government were entitled to a commission. I said that for the purpose of calculation whether these loans result in a profit or a loss the only mode in which you can arrive at any result was to assume that if a commission were charged at one per cent. then the result would be a loss."

The Hon'ble HAS BAHADUR B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I never meant to say that the Government are charging or have charged a commission, but what I was going to say was that if the Government were to go and charge something for the labour of their officers, some indefinable proportion in some intangible way, then the administration of the Acts would be a utility and no real progress which we all desire should be effected by way of adding capital to the resources of the land could be made. One reason assigned by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is that he has found in practical administration that even before to take more money after the rate of interest has been raised, and therefore it is not sound common sense to believe that the low rate of interest had anything to do with the amount of money that is likely to be borrowed by the ryot for the improvement of the land. May I suggest that it is the operation of other causes such as the general enlightenment of the country that have brought about that improved state of things; and if the rate of interest had been lowered more people would have rushed to the Government for loans than they have done in the past—I do not mean to say that that operation acts as cause and effect to any considerable extent. But the proposition that the taking of loans has not been hindered by reason of the raising of the rate of interest to any considerable extent does not seem to me to be a sound one. More people could have borrowed if the rate had been lower. One more word and I have done. To my mind it seems, if I am right in my premises, that the Madras Government have chosen to make a present of ten crores to the Government of India without any interest. If this money be ours really and if the money is lying in the coffers of the State—"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"I rise to a point of order. It is not open to us to discuss our relations with the Government of India or the balances at their hands."

The Hon'ble HAS BAHADUR B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I am not discussing the relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments in respect of the permanent finances. I have assumed and I am correct in saying that it is not part of the permanent finances of the country. If I am wrong in my premises this is not the place for me to discuss it. But I was under the impression that there was a permanent settlement and that the Madras Government should ask for interest from the Government of India on these balances. If I am wrong, there is an end of the matter. If I am right, that is an additional reason why the rate should be lowered."

At this stage (3-10 p.m.) the Council adjourned; on the Council re-assembling at 2-55 p.m., the discussion of the resolution was resumed.

His Excellency inquired of Honourable Members how long they would like to sit that day considering that they had to get through a long list of business and it was ascertained that the general preference was for adjournment at 5 p.m.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Seelapillai Replies.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SAKSHARINI Aiyar :— With regard to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's remarks about this matter being regarded as a business concern, I may intervene at this stage of the debate and say a few words. I do not think it right to say that we should look at this matter from a commercial point of view. Sir John Atkinson would hear us out in saying that the origin of these Aotia is this: in the year 1861 there was the report of the Finance Commission in which they suggested that these small landholders were unable to resist famines, because if the rains failed they could not fall back upon their wells and therefore the Commission suggested that loans should be advanced to these small landholders to enable them to sink wells, so that they might be a protection for them against future famines; I take it that it is in the interest of the Government as well, therefore, that the loans should be advanced, because, instead of the Government being called upon to meet these famine demands whenever there is a scarcity, if the Government consider it wise to give a certain amount of loan on certain terms to these small landholders, it will be an insurance against famine and loans. So it was partly in the interests of the Government and partly in the interests of those people who are likely to suffer from famines that this Act was passed; and therefore to say that it should be looked at as if it were a business or a commercial concern is to put upon the Act a meaning which I respectfully say neither the Finance Commission nor the Government of the day had any intention of putting. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has also pointed out that, since the year 1907 when the interest was raised, there has been a larger demand for loans than before. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has rightly drawn attention to the fact that it is due to a general awakening of the country. It is in consequence of that that we find a larger demand made upon the Government for the advancement of these loans. I take it that if the interest had been 5 per cent instead of 6.25 per cent since the year 1907, there would have been a heavier demand, a heavier claim for the advancement of these loans than there has been in these years. One circumstance which was referred to by Sir John Atkinson and also by the mover shows that my scenario is correct. If you look, my Lord, at the position of affairs at present you will find that co-operative credit societies have been able to advance about 80 lakhs to these small landholders at 2 per cent interest. What do you gather from that? The only inference to be drawn is that the landholders are feeling the necessity for having more wealth for protecting themselves against the ravages of famine in years to come. Therefore notwithstanding that the rate of interest charged by the co-operative credit societies is 2 per cent the people have been going to largely for these loans and they are also coming to Government for loans. By the way it is rather a sad commentary on the way in which the loans are being distributed by the Government that people are willing to give 2 per cent and go to co-operative credit societies for 80 lakhs whereas they go to the Government for 80 lakhs at 6.25 per cent. I hope Honourable Members of the Government will look into this matter and see whether they cannot make the granting of the loans more attractive, not only by reducing the interest, but also by taking steps to see that the people are made to understand that the Government will give these loans willingly and that they are not likely to be subject to difficulties in the taking of these loans. My Lord, there is one other matter which is referred to by Sir John Atkinson and I do not want to lay much stress upon that. It is this. He seems to regard that some sort of remuneration is due for the superior officers who are, to a certain extent, obliged to look into these questions of loans. As I said before, the Government is interested in seeing that these loans are largely taken and it might not be said that the pay of the officers should be an item to be deducted from the income made by Government in considering this matter. If that is so, it might even come to your Lordship's pay as your Lordship has voluntarily to look into this question—whether a portion of the pay which your Lordship is receiving is not to be taken into account in taking into consideration the question of the profit to be made. I do not think that is the proper way of looking into this matter. The only proper way of looking at it is what is the actual charge incurred in regard to the particular establishment. What is the charge of the establishment for the distribution of the loans? What the superior officers who have the duty of looking into this matter should be paid should not be taken into account in considering the profits. From all these points of view it strikes me, my Lord, that the proposition moved by my Honourable friend should command the attention of the Government and should have the support of Government."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr Harold Stuart; Dr. Nair.)*

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STUART:—"I feel that my Hon'ble friend Sir John Atkinson has been misunderstood and I think almost wilfully misunderstood in respect of his remarks about loans being on a business basis. I admit it might be a good debating point but all that my Honourable friend meant was simply this: that this was not a matter in which the Government should lose money. He did not mean that we were to embark on this business as a business speculation in the same way as a bank or a private firm may undertake it. The proposition before the Council is that the rate of interest should be lowered and what we are concerned to show is that the rate of interest now charged is only a reasonable rate of interest and is only just sufficient to cover the charges to which the Government are put. These charges are made up of the interest which we pay to the Government of India, of certain losses from the failure of the borrowers, of the charges of the special establishments, and then there remains an amount which is about 1 per cent. on the sub-standings. We say that that is a fair set-off against all the undistributed charges, the charges which are merged in the taluk establishments, the revenue inspector, the talukdar and the clerks, and in the establishment of the higher officers. We can't pick out any particular item other than these I have already mentioned to the charges and say 'this is due to our loan business'. But we do know that there is a good deal of business done by these establishments in connection with these loans and although I cannot point to any particular clerk and say that he has to attend to the loan business, still the cumulative effect of this loan business and other business is to oblige us to engage more hands here and there. We say that the undistributed charge amounts to only 1 per cent. and all my Honourable friend and was that that was a very low charge for any business firm to make. Of course a business firm would make a much higher charge. That would depend upon the amount that they would be distributing. What we are asking you to believe is that we do not regard this as a business transaction. We are not trying to make all the money we can out of it. If we were, we should imitate the example of the co-operative credit societies and get 8 per cent. instead of 6 25 or we should imitate the sewer and get 12 or 14 per cent. instead of the 6½ which we charge now. The Government are most anxious to do all that they can to facilitate the taking of these loans and as my Honourable friend has already pointed out, the fact that loans are so freely taken at 9 per cent. does indicate that it is not the rate of interest that the Government charge which prevents the expansion of the loan business of Government. I am quite confident that no Honourable Member of this Council who knows the ryot would assert that the difference between 5 and 6½ per cent. would deter the farmer or the tenant from borrowing from the Government. Six and one-fourth per cent. is the charge which the Government of India have recommended us to make and we contend that it is a reasonable charge for the services which my Honourable friend has already mentioned."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"I am afraid that this debate has gone on under a great deal of misapprehension, and if Honourable Members have not received sufficiently satisfactory replies from the Members of Government, it is because they have not stated their case with sufficient candour. It has been stated that co-operative credit societies have been able to advance money at 9 per cent., whereas the Government finds it difficult to lend at 6½ per cent. Where does the difficulty come in? The ryot practically has to pay more than 10 per cent. before he actually gets the money from the Government. If only that had been pointed out, I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. NAGES AJAYANGAR might have dropped the point of deduction of interest and might have turned on the attention of Government to put the matter on a sufficiently satisfactory basis for the ryot. The ryot finds that, if he goes to the Government for a loan, before he actually gets the money the total expenditure to him comes to considerably more than 9 or 10 per cent. Therefore he does not go to Government, he prefers even to go to co-operative credit societies and pay 9 per cent. That is really a matter for the Government to investigate and if that can be set right, the ryot will come in willingly and pay 8, 7 or 8 per cent., and therefore I think we are fighting round and round the point without coming to a proper issue. I am not for reducing the interest; but the Government ought to give sufficient protection to the ryot to see that they have not got to spend any money on establishments and various other ways before they actually get the loan. That is the real point at issue; and if the Government will give a satisfactory assurance on this point, I think my

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair ; Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyangar will not press his proposition so far as the reduction of the rate of interest is concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I want to make one observation. What the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has said is perfectly true. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar has pressed for a reduction of the rate of interest for loans under the Agricultural Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. That is one point. But it was in the years preceding to the statistics he quoted just now, 1891, 1892 and 1893 that three districts in the Bombay Presidency and one district in the Madras Presidency received large advances of loans under these Acts, and the Irrigation Commission said in their report that sufficient encouragement must be given to the ryots to take loans on a larger scale in the succeeding years. Again in the years 1908 and 1909 there was a distinct advance in the amount advanced as loans. Those were famine years. Those were also years when people were anxious to take to pumping installations. Those were years when people first came to learn the advantage of power pumping and so it may be due to those two incidents; but just at the time when the average ryot was realising the advantage he could derive from these two Acts there were all sorts of obstacles thrown in his way and the obtaining loans under these Acts was made so very difficult and so very costly for the average ryot that he had to give up applying for loans. I may inform the Council that in the Godavari district there was practically no application made under these Acts. A few years back when a few applications were made by ryots in the Amalgur taluk they were told that on account of the prosperity of the district loans need not be granted to them. It is true that taxation was made in the district gentle but the Godavari district was, on the average, prosperous and that the people of the district were prosperous; but that has nothing to do with small loans which agriculturists require for the improvement of their holdings in the way of sinking wells or effecting other improvements for lands. That is how these people are being discouraged, and I respectfully submit that, apart from the consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest, district officials should be asked to encourage ryots as far as possible to take advantage of these Acts and that the granting of loans under these Acts should be made as easy as possible to the average ryot."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" I should like to say a few words on what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. He has presented either a paradox or a fallacy to us in connection with the rate of interest. He says that when the rate of interest was raised higher, what was found was a greater volume of transactions, and he argues therefrom that the question of a higher rate or a lower rate has nothing to do with the volume of transactions. I wish to point out where the fallacy lies. Human nature and political economy concerning human nature naturally enable us to suppose that the lower the rate of interest the greater will be the demand for money. People in India are the same as people elsewhere are, and therefore, if interest is lowered, a greater inducement will be offered to persons to rush for loans. We find that whereas co-operative credit societies, lending as they do at 9 per cent. and more, attract a large number of borrowers, the agricultural loans and the land improvement loans do not attract many people. The reason is that there are some other difficulties, as the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has pointed out. If the millionaires are to come and if we are to get over all the difficulties as the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has supposed, then, I believe, we may hope that the proposal contained in this resolution need not be considered. But I am afraid, considering certain other circumstances, it is not reasonable for us to hope for anything from Government which would meet matters quickly. It will at least take several generations to do it. As the matter stands at present, it is certain that the agricultural loans, except at a lower rate of interest, would not attract a sufficient number of people. It is necessary that we should do something to attract people and the lower rate of interest attracts people. That there has been a greater demand after raising the interest from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. only shows that there are other circumstances, for instance, the special activity of some officers which may have brought about an increase in the number of persons taking advances. Therefore I have to point out that the position taken by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson as to the rate of interest having nothing to do with the increase in

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Hennesha Aiyar; Diwan Bahadur Ramalhadra Nayudu.)*

the number of loans is not correct. I wish to proceed to the other position which Sir John Atkinson placed before us, viz., the question whether these loans are to be business transactions or a matter of charity. Now I put the question to you—on what basis are we working it now? I suppose Sir John Atkinson would have returned the answer 'on business lines.' But he has himself furnished enough data to prove that the answer would be incorrect. He has stated that the expenditure on these loans would include some amount which is unknown but which should be deducted with respect to the work of Government officials. That item is unknown. As we do not know what exactly it is, it is impossible to say that the loans are business transactions, that is, that in point of fact the Government are not losing. Then the argument that we should carry on these as a business transaction and that these loans should have nothing to do with charity fails. As a matter of principle I should certainly lodge my humble protest against charity, consisting of services rendered by the Government officers, being entered in the calculation. If it is alleged that a few Government officers, especially officers in the taluqs, should not spend a few more hours or a few more minutes in connection with the loan transactions without an extra sum for each hour being calculated in the cost of each a famine-relieving measure, I should protest against that. That is the only item with respect to which there may be 'possible loss.' I have already shown that that item should be ignored—the service of officials. Considering the other items, it cannot be contended that these loan transactions, at the time when 5 per cent. was charged or later when 4½ per cent. was charged, ever proved a loss. Now taking that aspect, if we take the figures furnished by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar, they show clearly that these transactions have always worked at a profit, exclusive of the service of officers. They have worked at a greater profit when the loans were given at 6.25 per cent. than when they were at 5 per cent. The argument I put forward on behalf of the public is this. We are desiring more than one lakh of rupees as profit in respect of these loans; these loans are intended to combat famine and to give the people more staying power against famine; why not forgo this profit and give greater inducement to the ryot to go in for these loans by reducing the interest once more to 5 per cent.? That is the argument put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar and that argument has not as yet been met. The position taken by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was this: that apart from services, the Government should not lose money. I believe in respect of that position nobody would like that Government should lose large sums of money; but if it would be a mere trifling loss that the Government would have to incur, it should not weigh with us in connection with a famine-relieving measure. I believe that the measure now recommended by the Hon'ble Rama Aiyangar would not result in a loss to Government of any money. Then as to the position that the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has taken, all that I need say is this: if it is possible to effect what he desires, well and good. But as that is largely impossible, let us have for next best, namely, the proposition of the Hon'ble Rama Aiyangar to reduce the rate of interest."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Rameswandra Narayan, Zamindar of Doddappa-mysakurur:—"To those of us who have read the report of the Forest Committee it would be easy to remember the words 'It is the woe and not the fee that work hardship upon the cattle-owners and the tillers of the soil.' The same thing holds good in the case of agriculturists—it is the worry and not the interest that works hardship upon them. Some of us who are in direct touch with the peasants and who know their grievances and their wants are already aware of the large amount of money which these agriculturists have to pay before they can successfully raise a loan from the Government. In those districts where special officers, deputy collectors, have been appointed, the Government were successful in giving a large loan to the agriculturists. The Government may say that it is difficult to advance loans to the agriculturists through special officers of superior grade, but if the loans are to be advanced only through the regular procedure, just as they are now, upon the recommendation of the karnam, the revenue inspector and other lower officers, I do not think the Government, even though they provide a large amount of money, will be able to spend that money through superior officers without giving much room for the objectionable methods that are now being practised by the officers of the lower grade."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Sir Harold Stuart.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to draw attention to one remark of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. . . . Honorable Members are aware that till three or four years ago the interest on agricultural loans was 5 per cent. and all that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has been able to say has not given us the extent for this increase from 5 to 6½ per cent. We have not been informed whether any losses have been incurred by the Government or whether the indirect charges have not been covered by the interest on the loans; on the other hand it seems to me that there is a considerable margin every year till to-day. Taking the figures for 1920, Honorable Members will find that the total interest that accrued was Rs. 2,36,859 and the interest payable to the Government of India in 1920 is Rs. 1,59,910. I am reading from the report on land revenue issued by the Board of Revenue. The net profit of the operations in 1910-1911 was Rs. 75,340. That was the profit which, if I may say so, the Government had made over these agricultural loans and land improvement loans. That is the figure which I have here and as against this the charges were Rs. 27,166 and it is explained at the foot of page 11 that this Rs. 27,166 ‘represents the cost of special establishments maintained in certain districts and the cost of time devoted to loans work by the ordinary land revenue establishment at 3½ per cent. on the amount advanced during the year’. This clearly shows that this Rs. 27,166 which is the expenditure incurred in connection with these land improvement and agricultural loans fully covers all charges incurred on account of the time taken by the land revenue establishments. Even if you deduct away this amount, there is still a margin of Rs. 50,000 for 1920. In the same way the figures for 1906-07, 1907-08 and 1908-09 show a balance every year of a considerable amount. In 1905-06 it was Rs. 75,849, in 1906-07 Rs. 24,607, in 1907-08 Rs. 45,032, in 1908-09 Rs. 27,464, in 1909-10 Rs. 60,006. So that Honorable Members will see there is a considerable margin left after giving credit for every rupee of expenditure that may be debited against this head, calculated at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the amount advanced, including the time and the work given by the ordinary land revenue staff. I, therefore, cannot see how it can be said that in the calculation of the profit from the advances for the land improvement and agricultural loans the time and trouble taken by the ordinary land revenue staff is not taken into account.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—“It is not taken in the financial accounts.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“The figures show conclusively that there is a considerable margin every year in regard to the operations under these two Acts. Your Excellency, the whole point is whether the Government is anxious to charge anything more than what is actually necessary. It has been stated over and over again that it is not the intention of the Government to make any profit out of the operations of this department. Under these circumstances the only point is whether there is a margin and what is the cause of this rise from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. We have not been told of any losses nor of any indirect charges that have to be made; and I take it that the observation of Sir Harold Stuart, that they were urged by the Government of India to raise this interest to 6½ per cent. is probably the reason for raising this rate from 5 to 6½ per cent.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“I do not think I said ‘urged.’ I said ‘recommended.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“Acknowledging that the Government of India recommended to this Government that the interest should be raised from 5 to 6½ per cent., if your Excellency's Government finds it possible to reduce the interest, I think that a recommendation ought to be made the other way to the Government of India to reduce it again to 5 per cent. There is only one another matter that I should like to make a reference to. That is the point raised by the Hon'ble Dr. Naik. There are other obstacles, other than the rate of interest, in the way of agriculturists taking advantage largely of these loans. It seems to me, my Lord, that it is a matter requiring attention. Agricultural loans have been at a stand-still for a number of years and there is considerable

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Koushendra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)*

leakage before the money actually reaches the persons benefited by these loans. I believe some attempt was made two or three years ago to simplify the procedure and the individuals have now considerably more power in dealing with these transactions than they had before. But still I believe there is a considerable amount of complication and the whole procedure may be simplified and responsible officials might be authorized to deal with these loans as quickly and as expeditiously as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, before I reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I would refer to the remark made by my Hon'ble friend Dr. Nair. I do not agree with him. I think he laboured under a misapprehension when he said that I moved this resolution because I felt that the money did not reach the hands of the ryots. It is incorrect. The fact is that I have made out a case, as I have placed it before you, irrespective of that question. This Council may fairly come to the conclusion that the advances we have been making have not been sufficient for the purpose. An additional ground is that if the money is disbursed directly to the ryots without loss to them, that advantage also may be given to the ryots. I do not say that the ryots should not be given that relief. That is another matter which might come in due course. If we find that the 5 per cent. interest on the amount we advance enables us to actually see that we are not put to any particular loss, and apart from that if we can see that there is not really much risk, at least not so much which can be called a risk, why should we not relieve them from paying 6½ per cent. interest. Thus the point has to be seen irrespective of this question. That is a further relief which the Government should always be prepared to see is given to the ryots. But as regards the question of 5 per cent. the first suggestion that was made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was that in 1902 there was this increase in the rate of interest that was charged, and in spite of that there have been larger advances made. Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Namaswami Aiyar has met that point, and I have only to add to that the fact that various circumstances may contribute to that. Some officers might have vigorously worked and the question of 6½ per cent. might not have been appreciated properly by the ryots just in that particular year. But what do we find later on? We find a regular fall from 10 lakhs advanced in 1908. A reference to the last but one page in the Financial Statement will show that it has fallen from 10.65 lakhs to 7.08 lakhs and 6.58. Is it not a fair presumption to make that when they fall, in spite of their anxiety to go and borrow, that the rate of interest was high, they could not take these advances. Strictly speaking the demand ought to have gone up higher than 10 lakhs. But we don't see it is so. It falls to seven lakhs. It is a fair argument to say that the ryots wanted to take the loans under the Land Improvement Act and when they wanted to take more advances they came in and finding that they had actually to pay higher rate of interest they afterwards did not rush in as they ought to. That is the only inference to be drawn, if any inference could be. Otherwise we may fairly treat it as one of the incidents common to these transactions. We find in previous years some particular officers took interest in the matter and they have disbursed lots of money and distributed loans to a greater extent; but that is not the point taken up by the Government. The point is whether risk should be taken by the Government. That has been also referred to by the Commission in their report in paragraphs 173 and 174. The risk is to be shared by the Government of India—they put it at a variable quantity. All those risks they say should be borne by the Government. It is not the case that the other borrowers ought to bear that. But in my argument I did not want to press that to that extent. I was prepared to argue that Government does not really want further profit than it is making. I think I have shown clearly from the statement I referred to that the net amount available as profit was Rs. 33,000, but since the advance is the rate of interest to 6½ per cent. it reached a higher figure, viz., Rs. 66,000, which was the balance left in one year and Rs. 68,000 in another year, and, as I have pointed out, 2.6 lakhs in the third year. That being the rate at which it is growing, my question is whether we are to allow that to go on. No argument has been advanced that the people do not feel this rate of interest hard. Then another matter referred to was the working of the co-operative credit societies. That

Brief Financial Statement.

(Mr. Rama dasgungar; Sir John Atkinson.)

was referred to as showing an inclination on the part of the ryots to borrow from other places than Government. It was used as an argument to show that they were prepared to borrow even at 8 per cent. My submission is this. I wanted to refer to the co-operative credit societies to show that the ryots were willing to borrow whenever they wanted money, and naturally when a lower rate of interest was offered, one would expect that they would borrow more. If, in connection with the co-operative credit societies, 55,000 people could borrow seven lakhs in one year, 40 millions could borrow a lot more from the Government and you must be able to disburse among them a lot more when your interest is 5½ per cent. The matter argues itself and it is plain that a thing like that must be tried to other causes and it is true that the other causes are remedied as the Hon'ble Dr. Naik has put it. Apart from that, the main point of these two enactments XIX of 1885 and XII of 1886 has been that the country must be benefited and the ryots should be protected against the intrude of financiers; and if in that matter Government has had to spend some little time to a cause like that, my point is that no charges ought to be made for that. With regard to that I think the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that I was not clear whether I was prepared to allow this or not. But my argument was otherwise. What I said was that no charge should be made; but if you want to make a special charge, there is the money available. It is not a case where there will be a risk to the Government. It was suggested that the bank establishments do not work properly. That is an admission coming as it does from the member in charge of the portfolio which is of considerable importance. But the only thing to do is to attempt a remedy and not to keep quiet without advancing money unless the remedies are beyond control, and I sincerely trust, if they are allowed to disburse money in the villages themselves, would find it much easier to disburse money. In places where that procedure was adopted considerable amounts have been advanced, especially when these officials inspect upon the ryots the necessity for taking these loans and are prepared to advance these loans directly. Then the question of clarity does not arise. At the same time I never wanted that this should be considered as a clarity. I never wanted that there should be consideration for the work done. If the object is to strengthen the ryot population and enable them to protect themselves against finance, let us not go into the question of a charge for the small time devoted by the officers of Government to the disbursement of loans. Even if such a charge was meant to be taken, as was shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao — I have made a note of it — it was thought that 5½ per cent. on the year's disbursements would have been a proper charge. That was the view the Government took at that time. Taking that into consideration and also the additional special establishment charges they put it at Rs. 25,168 in 1911-12. That indicates that they did not think of charging 1 per cent. on the capital advanced. The officers have to go about and see that moneys are disbursed, since the moneys are disbursed they are collected in the natural course of things at Richmond. Therefore, it is apparently in that way they calculated the charge as given in page 14 of the administration report. Now, if out of the Rs. 55,000 this charge is to be deducted, we have still a balance of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 25,000 for 1911-12; and for the year 1912-13 the balance will be one lakh and more. Taking this amount, it must be seen that there is enough money that will not only pay this special establishment, that will not only pay this risk, but that will also pay the remissions that we have to make in the course of several years. Therefore, in every view of the question the proposition is one that ought to be accepted by the Government, and if it is really the good condition of the people that is to be considered in the matter, I submit this is a resolution that must be passed. With these few words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I hope the Council will be dissuaded of any idea that when I spoke before I desired to lay down that the Government should treat this as a remission transaction, meaning thereby that we should make a profit out of it. On that point I think we are all agreed that the true method of looking at it is that Government is not to make any profit out of it but is not to make any loss. Assuming that to be the case, I should like now to point out certain fallacies in the argument advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He took some figures

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir John Aikman.)*

from the report of the Board of Revenue. That report is a departmental report with a *pro forma* account; and in that account they remark that the expenditure is calculated by taking $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount advanced in the course of the year. Now, the fallacy of this mode of proceeding will at once be obvious, if it be remembered that nothing at all might be advanced in the course of a year but there might be out-standing orders of rupees which require the attention of the administrative and account departments, and yet if there is no advance made in the year, there will be no cost at all. Of course, the proper method, if you take a percentage at all, is not to take it on the amount advanced, but on the amount out-standing. Therefore, the criticism which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao applied is, I venture to say, valueless, with all respect to him. As a matter of fact, the fault, if I may say so, lies with the orders prescribing that *pro forma* account, in which a wrong method of calculation has been adopted. The proper way of calculating is to take a percentage on the amount of out-standings and not on the amount advanced during the course of the year.

"Then, as regards the question whether the Government are making a profit or not, I am very sorry I cannot accept the position and the argument that we do make a profit. I have here a note prepared by the Finance Department which shows that if from the amounts out-standing the interest that we pay to the Government of India and the amount written off as irrecoverable be deducted, if these items alone be taken into account, allowing nothing at all for any establishment, either special or ordinary, the amount that is left is much less than what the Honourable member of this proposition has said. Nothing is allowed for special establishment in this note and yet the result is that the amount left is as in different years goes down to '21, '26, '26 and '12 of a lakh. Considering that we have had at times very considerable special establishments at which it should be obvious that there would be practically nothing left even if only the cost of special establishments were deducted and nothing at all deducted on account of the ordinary establishments of the country.

"I pass on to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Nair who very truly said, and I think I adverted to the same point already, that really what stands in the way of the advancing of these loans is not the rate of interest but the hindrances that are met with. I said that we knew and we deplored that fact. That is what I intended to say and I believe I used words to that effect. These are hindrances which we do try to meet. We have special establishments who are employed for the express purpose of advancing money in order to get rid, as far as possible, of the special hindrances that come from low-paid subordinates. We have at the present time, and have had for a long time a deputy collector, one if not more deputy collectors, on special duty for advancing money under these Loans Acts. We should be very willing to extend the employment of such highly-paid and therefore trustworthy officers, if cause were shown. At the same time I venture to point out to the Council that the Government are perhaps interfering with the operations of an infant undertaking in this Presidency which is doing extremely useful work—that is the co-operative credit societies. Does this Council want the Government to enter into competition with them, under-sell them and cut them out in the work which they are doing and which they are apparently and admittedly doing with such success at the present moment. I venture to think that a strong argument might be urged against such a course if the Government were to begin to lower the rate of interest. They would be interfering with the operations of the co-operative credit societies and they might do a great deal more harm than good.

"And I will think and maintain that the Government make no profit out of this transaction. If they were to reduce the rate of interest from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to five per cent., they would incur a very serious loss and at the same time they would enter into a most undesirable competition with private agencies, more especially with the co-operative credit societies, and thereby would seriously hamper what is a most beneficial movement for the good of the country. I regret I am unconvinced and I am obliged to oppose this resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

Revised Financial Statement.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—I now introduce the heading Law and Justice—Courts of Law. Honourable Members will see that the estimated expenditure and revenue of the coming year are slightly less than the revised estimate for the current year. We have had an officer on special duty investigating the requirements of the law courts in the course of the year. We shall examine his report when it is received from the High Court and no doubt we shall make some addition to the existing number of courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU next moved the following resolution, of which we had given notice:—

No. 6. This Council recommends that provision be made under 19-A. Law and Justice—for the re-organization of the Provincial Service—Judicial Branch—by raising the salaries of the district munsifs and subordinate judges as mentioned hereunder:—

| | Rs. |
|---|-------|
| District munsifs, fourth grade | 350 |
| " third " | 300 |
| " second " | 400 |
| " first " | 500 |
| Subordinate judges, third grade | 600 |
| " second grade | 500 |
| " first grade | 1,000 |

This Council further recommends that the increased expenditure, consequent on the re-organization, be met by the corresponding reduction under 45-B. Civil Works.

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move the resolution which stands in my name relating to the re-organization of the pay of the district munsifs and subordinate judges. The scale of pay I propose is briefly indicated in the resolution. I think I am bound to explain why I thought it necessary to bring this matter to the attention of the Government just at this particular juncture. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that just this time last year myself and my friend Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar pressed upon the attention of the Government the desirability of undertaking an inquiry into the adequacy of existing judicial arrangements in the mofussil. At that time we urged upon the attention of the Government the fact that more than 40 per cent of writs in any year were left over for the following year, and we pressed on the attention of the Government that the existing number of judicial officers, both munsifs and subordinate judges, was quite inadequate to cope with the large volume of arrears in any year, that the department was undermanned, and that the whole question would have to be examined by some officer specially appointed for this purpose. Your Excellency's Government were pleased to consider the proposal favourably and accordingly Mr. Phillips has been put on special duty with a view to go into the whole question and find out whether the existing arrangements are quite suitable. Judging from the trend of his inquiry, there is no doubt that his recommendations would go greatly to strengthen the cadre of the existing service, both subordinate judges and munsifs. The statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart also clearly indicates that an additional recurring expenditure will have to be provided in the budget of next year in connection with these courts. It seems, therefore, quite clear that the Government will have to examine Mr. Phillips's proposals after the opinion of their Lordships the Judges of the High Court is given on these proposals; and after the whole scheme is considered by this Government, the scheme will have further to go to the Secretary of State for India for final sanction. These being the facts, Honourable Members will therefore see that, there is a pending scheme with reference to the Judicial Department which requires consideration. But the pay of these officers, that is the munsifs and subordinate judges, was not included in the resolution which was moved last year, and I thought that, as this matter was anyhow to go up to the Secretary of State, it was necessary that the adequacy of the pay of these officers might also be considered so that the Government might be in a position to send up a scheme which would stand

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Rad Pantale; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

for at least a quarter of a century. In these circumstances, I thought it necessary to press upon the attention of your Excellency's Government the question of increasing the pay of these officers.

"After these preliminary remarks I should like to say a few words with reference to the scale that I propose. As I already said last year, the present scale was fixed in 1884 and the pay of the district magistrates was then fixed at Rs. 200, Rs. 250, Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, and that of the subordinate judges at Rs. 600, Rs. 750 and Rs. 900. This was in the year 1884 and the same scale of pay is drawn by these officers even now. If you examine this scale of pay and compare it with the existing scale of pay in all the other departments, Honorable Members will find the increase of pay to the members of the other services in this Presidency since the year 1885. I shall therefore proceed to compare the pay of the officers in 1885 who were drawing either Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 and compare their present pay with a view to show that these judicial officers also deserve some consideration at the hands of the Government.

"Taking the Police Department, in 1885 there were three grades of police superintendents, one on Rs. 1,000, another on Rs. 800 and a third on Rs. 700; assistant superintendents were then getting Rs. 500. There was no Provincial Service such as that which now exists, namely, the deputy superintendents. The scale of pay as regards district superintendents is now Rs. 1,200 for the first grade, Rs. 1,000 for the second grade, Rs. 900 for the third grade, Rs. 800 for the fourth grade and Rs. 700 for the fifth grade. Taking the Forest Department the pay in 1885 of the deputy conservators was Rs. 900, Rs. 800 and Rs. 650. Their present scale is from Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,250. The assistant conservators were divided into three grades in 1885 and their pay was Rs. 250, Rs. 300 and Rs. 450. Their present pay ranges from Rs. 550 to Rs. 640. In addition to this cadre there is the Provincial Forest Service where there is also a two-scale of pay. Taking the Revenue Survey, the pay of the deputy superintendents at that time was from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,100 and the assistant superintendents were getting from Rs. 525 to Rs. 600. Their present pay is considerably higher than what I have mentioned. The assistant directors are now getting from Rs. 800 to Rs. 950. In the Salt Department the pay of the assistant commissioners ranged in 1885 from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 and they were graded at Rs. 400, Rs. 600 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 700. Their present salary ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 with an annual increment of Rs. 50. Then in regard to jails, the superintendents of jails who were non-medical officers were getting Rs. 700 to Rs. 850 and district jail superintendents were drawing salaries between Rs. 850 and Rs. 450. Their present pay is Rs. 400 to Rs. 7,000 with an annual increment of Rs. 50. In regard to Public Works I am sure Honorable Members are aware of the recent re-organization of the department sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is unnecessary to pursue the matter any further. I therefore think that all the Provincial services have received considerable increase in their salaries since 1885.

"So far as the initial pay of the officers in the Provincial services is concerned Honorable Members will see that the deputy collectors are started on Rs. 250 and Provincial engineers are started on Rs. 250 and in the Survey and Settlement Department the officer of the lowest grade is started on Rs. 300 and in the jails the lowest pay is about Rs. 250 for Provincial officers. As regards the initial pay there is no doubt that every other officer is getting Rs. 250 and it seems to me there is absolutely no reason why the initial pay in the Judicial Department should be Rs. 200.

"Then as regards the maximum pay, I have already shown that officers who were drawing Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000 are now drawing Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,250. The scale which I propose is Rs. 1,000 which is now given to subordinate judges in Bengal; and I should therefore think that the scale of pay now proposed from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 is a suitable pay to this class of hard-worked officers. I may allude also to the fact that it is probably necessary to induce a better type of officers to go into this department and an initial pay of Rs. 250 is certainly not at all too much for that purpose."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—The Honorable Member's motion is to make provision in the budget for the coming year for the re-organization of

*Provincial Financial Statement.**(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

the judicial branch of the Provincial Service on the lines stated in the resolution. He wishes us, therefore, to provide a sum which will amount to 147 lakhs more than what is now provided for the permanent establishment. I do not think that he could really mean that he wishes us to take that money away from Civil Works and to put it under the head of Law and Justice in the Budget of 1913-14, for it would be quite impossible for us to spend it. A scheme of this magnitude would in any case require the approval of the Government of India and the sanction of the Secretary of State. Experience shows that that approval and sanction will take sometime to secure. It would therefore be of no use to make provision in the budget for the coming year and I do not think the Honourable Member wishes us to do that. But what he wishes us to do is to raise the question of the adequacy of the pay of the district magistrates and subordinate judges. I quite agree that there is a case for examining the question of pay of this branch of the public service; and I would bring to the recollection of my Honourable friend and Members of the Council that this is one of the matters which have been referred to the Royal Commission on the public services. The second head of the terms of reference to that body relates to this branch of public service as well as to others with a direction to the Commission to inquire into the conditions of service, salary, leave and pension. I am afraid therefore it is probable that we shall have to await the recommendations of that Commission before we may expect to obtain sanction for any scheme of revision of salaries of that or any other service which is offered by the enquiry. It is quite possible that as the Commission have required this cold weather into the conditions of the Provincial Judicial Service, they might be willing to make some *ad interim* recommendations to the Secretary of State in the course of the coming summer. I should be quite willing, if we could obtain permission to submit proposals for the revision of the scale of salaries of the subordinate judges and magistrates, to take action as early as possible. We have had the matter under our consideration for some time and it was stopped with the advent of the Commission; for we felt that we must wait until further progress has been made with that inquiry. I cannot commit the Government or myself to an acceptance of the scale suggested by the Honourable Member or indeed any other scale. At present all I can do is to give an undertaking that the question of salaries of the judicial branch of the Provincial Service will be examined, and will be examined as soon as possible. I may say that proposals will be made as soon as possible to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Perhaps after that explanation the Honourable Member will not wish to press his resolution. If it were carried, it would remove from a useful head of expenditure the money which will simply lie idle for the rest of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"In the circumstances mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I do not think there is any use in pressing this resolution. At the same time, I think it necessary to say that, in regard to the Provincial and Imperial services, the course which is now being adopted by other local Governments is one to which I should certainly call attention. I found a few days ago that the United Provinces were making large proposals with reference to the re-organization of the Civil Service in that province. I have also read in the newspapers that similar proposals were made by the Government of Bengal. I also understand the same course was adopted in the Province of the Punjab. It may be that the Public Service Commission may take several years before the report of that Commission is published; and as soon as that report is published the usual course of referring it to the Government of India will be adopted. Then it will have to go again to the local Governments and then the opinions of the local Governments will have to be communicated through the Government of India, to the Secretary of State and the whole question, judging from past experience, must take a final shape in less than ten or twelve years. I therefore feel the absolute necessity of urging upon the Government to examine the proposals for the re-organization of the existing service and to make such proposals as may appear necessary in the interests of Public Service and in the interests of a large body of public servants which are committed to the care of the Government. I therefore urge this not only in the

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Prabhu; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Sir Alfred Bowen; Mr. Subagiri Aiyar.*)

case of the Judicial Department but in the case of other departments such as the Executive Provincial Service. Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider the claims of these various services for pay and promotion and that all other points relating to these services may be considered as early as possible and suitable recommendations made to the Secretary of State pending the report of the Public Service Commission. The issue before the Public Service Commission is mainly one relating to recruitment. And so far as the Provincial Service is concerned that issue would never be affected by any interim proposal which your Excellency's Government may be pleased to make to the Secretary of State for adoption in the meanwhile. With these observations I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I now introduce the heading XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails. I have no remarks to make on that subject."

XVII. & 20. Police.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I now introduce the heading XVII. & 20. Police. An Honourable Member inquired what progress had been made with the introduction of the scheme of revision which was recommended by the Police Commission. I can give him an answer in definite terms. The revision has been carried out completely as regards a number of items which are specified in paragraph 113 of this Financial Statement. They are mentioned—those that have been carried out. One of the two that remain is '(j) revision of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent'. That is mentioned as one of the schemes which is being 'introduced gradually'. The language is not perhaps quite accurate. It has been introduced almost completely. The other portion of the scheme which has been introduced gradually is the 're-allocation of the District Police'. That has been completely introduced in 14 police districts and partially introduced in the remaining 14. It varies from district to district. In those remaining 14 we may take it that three-fourths of the work of re-allocation has been completed."

21. Ports and Pilgrage.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I introduce heading 21. Ports and Pilgrage. I have no remarks to offer on the subject."

XIX & 22. Education.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the budget heads under education. In doing so, I may perhaps draw the attention of the Council briefly to the new matter which is contained in the memorandum of the Finance Member which deals with several educational matters. I will also endeavour to offer an explanation in regard to any figures which are not intelligible. I have been asked to make one small matter clear. A question has been asked by an Honourable Member as to why while we were able to raise the pay of all other clerks to a maximum of Rs. 20, we left out eight individuals. They are second clerks in certain offices. Their pay was raised at that time from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. There was a severer strike on Rs. 20 in each of those offices. It was considered undesirable to raise the pay of the junior clerk to Rs. 20."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Before I move my resolution I wish to ask a question as regards page 203 of Sir Harold Stuart's statement, paragraph 12. It is stated there that 'we can in the present circumstances set aside a sum of two lakhs each year in architectural progressions from our Provincial funds proper to assist in the financing of this great undertaking. In the current year we have provided this amount for additional recurring institutions and in the budget for the coming year we have added a further two lakhs'. Am I right in assuming that there will be a minimum of two lakhs and that the grant will not be less than two lakhs in any year?"

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir Alfred Bowen; Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Davidson.*)

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN:—"I am unable to give an answer. It is not in the statement. But I certainly read the statement, taken in conjunction with a further statement on the subject later on in the document, to mean that the intention is to add in arithmetical progression two lakhs a year."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"That is, there will be an addition of two lakhs every year. One should like to know whether there is any maximum fixed."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"There is no restriction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"There is one other matter. Your Excellency saw at page 11, paragraph 255 'The current year's figures include a special expenditure of about 8 on account of non-recurring grants aggregating 5.24 to the Madras University.' Do I take it that it is ear-marked for any particular purpose? Will the University be able to give it for bursarships and for research scholarships, or is it ear-marked for any particular purpose—this amount of 5.24 lakhs?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN:—"I believe the Government have no information as to its being ear-marked."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I understand that the allocation of this sum is subject to the scheme sent up being approved by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"There is a provision for model schools at page 294. There is a sum of 1.50 lakhs allotted there. Has the number of schools or their location been decided upon by the Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That item has been struck out of the budget estimate."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"There is only one other question. In reply to the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council Sir Eusèbe Butler stated as regards the 88 lakhs allotted for primary education for the various Provinces, the various Provinces were unable to spend that amount. May I know how much Madras was unable to spend? That was a common complaint."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"We spent more than the grant."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN:—"I do not think there will be any complaint. The year is not quite complete. I fancy we have spent more than the grant allotted."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"We had four lakhs allotted specially for the purpose in the beginning. We had to ask for the second four lakhs which was originally intended to be spent in the following year. We shall probably spend the whole of the eight lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"Does the Government propose to make any provision for provident funds this year?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN:—"The question hardly arises on the figures of the Financial Statement this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR:—"I merely ask this question for information though it does not arise out of the statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The question is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBARAJ AIYAR next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 7. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 68,000 for seven inspectors, Indian Educational Service, in 22-B. Education be reduced to Rs. 57,000 for five inspectors, Indian Educational Service, and the amount thus reduced be added to Rs. 14,500 for four inspectors, Provincial Educational Service.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Selapuri Asst.)*

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, in moving the resolution I am asking that the Government should go back some years and restore the *status quo ante*. Two years ago I put a question in this Council and Sir William Meyer gave the answer. The answer is found in volume 8. The question was—

“(a) How many new appointments as inspectors of schools were made in the Madras Presidency during the last three years?”

“(b) Is it a fact that until three years ago the proportion of appointments to the grade of inspectors was in the ratio of two to one between the Imperial and the Provincial Educational Services?”

“(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any new appointments were made from the Provincial Service during the last three years to the office of inspectors, and if none were made, what was the reason?”

“(d) Will the Government be pleased to state future appointments to the office in equal proportions from the two branches of the educational service?”

In answer to this question Sir William Meyer said:—

“(a) Two.

“(b) To (d) Since 1897 the proportion has been successively—

| Indian
Educational
Service. | Provincial
Educational
Service. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 |
| and is now | |
| 7 | 2 |

“It has been found desirable that a large proportion of the inspectors should be of the Imperial Service.”

“Since 1897 the proportion between European inspectors and Indian inspectors has been successively two and two in 1897, four and two some years later, five and two a year later and it is now seven and two. Thus about 15 years ago there were two European inspectors and two Indian inspectors and in the year 1912 the Government find that they have got seven inspectors among Europeans and two among Indians and I understand that a third inspector is to be appointed, making the total 10. My perception is that out of 10 at least four should belong to the Provincial Service. Your Excellency, in the year 1896 when the Education Commission made their report they made this recommendation. Their recommendation is to be found in Chapter VII, paragraph 12. Their recommendation was ‘that it should be distinctly laid down that native gentlemen of approved qualifications’—we have ceased to be natives; we are Indians—‘be eligible for the post of inspectors of schools, and that they be employed in that capacity more extensively than has been the case hitherto.’

“This is the recommendation of the Education Commission. The reason for it is obvious and I will show in a minute that this recommendation was accepted and acted upon in every other Province than Madras. The reason for the recommendation was—it is also stated in an earlier paragraph—it was expected that Indians of high educational qualifications would be better able to supervise their own men who were largely employed in the lower services, that Indians who know the language of the country would be able to understand and appreciate the difficulties of the teachers whom they had to supervise; and that was the reason why they recommended that Indians should be more largely employed than was the case. I mentioned, your Excellency, that this recommendation was accepted and acted upon; and it was accepted and acted upon in this Presidency in the beginning and in equal proportion Europeans and Indians were employed in the earlier stages. Somewhat other a different state of things has come to prevail in this Presidency. It may not be unprofitable to look to some other Provinces and your Excellency will find that the state of affairs prevailing in them is altogether different from what obtains in Madras. In that useful report—the quinquennial report of Mr. Orange—which takes us to the year 1907, the Council will find on page 552 these figures. I have made up the figures up to the year 1912 from other

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Sambasiri Aiyar.)*

books. The figures were, in 1907 Madras had five inspectors in the Indian Educational Service and two in the Provincial Educational Service; to-day it is seven in the Indian Educational Service and two in the Provincial Educational Service. In Bombay it was four and one. I have not been able to get the figures for Bombay as to how matters stand now. I understand that so far as Bombay is concerned certain headmasters of model schools are also deemed as members of the Provincial Service and the proportion is right. If we go to Bengal, in the year 1907 there were seven men of the Indian Educational Service and six of the Provincial Educational Service; to-day it is six in the Indian Educational Service and five in the Provincial Educational Service. In the United Provinces it was five and four; to-day it is five and six, that is four in the Indian Educational Service and six in the Provincial Educational Service. In the Punjab it was three and three and it is three and three to-day. In Eastern Bengal and Assam it was four and four in the year 1907 and to-day it is four and seven, that is, four in the Indian Educational Service and seven in the Provincial Educational Service. That is the rate of advance which has been made in the other Provinces, whereas we have gone down. It was two and two at one time, four and two at some other time, five and two in 1907 and in 1912 we have seven in the Indian Educational Service and only two in the Provincial Educational Service. Your Excellency, it seems to me that we are going down and that there is great retrogression in regard to this matter in this Presidency. Of course, we have reasons from those responsible for this state of things as to why there has been this taking away of these appointments from the Provincial Educational Service and of handing them over to the Indian Educational Service. I asked a number of questions in regard to this matter. In the answer that was given to me by Sir William Meyer he said that it was found desirable that a large number of inspectors should be of the Imperial Service. He has not elaborated the matter any further than that it was considered necessary that a larger number of inspectors should belong to the Imperial Service. I think it was last year that I put another question and Sir Alfred Bourne said in reply that it was thought desirable that men possessing English University qualifications should be employed as the inspectors. That was the reason given to me. Now, my Lord, I fail to see why persons who have graduated in this country, who know the language of the people and who know the ways of the teachers, should not be given preference over persons who come from England and who have had education and training there. Suppose I am now willing to concede that it is necessary that persons who have acquaintance with the English University life should be preferred to others; even under these conditions, you have got such men in Madras, but unfortunately their only fault is that they belong to this country though they had been to England and educated in the English Universities. They ought to be given preference over those who have the same qualifications but who suffer under the disadvantage of not knowing the vernaculars of the country. It is unnecessary for me to mention to Sir Alfred Bourne the names of persons who have returned from England and who are employed in the Educational Service. One of them is employed as an assistant inspector and one or two as professors in the Presidency College. Now, your Excellency, it seems to me that under these conditions it is absolutely necessary that Indians should be more largely employed and that we should go back to the state of affairs that existed when the recommendations of the Education Commission were intended to be given effect to and also to a certain extent arrive at the same position that is obtaining in the other Provinces where they are literally carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission. Perhaps it is necessary that I should mention that Indian inspectors do suffer under one disadvantage; because when Indian inspectors are appointed, they have been for 15 or 20 years in the service and when they are about 45 or 50 they are employed as inspectors; and a comparison is made between persons who are 50 and persons who are 25 or 30 who are brought from England and who are immediately appointed to the Educational Service. It is undoubtedly true to say that it is necessary that persons employed in the Inspectorate should be young men who would be able to go about—they will have to travel a good deal—men who will not feel the strain of years upon them. That is the case with regard to men whom we employ in the Indian Educational Service. So far as the Provincial Educational Service is concerned, you select men who are at the *dog-end* of their service and who have been for 25 or 30 years schoolmasters and who

*United Financial Statement.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Rao Bahadur Narasimhamura Sarma.)*

have been a long time assistant inspectors, and so on, with the result that they are not able to do much active work as persons whom you employ and who are brought fresh from England and put into this place. The remedy for this state of affairs is not to cut down the number of appointments in the Provincial Service; the remedy is to employ men while they are young in life, still capable and still able to move about and inspect and lead an active life. The proper course is to employ those men rather than say that Indians were found wanting and therefore you will not employ them. I am sorry that this resolution will have the effect of saying that you do not find capable men in the service who will be able to take up the position of inspectors. On the other hand I think it will be in the recollection of members belonging to Government that there are some inspectors belonging to my community who have shown extraordinary organising power and great capacity with regard to this matter. They could have shown greater powers of organisation and greater capacity if only they had been appointed in proper time and in the same way as you appoint Englishmen; and therefore my submission to the Council is that you should see that Indians are more largely employed, and in employing Indians you should also see that it is not at the lag-end of their career when they are about to retire from their service they should be grubbed into the Inspectorate, but they should be employed as inspectors while they are young and therefore able to move about. If you do that, you will find there are many Indians who are quite capable of discharging their duties satisfactorily and there is absolutely no necessity for not following the recommendations of the Education Commission and for not following in the foot-steps of the other Provinces who have liberally carried out the recommendations of the Education Commission. For these reasons I commend this proposition to the consideration of the Council and I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will see that there can be no desert recognition and that it is necessary to appoint more largely men belonging to the Indian community."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE :— "The Honourable Member, Sir, has certainly lost an opportunity in bringing this matter before the Council and the Government, but in the present case it seems to me that the question is one of practical politics. The question before this Council is what should stand in the Financial Statement for the coming year. The definite proposal made here is to take away so much from the Indian Educational Service and that course would have the effect of reducing the cadre of that service by throwing two officers out of employ, who would otherwise have to be provided for or else given pensions. I do not propose on this occasion to go beyond this practical difficulty and to say that it would need reference to the Secretary of State and that in preparing the budget of the following year your Excellency's Government have no option but to get down the probabilities of expenditure for the year. Certainly the probabilities are that even if this matter be taken up now, nothing will be done to it during the current year. I understand your Excellency's Government oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :— "I only wish to say one word in connection with this resolution. I dare say that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar did not contemplate that Sir Alfred Bourne should dispose with the services of two members of the Indian Educational Service. I expect that his object was merely to raise the question of the cadre and try to find out whether it was the intention of Government to reduce the balance somehow. It must be acknowledged, I think, that the change that was made in the relative proportion of Indian and European inspectors was made slowly and without being perceived. Now really the discrepancy is very great. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is a day too early in bringing forward this matter to-day. Probably it is technically difficult to work out this proposition, even if this Council could be conceived to accept it, and I think that from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne we are entitled to a statement as to what he intends to do in the future. Certainly we do not want that this resolution should be accepted as it is."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA :— "If ever there was a question as to which the relative merits of two communities ought not to have been brought into comparison, it is this particular question. To me it is a matter of absolute

*Second Financial Statement.**(Hon. Subedar Narasimdaswami Sarma; the President.)*

immaturity as to whether it is a European or an Indian that is in charge of the Educational Department or the inspectors, so long as the true interests of the country are advanced. I should prefer under certain circumstances Europeans to Indians, even though the Indians may be better qualified by reason of their acquaintance with the vernaculars of the country and better acquainted with the people and may even be able to make a better impression in the matter of education. What we want in this matter is purely efficiency—not only efficiency but also the introduction of western methods of teaching into the educational world of Madras. Whether it is the members of the Provincial Educational Service or the members of the Indian Educational Service, I hope that the Council would insist upon the members having a knowledge of the European methods of education before they are appointed to the inspectorate. If we can secure Indian gentlemen who have got the experience or can be made to acquire that experience in Europe, most certainly I should like to see the balance redressed and that this glaring inequality or disproportion of seven to two should not be kept up. I should not be understood as arguing for the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaghi Aiyar's motion on the ground on which he may be understood to put it, that inasmuch as the Indian element is going down, we should therefore redress it. As I have already said, there are certain advantages which we shall derive in the educational world by the presence of Europeans. So far as the inspectorate is concerned, I felt that there was one advantage in having a European inspector and that was it might be possible to induce the presidents of district boards to allot a little more money from their funds for educational purposes than Indian educational inspectors might be able to do. That is what I have always felt—that the presidents of district boards might listen more to the reasoned persuasions of European inspectors than to the persuasions of Indian inspectors, but I think that under present conditions that reason no longer obtains and we have to consider therefore whether—I am not speaking of the professional staff or the inspectors' staff—we should not reduce the inequality by putting a few more members into the educational service, who are Indians. With reference to this resolution, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has not enlightened us on the question as to whether in the Indian educational world of Madras we can find men who are willing to undergo that experience if European experience is necessary to be put in charge of the inspectorate. If there are such men competent and willing, most certainly I should vote for the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaghi Aiyar's resolution and say that something must be done in regard to the Provincial Educational Service. One thing must be recognized and the Honourable Members will see that the best Indian educational talent is being diverted year after year to the bar, because the emoluments of the bar are much higher than in other professions. However brilliant educationally a young man may be, he would go to the Law College rather than to any other institution because the profession of law pays him better in the long run and his brains will earn there more than anywhere else, but in order to encourage the Indian young men to take to the educational service I think that higher places should be thrown open to them subject to the contingency that I have already mentioned. If the Government are able to assure us that there are such young men who can be appointed, I most certainly would like to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaghi Aiyar's resolution is accepted. All Indian inspectors feel keenly that their prospects are very poor. It is necessary that something must be done for them. If the Government are able to enlighten the Council as to whether there are Indians who are competent and who have been benefited or could be benefited by English experience to be put in charge of the inspectorate, I will ask the Government to accept this resolution.

Hon. Excellency the President :— If no other Honourable Member wishes to address the Council, I hope the Council will allow me to say one word and one word only on this matter. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has pointed out that this is not a very practical proposal; but on the other hand the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri has very fairly observed that this opportunity is taken to pose the question of the inspectors. From what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has said it seems to me that the question is not likely to arise until additions are proposed to be made to the inspectorate. Personally I think the Council will agree with me in a case like this that this is a question which should be considered or debated not on the ground of

*Revised Financial Statement.**(The President, Mr. Sankarji Aiyar.)*

race but rather on the ground of the interests of education in its widest sense. That is the real ground, it seems to me, from which the issue of this resolution should be regarded; and I have only to say that, when the time comes to make any further extension of the Inspectorate, while I cannot commit the Government in any sense to the action they will take at that time, they will bear in mind the various expressions of opinion which have fallen from the members who have addressed the Council to-day on this subject. It is now my duty to put the resolution to the vote if the Honourable gentleman desires me to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARJI AIYAR:—“After what your Excellency has said, I do not think it necessary that there should be a division of the house in regard to this proposition. May I say one word with regard to the subject? I certainly had no desire to raise any question of race. I was only repeating what the Education Commission said, viz., that inasmuch as Indians have experience of the vernacular language and know the ways of the people it is necessary that they should be more largely employed, and it is not upon any other sense of disability or ability that I raised this question. I am glad that your Excellency considers that when an extension to the staff of the Inspectorate is to be made the claims of the Indians in the educational service will be taken into account. In these circumstances I beg to withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARJI AIYAR then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice—

No. 3. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 35,400 in 22-B. Education for 13 assistant inspectors, Provincial Educational Service, be increased to Rs. 54,000 for 25 assistant inspectors, Provincial Educational Service, the corresponding reduction being made in Rupees 1,06,000 for additional sub-assistant inspectors.

In doing so, he said:—“This resolution does not bring forward any question of racial antagonism. It simply relates to the position of assistant inspectors. They are all of them in the Provincial Service and there is no antagonism between the members belonging to the Indian Educational Service and those belonging to the Provincial Educational Service. At the outset I may say I do not think that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne can raise the same difficulty that he raised as regards the previous one, namely, that if some money is to be taken away from some other source, there will be any difficulty in regard to it as a question of practical politics. I do not think that there can be said to be any difficulty in accepting this resolution of mine. At present there are 15 assistant inspectors and I understand that what happens is that nine men from the sub-assistant inspectors are put in charge of what is known as district divisions although they are not given the designation of assistant inspectors. They are, as a matter of fact, put in charge of districts without the pay and without really the dignity attached to the position of assistant inspectors and they are called district sub-assistants. If it has become necessary to employ more men as assistant inspectors for the discharge of duty as assistant inspectors, it is but right that they should be called assistant inspectors, it is but right that they should be given the pay of assistant inspectors, and it is but right that they should have the opportunity of rising in the service. Instead of simply employing these men from the sub-assistants grade without giving them the pay and without giving them the rank of assistant inspectors, my suggestion is that there should really be a larger number of assistant inspectors, because there must be one assistant inspector for every district. Your Excellency will see that he is put in charge of the whole district, he is to have the whole control of a number of sub-assistant inspectors in his district and of superintendents; so there should be at least one assistant inspector in each district. There are at present 15 assistant inspectors and if you increase it by 12 you will have, considering that there are 27 districts, one assistant inspector for each district. My other object in bringing forward this resolution is that if assistant inspectors are employed whilst young, and if they are recruited from college while they are young in life, they will furnish materials for employment as inspectors, because at present

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Alfred Bourne.)*

There is some difficulty felt in finding out proper men from among the assistant inspectors to fill the position of inspectors. If you increase the number of assistant inspectors and draft fresh men from the college, the difficulty of finding proper men for the inspectorate will disappear. For that reason also I ask that the number of assistant inspectors should be raised from 18 to 25, that the department should be manned by 25 assistant inspectors, not only in name but also in the matter of emoluments and rank, instead of giving these sub-assistants the charge of districts without giving them the rank and emoluments of assistant inspectors. I have asked in this resolution with regard to the money that is required a corresponding reduction might be made in Rs. 1,36,040 for additional sub-assistant inspectors. The reason for a reduction in the number of sub-assistant inspectors is that there are already 122 sub-assistant inspectors and last year 48 more were appointed and that brings the total number to 170. If you take away about Rs. 30,000 from the amount provided for the sub-assistants, there will still be Rs. 75,000 left. That will give another 45 sub-assistants and therefore the number of sub-assistant inspectors will be about 215. That would be almost at the rate of two to each taluk. I believe there are not more than 140 taluks in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" There are 178 taluks."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN Aiyar :—" Even if you have 215 sub-assistants, there will be two to a taluk in certain taluks and there will certainly be one sub-assistant for one taluk. There will be two inspectors under each sub-assistant. To supervise the work of these men there is one assistant inspector. So far as I gather I find that in the other Provinces each district has an assistant inspector and that practice, I think, should be followed in Madras also. Under these circumstances there can be no difficulty in taking away Rs. 30,000 from the provision made for an increase in the number of sub-assistants; but if it be held that the number of sub-assistants should be increased as stated in the budget and that the money could not be taken from the provision of Rs. 1,05,000 made for that purpose, all the same I would say that, having regard to the large grant made by the Government of India, there should be no difficulty in finding out of it a sum of Rs. 30,000 for providing 12 assistant inspectors more. In that way I submit the amount may be provided and it may not be necessary to take anything from the provision already made for sub-assistant inspectors and sufficient money may thus be found for increasing the number of assistant inspectors."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE :—" I may say that the Government view this resolution with sympathy and that it is only a small matter that prevents them from accepting it as it stands. The position, of course, is that the Government have not the power to act in regard to the Provincial service on their own initiative. The whole question of the re-organisation of the Provincial service is before the Government of India quite apart from the Public Service Commission. For many years I have held that all assistant inspectors, all people who do the duty of assistant inspectors, should be on the same footing. What the Honourable Member says is perfectly true that at the present time a certain number of sub-assistant inspectors doing duty as assistant inspectors are not on the footing of assistant inspectors but remain in the subordinate service. I have always held that we should get them into one service. I understand that the Government are prepared to recommend this resolution for the acceptance of the Government of India but the Government will be unable to insert a provision for this purpose in anticipation of such sanction. Any remarks that I might have to make as to the source from which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar intends to provide funds for this purpose I may leave till the next resolution is moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN Aiyar :—" There will be no opportunity for it as I am going to withdraw the next resolution. After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Bourne I do not think it is necessary to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar withdrew his resolution.

*United Financial Statement.**(Mr. Seethigiri Aiyar.)*

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Seethigiri Aiyar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 9. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for additional sub-assistant inspectors in 22-B. Education be reduced by Rs. 35,000 and that the amount thus reduced be utilized for the expansion of elementary education.

In withdrawing the above resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN Aiyar said:—"I might mention in a word why I withdraw the resolution. This resolution was sent up by me because I felt there should be a scheme in regard to elementary education and the object of it was that the amount of Rs. 35,000 thus released should be utilized for the extension of elementary education. I had in my mind the question put by me in the Legislative Council and the answer given to me, viz., that there will be no scheme and that there will not be any minimum grant, but I find in the instructive statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that there is to be a scheme and a minimum grant. My object has been gained. In these circumstances it is not necessary for me to press forward this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN Aiyar said:—"So far as my resolution No. 10 is concerned, I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will be more sympathetic in regard to this matter than he has been in regard to the other resolution. I will show to the Council is a minute that it relates to a deserving class of men whose condition should be bettered under any circumstances. My resolution runs thus:—

No. 10. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 52,500 for 34 assistant lecturers and assistant professors in 22-C. Education be increased by Rs. 50,000, the increase in amount being provided from the grant of 6-80 lakhs per annum made by the Government of India and included in the lump grant for education under XIX & 22. Education.

"At present provision is made for 34 assistant lecturers and assistant professors in the budget. These persons are at present in the subordinate service. It is headed: subordinate service of the collegiate branch. Of these 34 your Excellency will be pleased to know that 32 are M.A.'s and 2 are B.A.'s. Two of them are first class B.A.'s. Of the 32 one is a first class M.A. Of the rest 10 are second class M.A.'s. I think I am correct in saying that 18 out of the 32 who have passed the M.A. have taken a first class in the B.A. I think I am right in saying that nine of them were first in their year throughout the whole Presidency. Such is the class of men who have chosen to give their service to education. These men who have chosen to enter this profession should be treated very much better than they are being treated now. One almost wonders that men possessing such high academic qualifications are willing to give their service for a starting pay of Rs. 100. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will also hear me out when I say that the highest pay of the collegiate branch is Rs. 175 and when a brilliant M.A. starts on Rs. 100 it takes 15 years before he gets Rs. 175 and if he wants to get further promotion, he will have to enter the department as assistant inspector. Otherwise he will have no chance of getting further promotion. That is the state of affairs. Now, my Lord, such a state of affairs in regard to a class of men who are doing such excellent service is not desirable. If there is one class of officers to whom the Government is indebted for the peace of the country and, if I may say so, for bringing up the young people of the country in paths of virtue and prosperity it is the educational officers of the Government, now it therefore behoves the Government to see that these men are contented and comfortable and that they are not induced to stay away from giving their whole time to education by taking another work. If you do not make it worth their while to be in the department, they will be tempted to take to other work and the result of it will be that the work in colleges must necessarily suffer. It is probably the dignity of the profession and the desire to improve their knowledge that induce this brilliant class of men to enter the educational service. I think that there is an equal responsibility on the part of Government to see that such excellent officers are well provided for and cared

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Settegiri Singh; Sir Alfred Bourne.)*

for. Your Excellency, I have been at some pains to understand how the system is worked in other Provinces. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne may say that he does not know what prevails in other Provinces, but so far as I have been able to gather I find that what takes place in other Provinces is this. For instance in Bengal there are 15 on Rs. 250, 18 on Rs. 209 and six on Rs. 175; and those that start on Rs. 175 can go up to Rs. 260. In Allahabad there are three on Rs. 100 and one on Rs. 125, 21 on Rs. 125, two on Rs. 150 to Rs. 209, ten on Rs. 200, one on Rs. 200 to Rs. 225, one on Rs. 225 to Rs. 250, four on Rs. 250, three on Rs. 300 and two on Rs. 320. In the Punjab the pay of the lecturers goes up to Rs. 400. In Eastern Bengal there are nine on Rs. 200 and eleven on Rs. 250. The starting pay in Bengal is Rs. 175. I cannot see why this Presidency alone should be miserably in the treatment of educational officers on whom rests so much responsibility. I do not know why they should be treated differently from how they are treated elsewhere. My point is that you must put them into the Provincial Service which starts with a pay of Rs. 200 and goes up to Rs. 700. There are 42 officers, belonging to the Provincial Service already and 24 more should be made to belong to the Provincial Service. I find in a letter from the Government of Bengal written in 1891 that they recommended that the assistant professors and lecturers should be included in the Provincial Service. I believe that is the practice there. The pay that is given in Allahabad, Eastern Bengal and Bengal is high as compared with the pay given to the same class of people in Madras. If a comparison is made of the pay of these officers with the pay of similar officers in other branches of the service, your Excellency will find that munshi, deputy superintendents of police and others who possess less educational qualifications start on Rs. 250 and Rs. 300, whereas these people after passing the B.A. and M.A. examinations and taking the L.T. degree also—it is only after taking the L.T. they are taken into the Educational Department—get much less salary. These persons of higher educational qualifications who are appointed to the educational service get much less pay than those who belong to the judicial service and police service. In these circumstances, having regard to their brilliant educational qualifications, the importance of the work they do, the responsibilities that attach to their position and to the fact that in certain other Presidencies these men are treated very much better than in Madras, I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will see his way to recommend to the Government that these people should be better treated than hitherto. There is one other observation that I should like to make before I sit down. It may be said that they should not be started on Rs. 200 all at once, but I am willing to suggest that a good many of them may be started on Rs. 150 and they may be given promotion after one year, and that after one year's approved service they may be provincialized. Do not start them on a pay of Rs. 100 but start them on a pay of Rs. 150, even if you are not willing to take them into the Provincial Service. As I said, I have every reason to believe that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne will look upon this proposition with considerable sympathy because they are a deserving class upon whom the future of the country depends a good deal and they do very much more responsible work than munshi and others and therefore ought to be treated very much better than they are treated now.¹¹

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne:—¹² Before I can extend my sympathy, I should like to suggest, what has probably occurred to your Excellency and other gentlemen, that all this sounds very necessary. I do not suppose that there is a single—I won't use the word brilliant—first-class educationalist in England who has not spent several years at his college demonstrating perhaps for £20 a year or it may be £30 or by living on a small fellowship and continuing in this way and managing to keep his body and soul together while he went on learning by teaching and managing to find some leisure moments for research. I do not know what standard there is for comparison between the two countries. It seems to me that £30 will give a good deal less in England for many a poor student—we have poor students in England—than Rs. 100 here. However, I do not wish to deal with the general question at this moment. I know that we have received memorials from the subordinate collegiate offices and I understand that your Excellency's Government will consider them very

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; the President.)*

carefully. But there is always one difficulty in raising the pay of a particular class of officers, namely, that the moment you do it, some other class at once steps in and asks why it has been left out. We have as a matter of fact two parallel classes of officers—sub-assistant inspectors and subordinate collegiate officers—and they are both drawn from men of similar calibre and sometimes they have their avocations interchanged. I can hardly think that it is desirable to raise the pay of one of those two services without considering that of the other. I can only say that I am instructed in behalf of the Government to inform the Honourable member that the position of these officers will be carefully considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"I do not think it necessary to press this motion for a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar withdrew his resolution.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Honourable gentlemen will observe that it is already 5 o'clock and the Council will now adjourn to 11 o'clock to-morrow when we will commence with resolution No. 11."

The Council then adjourned to Friday the 15th March at 11 a.m.

L. DAVIDSON,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday the 14th day of March 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PEARCE of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.I.F., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVAKUMARI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.L.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. G. BORN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNN, C.L.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BROWN
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BURNES, K.C.L.S., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLEGG
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. M. SCHMIDT
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORRY (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN
The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur I. D. SWAMINATHY PILLAI Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANASWAMY SAKKA OUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. NARAYANASWAMY SAKKA OUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SANKARANATHAN Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHANATHAN Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur V. NARAYANASWAMY SAKKA OUDU, *Ex-officio* of
Dudhagowdyaikkingar.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRANATHAN MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNDIRAMAN NATAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAKI-UL-ABDIN SAMI, Shih-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMEL MARATHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVRON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.L.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Khud Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SANKARANATHAN Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUNDARARATHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, C.L.E.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib.)*

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I beg to propose the following resolution:—

No. 11. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be provided for recurring expenditure on secondary education for Muhammadans out of the sum of 2200 lakhs entered as 'lump grant for education' under heads XIX and XX Education.

"Your Excellency,—The backwardness of the Muhammadans in education cannot but be admitted in spite of the vigorous efforts that have been made to improve it. This can be clearly seen from the small number of the Muhammadans that graduated at the last Convocation of the University of Madras. Out of 1,143 graduates only eight were Muhammadans. The statistics of the former years were in no way perceptibly better. This deplorable state of things I think should be remedied. Let us therefore try to find out the causes that have contributed to the paucity of the Muhammadan students that go in for higher education. It must be remembered that secondary education is the basis for all higher education. It is in secondary education, I think, that the Muhammadans have not made any great progress, and so it is absolutely necessary to encourage it.

"The last decade has witnessed a remarkable educational activity in the Muhammadan community. Educational associations with a view to awaken the community to the importance of western education have sprung up in the various centres of this Province. Educational conferences have been held in various places to devise means to encourage it. As a result of these efforts several elementary schools and two secondary schools were established. The Government, I am grateful to say, in pursuance of its policy to spread the elementary education, has opened or aided several elementary schools especially intended for Muhammadans. The combined effect of this, as shown in the latest report of the Director of Public Instruction, is that the number of Muhammadan male pupils has risen up to 117,238, i.e., nearly 30 per cent. of the school-going population are at school, the average percentage for all creeds and communities taken together being 27 per cent. The progress made in the elementary education is highly satisfactory. With regard to the secondary education the case is otherwise. In all secondary schools, the number of Muhammadan pupils is 5,107, i.e., the percentage is lower than the average percentage for all creeds and communities. It is apparent that only five for every 100 in the elementary stage are in the secondary stage. There are several causes at work for this low relative percentage in the secondary education. Instruction is imparted to the Muhammadan pupils in the elementary schools through the medium of their mother tongue. But in the lower forms of the secondary schools English becomes an essential part of the language of the district, a language which in most cases is alien to them and which they do not understand. Under these circumstances studies become uninteresting and less attractive to them and they, in most cases labouring under this great disadvantage and hardship and not being able to compete on equal terms with their Hindu brethren, leave the school in utter disgust. This is one of the causes responsible for the small number of pupils that are studying in the higher forms of the secondary schools and for the paucity of the Muhammadan students in the college classes."

"So it is absolutely essential that the education imparted in the lower forms of the secondary schools should be through the medium of Hindustani or Urdu. This would be in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882—"that Hindustani be the principal medium for imparting education to Muhammadans in primary and middle schools except in localities where the Muhammadan community desire that some other language be adopted." Therefore I would suggest that several incomplete secondary schools for Muhammadans be established in centres where they form a fair proportion of the population. In this connection I may say that in Madras a secondary school for Muhammadans in the northern part of the city is the crying need of the day."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib ; Mr. Ahmad Tawfi Marakhatyar ; Mr. Davidson.*)

* Besides this defect in the method of imparting education to Muhammadan boys, there is no doubt that poverty in many cases prevents them from prosecuting their studies. A liberal grant of scholarships will certainly improve the situation. To carry out these suggestions I propose that a sum of Rs. 50,000 recurring be provided in the budget for the purpose of encouraging secondary education among Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAWFI MARAKHATYAR, in seconding the resolution, said :—" Your Excellency, I respectfully beg to second the resolution which has been proposed by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib. This is a resolution I am sure which the Government will extremely sympathize with and I quite hope that in view of the backward condition of the Muhammadan community in the matter of education, especially secondary education, they will kindly set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for secondary education for Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" Your Excellency, the specific request in this resolution is that a sum of Rs. 50,000 should be allotted for recurring expenditure on the secondary education of Muhammadans. It is suggested that these Rs. 50,000 should come from the Imperial grant in aid of education. Now the total amount of that grant is 25 lakhs, only six lakhs out of which are recurring; and in indicating the sources to which Government of India desire preference to be given it is said that only 1.35 lakhs are primarily available for secondary education. These figures are not absolutely rigid. They can be altered; but the fair inference to draw, I think, is that Rs. 50,000 would perhaps be an undue assignment to make to the Muhammadan community as recurring expenditure out of a total available sum of 1.35 lakhs. Having said so much, it is next my pleasant duty to say that the attitude of the Government towards this resolution is sympathetic. They are most anxious to help on the secondary education of Muhammadans."

" Mention has been made of specific difficulties by the Honourable member of this resolution. He alluded first to the language difficulty. That question was specifically before the Government earlier in the year, partly as a consequence of the recommendations received from the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference, partly in consequence of a letter from the Secretary of the Muhammadan Educational Conference at Madras and also with reference to suggestions made by individual members of this Council and coming from other sources. The result was a Government Order dealing with this particular point and others affecting the progress of Muhammadan education which was laid on the table (Government Order No. 504, Educational, dated 10th May 1912). I may read a portion of paragraph 5 of that order: "It is suggested that local bodies and other agencies maintaining secondary schools in municipal towns with a large Muhammadan population should be required to make special arrangements for the teaching of Hindustani and for the formation of Muhammadan sections in the lower classes with a view to the use of Hindustani as the medium of instruction. The Government see no objection to these suggestions and will request the Director of Public Instruction to instruct inspectors to press for their adoption in all high schools which are attended by any considerable number of Muhammadan pupils." Special grants on account of any extra expenditure which this may involve are already admissible under the Grant-in-Aid Code."

" The Honourable member next mentioned the question of poverty and pressed for additional scholarships. The present Government scholarship notification lays particular stress on the fact that in the award of scholarships the claims of those sections of the community which are most in need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered. In a later resolution to-day we shall be asked to increase the grant for secondary scholarships, and if it is possible to make any addition in that direction the Honourable member may, I think, rest assured that the Muhammadan community will derive special benefit therefrom."

" I do not think, Sir, it is necessary for me to say anything more than that. While the Government cannot consent to alter the budget as now framed by the insertion of so large a sum as half a lakh for recurring expenditure on Muhammadan secondary education, they will be willing to receive and consider most sympathetically

Financial Statement

(Mr. Danboon; Mr. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaiah Sarma.)

specific suggestions for the improvement of the higher education of that section of the community. But perhaps I may say in conclusion that in these matters self-help is perhaps as important as assistance from Government. We know that there are Muhammadan secondary schools where self-help has been a most important factor towards success. I need only refer to the secondary school at Vinayambadi. With these words, your Excellency, I invite the Honourable Member to consider whether he may not withdraw his resolution on the assurance that consideration will be given to the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB:—"As the attitude of the Government towards secondary education of Muhammadans is quite sympathetic, I do not like to press this resolution. I withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAIAH SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose is—

No. 12. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under Education 22-E. Government Schools—General for 1913-14 by Rs. 12,000 for the establishment of a high school for Urfiya boys at Resselkunda and that the increase be met out of the additional recurring grant made by the Government of India.

In asking the Council for favourable consideration for this resolution of mine, I do not think I need discuss the proposition at any very great length. The question has been under the consideration of the Government, I may say favourable consideration of the Government, for a long time past. In answer to a question put in 1910 by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamaswami Rao Nayudu the Government were pleased to say that the matter had been receiving the consideration of the Government for some time past. The number of the Urfiya boys in high schools at Berhampur and Pottulunda was 401. And in answer to a question of mine also the Government were pleased to say that the matter was receiving their favourable consideration. The reason why I have ventured to bring forward this resolution is this: that the Government may find an early solution to this question, because there are other considerations, besides purely an educational one, unfortunately in the solution of this problem. Disruptive influences have been at work for some time past and all those that are interested in the progress of the Presidency as a whole and all those who are interested in the peaceful progress of all the communities along all branches should try, as far as possible, to see that no community feels that its interests do not engage the earnest attention of the Government. There has been some cry for a few years past among the Urfiyas of the Ganjam district that although they are numerically larger than the Telugu-speaking people in Ganjam, yet they are educationally backward and that the desired facilities for improving their status and position by the spread of higher education amongst them have not been given them. Honourable Members are aware that for some time past there has been an agitation on foot amongst the Urfiya-speaking people for seceding themselves from this Province and uniting themselves with other Provinces in which Urfiyas preponderate. In the best interests of this Presidency both the Government and the people have fought against any step in that direction and so far they have been successful. And after we have been successful in the past, it is absolutely necessary for us to see that the Urfiyas do not feel excited at matters on which we can smooth their way; and we should make them feel that their interests are as much our consideration as the interests of any other community. There is not the slightest doubt that Government has the interests of all the communities at heart; and it is also necessary to show by practical proofs that the interests of the Urfiyas have been receiving our consideration and the fruits of that consideration can be realized by them in the near future. I know that there is a question of principle involved in this matter. The Government has disconnected itself with secondary education directly for a long time past, and if I now ask that the Government should allocate from its Provincial funds a specific sum for the Urfiyas in Ganjam, it may be that that principle has to a certain extent to be violated.

Revised Financial Statement.

(See Releaser Karasidewera Sarma; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Davison.)

I know that the principle has been violated in the case of Muhammedans. I know that principle will have essentially to be violated in the case of other communities; but whether the principle is one which should be held good or not is not a matter for consideration, having regard, as I have said, to the peaceful administration and peaceful progress of a section of the Province which feels that there is a grievance in the matter. And I think there can be no administrative difficulty either because the place at which I ask the school should be located is in the Coimbatore division. I think Coimbatore is largely, if not wholly, in the Agency division. The ordinary administrative rules and laws, I think, do not obtain in the Agency tracts of Gajner, Vangapatnam and Oldivari. Therefore the Agency tracts essentially require special development and special consideration at the hands of the Government. I think on that ground this particular question may be differentiated from the ordinary principles which govern the actions of the Government. I am sure that the Government will be pleased to give a favourable consideration to this matter and if possible to immediately accept the resolution which I have placed before you."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, the Government know that the Uryas are a backward community. The place where my Honourable friend proposes to have the secondary school is Russelkonda. Russelkonda is in the centre of Urya tracts where there is a large proportion of the Urya-speaking people of the district. It is also, I believe, the head-quarters of the Agency tracts. At Russelkonda there is only a very small school at present. Uryas being a backward community, they have been receiving a great deal of consideration at the hands of the Government. But, considering the number of the Urya-speaking people in the Garjjan district, the consideration which they have been receiving at the hands of the Government is not at all adequate. Now a secondary school at Russelkonda is absolutely necessary for Uryas seeing the backward condition of their education. As the Honourable the member of this resolution has pointed out, there is a very small number of Urya boys attending the Barikampur and Perikundri schools. These are the only two secondary schools where some Urya boys can with advantage have anything like secondary education. So I request that the Government may be pleased to grant this small allotment of Rs. 12,000 towards a secondary school at Russelkonda for Urya boys. I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON:—"Your Excellency, I am not now in a position to be able to give an answer to this resolution, which will certainly satisfy both the mover and the seconder. I do not propose to follow the former in his reference to the political aspect of the case; that is quite unnecessary in view of the frank admission which he has made of the fact that the Government have had the interests of the Urya community at heart and have given the needs of that community a great deal of consideration. When the question of a school for Uryas, or primarily for Uryas, at Russelkonda formed the subject of a memorial in 1900, the obstacle that stood in the way—the main obstacle put forward—was the absence of Urya-knowing teachers. In those days we had not very much money at our disposal and it was not very easy to take drastic measures to find Urya-knowing teachers. Since 1910 the picture has somewhat changed. There is no serious financial difficulty in the way of instituting special facilities for increasing the number of Urya-knowing teachers; and it is in that connection that the establishment of a secondary school is specially needed in order to provide facilities for the practical training of teachers. Russelkonda is, I believe, by common consent, the locality best suited for such a school, and at the present moment instructions are going to the Director to ask if he can devise measures for the establishment of such a school at an early date. At the same time it is possible that the measure may be linked together with a larger measure relating to the development of the model schools scheme and for that reason it is difficult for the Government to promise anything in regard to the exact time within which such a school as the one asked for will be established. We hope, nevertheless, that it will be found practicable to deal with it independently of the larger scheme. For these reasons it is hardly necessary to alter the budget provision as it now stands by the addition of

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Davidson, Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sastry; Sir Alfred Bowen.)

Rs. 12,000. The sum estimated is not large, and if it be possible to take active steps during the current year, the financial difficulty is not likely to be insuperable. In these circumstances I trust that in this case also the Honourable Member will not press for the alteration of the budget. The answer of the Government is that they have under consideration the establishment of such a school, but they consider it premature to make a specific provision for a scheme which has not yet assumed a concrete form and which may possibly form the subject-matter of reference to the higher authorities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SASTRI :—“ Having regard to the very sympathetic reply from the Government I beg leave to withdraw my resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SASTRI then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No 13. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council an increase of Rs. 25,000 in the budget estimate allotment under Education 25-E Government Schools—General for opening additional Elementary Schools for girls and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

In moving the resolution he said :—“ Your Excellency, I do not think that many words are needed to commend this proposition to the acceptance of the Council. Having regard to the fact that six lakhs of rupees have been given to us by way of recurring grants for the improvement of education to all lines and also having regard to the fact that both the Indian public as well as the Europeans are interested in seeing that education is developed both amongst boys and girls of the school-going age on concurrent lines, so far as possible, I am sure that the Council would not consider me unreasonable in asking that the budget grant be raised by another Rs. 25,000. I do not mean to say that this additional sum of Rs. 25,000 that I ask for would be sufficient for fulfilling the purpose we all have in view. I only mean that the Government should at least go so far, if not further. No statistics are required. The number of schools for girls is 1,162 as against 23,000 for boys, and having regard to the fact that the Government are going to make a recurring grant every year for the improvement of education amongst boys, I think it would be an unhealthy development if the education of girls does not go hand in hand with the education of boys. We are in an elementary stage so far as female education is concerned and therefore I do not think, at any rate so far as the Indian community is concerned, that they need be deterred by the suffragette movement. I do not think either Europeans will be concerned about it. We are not at all concerned now with the development of higher education among Indian women; we are only concerned with the development of elementary education among our girls and therefore I hope that the Government will be pleased to accept my resolution.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN :—“ Your Excellency, I think that I may impart to the Council your Excellency's views on the subject of female education. I have already learnt that there is no department of education that your Excellency has so much at heart, as the education of girls and women. I am pleased to be able to state that we shall be able to add to the budget out of the new grant from the Government of India as much as Rs. 57,000. The exact amount which we shall devote to the opening of additional girls' schools must be a matter for a little more consideration. Only two days ago we learnt the amount available. Your Excellency has impressed upon me more than once the immense importance of securing female teachers; and probably we shall make some very special effort with this extra sum to improve the supply of female teachers. To do that we must try and raise the standard of education in the existing schools to a large extent. I have no doubt that the amount available will suffice for both the objects, namely, opening new schools, which will only in the first instance be elementary schools, and devoting very considerable sums to raising the standard in existing schools. It may even create in doing something towards the development of a real college for women where teachers of high capabilities will be trained.”

*Revised Personal Statement.**(Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—" Having regard to the very sympathetic remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Pearce, I do not see that any good purpose will be served by pressing this resolution. The only observation I may be permitted to make in asking for leave to withdraw it is that while I am perfectly at one with the Government in saying that as large a sum as possible should be spent in training teachers for the purpose of advancing secondary education amongst girls in schools, I cannot help remarking that the progress of elementary education amongst girls need not wait until we have a large number of trained female teachers available. I do not think that the population of this Presidency object, so far as the elementary stages go, to sending their girls to schools run by men-teachers. Of course, as female teachers are trained, they may be able to replace the men-teachers. The men-teachers would certainly be absorbed in the other service because the elementary schools for boys are being multiplied considerably. Therefore I hope that the consideration of not having the necessary number of trained female teachers will not stand in the way of improving elementary education amongst girls."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No. 14. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under Education 23-F. Government Schools—Special for 1912-1914 by Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of an engineering school at Dowlishawaram or another convenient centre in the Circars and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

In doing so, he said :—" May it please your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose deals with the Department of Education which has a very vital bearing on the development of the economic and material resources of this Presidency. It is connected with the development of the knowledge of engineering and allied subjects on a much larger and more extended scale than has obtained hitherto among the peoples of Southern India. I am perfectly aware that within the last two years considerable efforts have been made towards the improvement of the position and status of the Civil Engineering College at Madras, by way of providing facilities for the training of the upper and lower subdivisions needed for the Public Works Department and for the Local and Municipal Department in this Presidency. I am at the same time persuaded that in spite of this development of engineering activity at Madras there is considerable scope and considerable need for the healthy development in all parts of the Presidency of engineering knowledge and that it is vitally necessary in the interests of the Circars that an engineering institution should be located there. It is admitted on all hands that engineering education has to be spread among all classes of people. I am entirely in favour of and would support any scheme that may be brought forward for developing that education in the southernmost parts of the Presidency and the western part of the Presidency also, which at present may suffer for want of facilities, being far away from the centre of the Presidency, namely, Madras. I am for the extension of technical education among all classes in all parts of the Presidency, but the reason why I have placed in the forefront of the programme a school at Dowlishawaram is rather to seek. I am better acquainted with the needs and requirements of that part of the Presidency than of the others. I also believe that if there is any part of the Presidency which deserves specially favoured treatment at the hands of this Council and the Government, it is the Northern Circars. While I am, therefore, in favour of the general advance of technical education and shall plead for it, I am at the bar of this House asking for special treatment for the Circars for various reasons. I hope to receive a patient and indulgent hearing at the hands of the Government and this Council. The past history of engineering in this country shows clearly that the Circars and the Telugu-speaking people have not been able in the past to take advantage of the facilities that were afforded by the Government for

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sastry.)*

the training of candidates in engineering. Twenty years ago the reason was not far to seek. The Northern Circars were completely cut off from the Presidency town having no railway communication and the only means of access to Madras was by steamer. Things have improved of late but yet the small percentages of boys in Madras from the Circars shows clearly in my mind that there are special disadvantages in the way of the people of those districts which prevent them from taking advantage of the facilities that are afforded at Madras. What are those difficulties? I think a little study of the map of the Madras Presidency would convince any one that the Circars are an isolated group of districts situated at some considerable distance from the mainland in the heart of which Madras is situated. The distance of the various centres of the districts of Northern Circars would convince Honourable Members that it is impossible to expect any very large increase from amongst the population of those districts in the school-boys in the Presidency town. The extreme south of the Ganjam district is about 700 miles from Madras, Kalikote railway station is 694 miles from Madras, Berhampur is 668 miles from Madras, Waltair 485 miles from Madras, Rajahmundry 341 miles from Madras; whereas you find that the southern districts are not so unfavourably situated. The southernmost point, Telicota, is 446 miles from Madras, Madras being 347 miles from Madras, Trichinopoly 251 miles from Madras, Tanjore 110 miles from Madras, Bangalore 230 miles from Madras. Calcutta is not very much farther than Waltair, so that, for all practical purposes, the two northernmost districts—Ganjam and Vengalwala—are so unfavourably situated that it needs exceptional vigour, exceptional enthusiasm and exceptional attainments and means to take advantage of the facilities offered in Madras. With regard to the other districts, they are not so unfavourably situated. But all the same we shall have to see whether the educational facilities afforded by the Government in the past have been availed of or whether there is something wrong with the people. Certainly it is not wise to say that we cannot afford to give education to all classes of the people. If a particular community is backward, we must see whether the backwardness cannot be remedied by reasonable facilities being afforded. Honourable Members will see that I am not pleading for the extension of industrial and technical education amongst a backward people in the sense that the people there do not value education. People there have advanced to secondary education to a considerable extent and are sufficiently rich to take advantage of the educational facilities that might be afforded to them. Mines, minerals and other manufacturing industries require technical and engineering skill. Public works on a large scale have existed there. I hope I have convinced Honourable Members that if there is any place where there is need for imparting technical education in the Presidency it is there. You have in the Northern Circars 57 out of 63 rice mills in the Presidency. You have manganese, mica and graphite mines to a larger extent developed in the north than in the south. The Public Works Department has to spend on major works of irrigation about three-quarters of the total expenditure incurred on irrigation works in the Presidency in the districts of Ganjar, Korba and Gidari. It is because your largest public irrigation works are situated there, that a large number of overruns that are manufactured in the college at Madras find places there. You have first-grade colleges and you have a number of secondary schools there. Mathematics is taken by a considerable body of students and we cannot say therefore that mathematics is something foreign to them and that they cannot take advantage of special facilities offered to them. We cannot say that secondary schools are non-existent and education is very backward and therefore it is absolutely useless to start schools in that locality. We cannot say that men that are trained there will be found unnecessary for the public works, municipalities, local boards, mills and other factories which exist there. We cannot also say that it is only in the past that people have been so unfortunate that for various reasons they have not been able to take advantage of such facilities as might have been offered to them. The proportion from those districts hardly exceeds 8 per cent. in the Engineering College. Your Excellency will see that in the reports on technical education in this Presidency published from time to time it has been found that one main reason why technical education has not advanced in this country is want of trained teachers. Technical education has failed and industrial schools have also failed simply because the

*Strict Financial Statement.**(See Bahadur Narasimhamo Sarva.)*

teachers that are put in charge of those schools have nothing new to teach. They know only to impart the very same knowledge that has existed among the workmen amongst whom they live. And therefore these schools languish and die. It is said that if technical education is to advance, there should be a large number of trained teachers. Mr. Glegg was of opinion that if a number of examinations should be started, there would be a stimulus and demand created for trained teachers and trained teachers would come somewhere. That system has been found working for a long time; and it is admitted on all hands that there must be trained teachers to teach these subjects. When the conference at Gokaramund considered what should be done to develop industrial education in this Presidency, they said that in all high schools manual training should form part of the course. But the fact of the matter was that the students could not be taught manual training, because there have been no teachers to give the training. I am not aware of any great steps having been taken since then. I know that in the budget for 1913 provision has been made to meet that want. For the people living in the Circars the provision of one teacher or a few teachers in the centre of the Presidency, namely, Madras, so many miles away from the popular centres of the north would not considerably facilitate the achievement of the objects we all have in view. Therefore, if you want manual training to be imparted to children at schools, if we want technical education to be developed on healthy lines, if you want to find men for the engineering public works, municipal and other purposes in the Circars and the other parts of the Presidency, if you want men for all these purposes, you must get them somewhere, and I have already shown that the Engineering College at Madras has not been of late so fitted as to manufacture all the material necessary for the advancement and the healthy development of the Presidency in the matter of technical education and industrial education. I have shown to the House that we stand in a peculiarly unfortunate position, being at considerable distance away from the centre of the Presidency. Honourable Members will remember that in the Circars it is felt that, as the Presidency is situated, the best site for a central institution which could be selected by the Government happens to be away from them. I cannot complain of the choosing of localities in the past. Certainly, I cannot say that the Government ever find a central institution suited to every locality. The best places fitted for the imparting of education must be chosen. Therefore I do not quarrel with the selection of the site near with the selection of Madras as the site for imparting instruction in the higher branches of civil and mechanical engineering. But I do plead that an engineering school for the development of industrial and technical education and of the knowledge of civil and mechanical engineering in the lower branches is absolutely needed in the various parts of the Presidency, not only in the Northern Circars, but in the south, west and the central districts, and as many schools as possible should be started. Whatever may be the policy of the Government with regard to the starting of a larger number of schools, I hope I have made out a case that one should be started at Dowlahbuzurg or at another convenient centre. I have chosen Dowlahbuzurg advisedly because it is the headquarters of the Godavari delta; there is a large workshop; there is also a large railway workshop close by and it forms the headquarters of the railway department to a large extent. You have facilities there for imparting knowledge of irrigation and in railway work such as that of steam and joiners. One difficulty that was felt in the past was that the students trained in the Engineering College were not sufficiently practical. That was the defect noticed by the various Commissions in the past. The Government have no doubt tried to rectify that by making practical education a part of the course there and Madras offers facilities to a certain extent. I do humbly submit that neither Madras nor its surroundings afford such facilities for the imparting of education in irrigation as the Northern Circars do. It is there that the men trained in Madras have to work and it is these districts that they have to deal with chiefly. Therefore I think it necessary that facilities should be afforded to the people of these districts for developing those districts. I am sure that gentlemen from all parts of the Presidency would go there for the reason that it is the headquarters of the delta of the Krishna and the Godavari and first-hand knowledge of irrigation and irrigation works can be had in these districts.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Rao Bahadur Narasimhamurti Serna, Mr. Sethupathi Aiyar.)*

"(Use word) more and I have done. It has been noticed that there are two defects in imparting education in civil engineering and technical training, one is, as I have pointed out already, that more attention is being paid to theoretical than to practical knowledge and the other is the complete isolation of the principal institution of engineering in the Presidency. That is to say the main difficulty is due to want of elementary and secondary schools of a character which will lead up to the College course. At present the college gives only theoretical instruction in engineering. There are no schools affiliated to the Engineering College. I think that want may be supplied by starting one institution at Trichinopoly, one in Calicut in Malabar, one in the northern districts and one possibly in the central districts. These schools would lead up to a course of education on the scale given in the College of Engineering. That will be a more perfect system than that obtaining at the present moment. We have money to a certain extent, at any rate much more than in the past. We cannot therefore plead want of funds as we did in the past. I feel, therefore, that in the interests of the development of technical education, the Government will see their way to accept this resolution of mine. I need not tell the Council what is being done in European countries in the way of developing technical and industrial education. This is not the place for the discussion of that subject. We all know that almost every district in Germany and the United States has an engineering school, if not an engineering college. We are not so circumstanced as to be able to ask for such a thing at the present moment. Time will come for that. Surely we cannot satisfy the whole wants of the Presidency by one single institution in Madras which is so far away from the vital centres of population in various parts of the Presidency. Timmerly is 400 miles away from Madras and Ganjam is 600 miles away. So long as the Government wishes to see the Presidency entire, so long as they wish to convince the people that the Presidency is not too large for administrative purposes, so long as they want to convince the people that although the distances are so wide and the districts are so far apart, still the central Government can have its attention distributed evenly over the requirements of all parts of the Presidency and can make the people feel contented by meeting the requirements of those various parts; and so long as the Government and the Council want the Presidency to be integral, I submit that the extension of education must go on, especially in engineering, on all lines by the establishment of an engineering school not merely in the Northern Circars but also in the southern districts, in the western districts and in the central districts. A better case has been made out for one in the Northern districts of Godavari or Vengalapuram or Kistna than for one in any other place and I hope the Government and the Council will see their way to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SETHUPATHI Aiyar:—"Before the Government expresses its views on this subject, I should like to supplement the remarks given by my Honourable friend for having a school at Dewashwaram. Honourable Members of Government who were present when a resolution on this subject was brought forward by me with reference to the Engineering College, will remember that in that resolution I asked that the college department should be separated from the school department and that the school department should be located, one in the north and one in the south. That was also the view taken by Mr. Alfred Chatterton who had written a minute upon this matter. His view was that so long as we have a college presided over by a European Principal who has his attention directed to the immediate requirements of the engineer classes and the upper subordinate classes, he could not be expected to supervise the school as efficiently as one could wish. Therefore a suggestion was made by Mr. Chatterton that the College should be bifurcated, that the college department alone should be located in Madras and two engineering schools should be established, one in the north and the other in the south. I pressed that matter upon the attention of the Government, and I think it is one of those points that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson promised to look into in answering my resolution. Apart from the question of the political necessity of satisfying the Andhra people, with which I do not think that this Council is in sympathy, and many of us are certainly not, in sympathy with it, there is absolute necessity that this point about schools should be gone into, so that there might be a school for the

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Sahayiri Aligar; Mr. Davidson.)

lower subordinates in the north and another down in the south. The reason for establishing a school at Dowlahbawson is that a large number of people go there for the workshop, and if you have a school there, you may probably arrange for night classes for the uneducated people who go to the workshop during the day so that they may be able to learn in these night schools something of the real scientific way of doing things. If that is done, it will be of great use to the working people of this country. Similarly if you have a school at Trichinopoly or at Nagapattam where there are workshops with a large number of workmen who resort to the workshops during the day, they will be able to learn something useful in the night school which may be established in that connection. That is the main reason which induces me to support the resolution which has been brought forward by my Honourable friend, viz., that if you find material in those parts and you find it necessary to bifurcate the College in Madras and if you want a proper place to locate the schools, you cannot think of a better place than Dowlahbawson where there is already a large Public Works Department workshop and where there are a large number of people working in those workshops. For that reason I am anxious that my Honourable friend's resolution should be sympathetically viewed by the Government. I think it ought to be the endeavour, as my Honourable friend pointed out, of the Government to give the people as much technical education as possible. I find that in the latest resolution issued by the Government of India a great deal of stress is laid by the Government upon the importance of technical education. If technical education is to be really given, you cannot do it by having only one school in Madras. That has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaiah Sankar. As rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankar, you must have a number of schools; and, by preference they should be opened one in the north and one in the south. Therefore, I heartily support the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Kurth Ramana Nayar tells me aside that there should be one school in Malabar. I have no hesitation in saying that they should have a school there; but there is no reason why there should not be a school in the north. After establishing a school at Dowlahbawson I want another at Trichinopoly and the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar's school should come after that."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Your Excellency, before I give the answer which I have been instructed by the Government to give, there are one or two points to which I should like to draw attention. I may say that the Government have not been altogether sleeping over the matter of establishing institutions elsewhere for instruction at least in elementary mechanical engineering. They have been paying particular attention to the establishment of a Technical Institute at Madras, one section of which will be specially taken up with mechanical engineering; and that will provide, we hope, for the initial needs of the southern districts. In the north the Circars are not to desist in that respect as the Honourable member would have us understand. The policy of the Government in the past two or three years has taken the form of giving assistance to a private institution which I understand has been doing very good work there. I refer to Saint Aloysius' Industrial School at Vinnagipattam. Very favourable terms of assistance have been given to that institution, though, I fear, they have not yet materialized, because all preliminary difficulties in regard to the working out of the precise agreement and the conditions upon which special aid is given have not yet been got over. There has been some provision both in the north and in the south as Honourable Members will see."

"The Honourable member referred again to the matter of manual training. That is another subject which has been specially before the notice of the Government. It is not long since that the Director of Public Instruction submitted special proposals on the subject; and though his actual letter is not before the public, the Government Order thereon was laid on the table—(C. O. No. 345, Educational, dated 29th September 1912. If my recollection does not fail me, we have actually applied for the nomination of two manual training experts. That may seem a small number for the needs of the whole Presidency; but the idea is that these two experts will train up others. They will be highly-paid men, who will bring into being a large number of subordinate instructors, who will in turn spread manual training

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Denison, Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma; the President;
Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.*)

throughout the Presidency in special connection with training schools. That brings me directly—there is no need to go by a circuitous route—to my goal, which is to say that the question of establishing a Government school at Dowlahawaram has actually come under the consideration of Government. Partly on account of a suggestion made independently of this resolution and indirectly, if not directly, connected with the debate of last year to which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar alluded when consideration of the matter was promised, the establishment of a school at Dowlahawaram has been very recently under the consideration of Government. Sir Murray Hearnick said a year ago that the scheme was in the air and it may now be said that it has been in the air for a whole year; but in this matter we must move slowly and it would be a rash policy to start as many technical schools as possible throughout the Presidency, when we are so ignorant exactly what makes a successful technical school. My conclusion then is that the attitude of the Government towards this resolution is represented in the following terms: they have at the present moment under their consideration a similar suggestion, but whatever may be the outcome of that consideration, they do not consider it necessary now to make any budget provision for a scheme which is as yet only in the air. If the proposal be generally approved, the elaboration of the details in any case will delay the actual introduction of it for some little time and as any funds required in 1913-14 could without difficulty be provided by re-appropriation there is no need to alter the budget provision. In the light of this statement of the case I hope that I shall again receive an affirmative answer to my enquiry whether the resolution may not be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I am extremely grateful for the consideration that has been promised. I am glad to hear that the Government would consider the matter at a very early date and that the subject has been engaging their attention for some time past. Though I am convinced that in these matters progress must be slow, yet I may be permitted to hope that it may not be too slow. We are a very patient lot, but I am afraid there is no one making us, even the most patient of human race, impatient. I hope that the Government will be able to mature their proposals at a very early date and that, if not this year, at least next year provision will be made for this purpose. With these words I may be permitted to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"It may be for the convenience of the Council if I suggest that we follow the procedure of yesterday with regard to the adjourning at 2 o'clock for luncheon for three-quarters of an hour and closing the subsequent proceedings for the day at 5 o'clock."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Srinivasa Sarma: next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 15. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum entered in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 against the minor head 'scholarships' under 22, Education be increased by 30 lakhs with a view to give additional facilities to poor and deserving students in secondary schools for boys and in colleges, general, and that the amount budgeted under 45, Civil Works for Works in charge of Public Works Department be reduced by a corresponding figure.

In doing so he said:—"My proposal deals with the special head of scholarships under the head of education. Before I go to the proposal I wish to make, it may be well to state exactly what the scheme of scholarships now in operation is. There are in industrial schools 139 scholarships now offered; in elementary schools there are offered 220 scholarships for Marathi, 25 for Sanskrit, 25 for Khonds, 25 for Koyas, 43 for Hindus and Mohammedan widows. Besides these, for the higher elementary grades of classes, there are 24 scholarships for boys and 24 for girls, running for a period of three years at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 5 each year. There

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

are in secondary schools 144 scholarships for boys and 18 for girls, running for a period of three years, of Rs. 3 for the first three years and Rs. 5 during the second three years. There are in the collegiate grade 24 scholarships and these run for a period ranging between four and five—four in the case of those who take the B.A. Pass course and five for those who take the Honours course. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 and Rs. 14. Besides these, there are post-graduate scholarships, six in number, of Rs. 20 a month. I must also refer to certain special scholarships given to the students that attend the Presidency College in view of the heavy fees that are charged in that institution. There is one rule that might be read for the information of the Council from which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson read one sentence yesterday: 'The scholarships are open only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of their school or college to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. In the award of scholarships the claims of these sections of the community who are in most need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be considered.' I have every confidence that the Council will grant after this statement as to scholarships, that it is a system very well conceived and so the whole suited to the circumstances of all classes of the community. I am, however, pleading for the extension of scholarships under two particular heads—scholarships in secondary schools and scholarships in colleges, general. The present system began in 1909 and it has continued unaltered since, but there has been a change in value which, I may mention to the Council, was owing to the raising of the scale of fees in the year 1911. The Director, in pursuance of the promise that he made to this Council, altered the value of the scholarships in the direction of liberality and they are on a scale which, I think, is on the whole calculated to suit the enhanced school fees. There are, as I said, 144 scholarships in secondary schools. It would be well to mention that in the year 1909-10 of these 144 scholarships six were given to Gaiyas as a special consideration, 16 were given to Muhammadis, 25 were given to what are known as the backward classes and 96 were reserved for the general classes of the community. That must satisfy the Members of Council that these scholarships are so awarded as to be, on every side, of benefit to the backward classes. The average strength of a secondary school from the first to the sixth form during the past two years—it was much more before—is now 60,000 and 144 scholarships per year for the six forms works out to 864 and that number works out to a percentage of 1.4. Working out the same proportion in colleges, we get 169 scholarships given for 5,800 pupils in all; and that gives us a percentage of 2.9. I would like to ask the Council to recommend to the Government that 5 per cent. of scholarships may be given in secondary schools and 10 per cent. in colleges. Five per cent. of 60,000 will be 3,000, and this will be spread over six years, so that each year we shall have 500 scholarships. Similarly, in colleges, we shall have to give, in order to reach the percentage of 10, 84 scholarships. There are, as I said already, 144 scholarships that are given. Five hundred minus 144 scholarships will leave 356 which is the number that I ask for fresh now in regard to secondary schools and the number for colleges will be 60. These figures if multiplied by the value of scholarships give us per annum Rs. 1,530 in addition; and if worked out for the year the value comes to Rs. 19,276, which is roughly the figure of Rs. 20,000, which I have put down in my resolution. I may say at once to the Council that the figure of Rs. 20,000 will not be enough for next year. As years go by and the scholarships are newly given every year, their value will rise and the total amount given in the shape of scholarships will also rise. Next year it will be twice 20,000, the year after that three times 20,000 and the year after that there will be a sudden jump. When the present system of scholarships is fully worked out, it will be found that when it is in full operation, it will probably cost the Government Rs. 61,920 per annum; and when the additional scholarships that I propose should be given are in full operation the whole scheme under these heads will cost 236 lakhs. A question has been asked—and it was asked so earlier than yesterday—why Government should give scholarships in schools and colleges. I may say that the award of scholarships is based upon the idea that the best brains wherever they may be found should be fully utilized and made available for public benefit.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.)*

The community in general has every thing to gain and nothing whatever to lose, if a poor boy who is unable to support himself at college is enabled to do so by the aid of public funds, and I think it is in view of that principle that in every country great care is taken to construct what is known as a ladder of education. As regards the ideal in England—this is a point on which I need not say very much to this Council—I shall only quote from an address given by the President of the National Union of Teachers which indeed goes very much further than I propose. He says:

'Free were an insurmountable obstacle to the secondary education of the poor, and until free were abolished it was iniquitous to dole the children from the benefits of a continued education in their own schools. It might be argued that the 25 per cent of free places insisted on in all recognised secondary schools met the case. . . . Twenty-five per cent. of free places was a mere patch on a worn-out system. The fact was, they were in urgent need of statutory provision for the natural overflow of the elementary into the secondary system. There was not much opportunity to gently & leisurely for secondary education on a twopenny rate. But if secondary education was necessary for the full development of the brain power of the whole nation, then its provision for all who could profit by it must be made compulsory on the education authorities, and its access to the children of the poor must be as possible as its access to the children of the well-to-do. He was not advocating the costless education of the toff at the public expense; but he was advocating a sound national investment in the brains of those who showed marked ability to proceed to the higher branches of knowledge and to proceed with profit to themselves and the nation. There would be an opportunity to make this investment next year. He hoped to see in the Bill the provision of free secondary education made compulsory on the authorities and by means of generous grants from the Imperial Exchequer brought within reach of all whose mental endowment would enable them to profit by it.'

"I do not confound the scholarships of which I have been talking with free places in the secondary schools. I read this extract to give an idea of the principle on which the educational ladder is based elsewhere. I have only one word more to say on this subject. We have at the present moment a great discouragement to the award of free scholarships in schools in the shape of the provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code which says that any surrender of fees by managers of schools in the shape of fee will not be taken into account in calculating the fee income. That is a provision to which exception has been taken, and although this is not the place to raise the question, I desire to point to that provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code as an additional argument for the Government to make provision for scholarships as I have recommended. I do not think that 5 per cent. for schools and 10 per cent. for colleges will be considered to be too high a proportion for the community which is generally acknowledged poor.

"Now, a word about the distribution of scholarships might be allowed to me. The distribution of scholarships is guided by circles of insuperables. There are eight circles in this Presidency and each circle gets an equal number out of these 144 scholarships, viz., eighteen. It seems to me that we need take two circles only, the two extremes. The sixth circle which contains 61 schools with 20,000 scholars cannot be placed on the same level as the third circle which contains 21 schools with 2,300 scholars. The scholarship notification provides that where scholarships are not awarded in one circle, they may be transferred with the permission of the Director to another circle, but the transfers are not easily made. I think the notification might make provision for a differential treatment for these circles in view of the great disparity that prevails in them. I would also add another word about the value of these scholarships. The value is, I think, in no way much higher than the fees demanded for the particular standard. The very idea of scholarships is laid down in the despatch of 1854 in these terms: 'The amount of the stipendiary scholarships should be fixed at such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance of the holders of them at the colleges or schools to which they are attached, and which may often be at a distance from the home of the students.'

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Brinivan Sastri; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma*.)

"That would mean that the scholarships should be of a value which will largely enable the pupils to be maintained. I am, however, averse to asking for any considerable modification in the value of the scholarships, because I recognise that the scholarships were altered in this direction so recently as 1911-12 and perhaps it is not reasonable that I should ask for much more. Although the figure that I have referred to, viz., 235 lakhs, might sound too big, it appears to me that in view of the great sums that are now being spent upon education a considerable share may be provided under the head of scholarships. In fact, as I consider the large sums that are now being given, if I may use those famous words, I am 'astounded at my own moderation'. There is one more explanation due from me with regard to the proposal I make as to the source from which this enhanced expenditure is to be met. I have suggested in my resolution that I should raid the Public Works Department for this purpose. I thought that that was the customary way of asking for a reduction; in doing that, I thought I was only applying the formula in use in the Council. As I read the proceedings of the Council last year, I found that everybody was asking for a corresponding reduction to be made in 45, Civil Works and I had a suspicion that the Honourable Member for Public Works always carried in his pockets a few spare pence to be thrown to discomfiting colleagues at his heels."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—"I am perfectly at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Brinivan Sastri that one of the main objects of the provision of scholarships is to encourage the poor but deserving students to prosecute their studies, so that they may place their services at the disposal of the public. A portion of the grant may, therefore, be very well earmarked for persons, who are reported to be exceptionally clever, wherever they may come from—whether they come from the second, the third or the sixth circle. On special reports, received by the Director of Public Instruction, that they are men of exceptional brains and they are men who are likely to be useful to the community I think these scholarships are awarded. I may be permitted to hope that, having regard to the policy that the State has disconnected itself from secondary education and as far as possible from higher education, the number of scholarships may be increased from year to year, as the occasion may arise. I am for granting scholarships according as the occasion may arise, wherever the talent may be found, but subject to these two conditions. The amount of money that is placed at the disposal of the Department of Education is a certain definite sum and the principle of distribution that is adopted by the Director of Public Instruction is a perfectly legitimate one and correct one and if it ever at all it ever on the side of undue liberality towards places which may not require such help. I shall make myself clear. There are several ways of distributing these grants, subject to the first qualification that the best brains are to be rewarded. Subject to that qualification, there are several ways of looking at it. Various districts or various parts of the Province which contribute a certain amount of revenue to the Government may reap the benefit thereof, from Provincial funds in proportion to that revenue. But I do not think that is a consideration which would be contended for by a very large number of men, because it may be that the Government would find themselves absolutely compelled to help districts which return only a small amount of revenue. It may be that districts like Giddalur, Kistna and Gunthar may not require the same liberality of treatment and the same help as the others, because they are rich and powerful, and there are other districts which are poorly circumstanced. regard must also be had to the backwardness of the various communities in the matter of awarding these scholarships. If that be not the principle, I fail to see how the Government were pleased to provide special consideration for the Mahomedan community. That is the only basis upon which any concession be granted to any community. All communities should be equal in the eye of law, and I am perfectly at one with the Government, that whenever we see a specially backward community, such as the Mahomedan community, and when they ask for a time—we must emphasize the word for a time—for special concessions from Government, they should have the warmest sympathies of the other parts of the Presidency. But to say that three circles or divisions

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sho Babudar Narayanaswami Srinivas ; Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar*.)

should not be helped to the extent they are, because it will interfere with the needs of other Provinces would be to enunciate a principle which would work hardship in practice. I am specially having in my mind's eye three or four districts which are specially backward in the matter of education. The Ceded Districts, Your Excellency will know, and I may add also the Mallare district, are very backward in point of secondary education. I am not pleading the cause of any particular class or community, but I am merely pointing out that these districts deserve special consideration at the hands of the Government for more than one reason. The Ceded Districts are known as famine districts and are very backward in education and as they cannot work out their own salvation, we must give them a fresh start. I hope that Your Excellency's Government will therefore be pleased to have this consideration prominently before it, viz., that those parts of the country which are extremely backward should be given special consideration in the matter of the award of these scholarships, having regard to the other consideration that the exceptionally best schools of the country must be encouraged."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson :—" I had originally hoped that as the month-piece of Government I should have found it possible to give a favourable answer to this resolution. But I knew that this dream was not destined to be realized when on the eve of the meeting of the Council, on the 12th night, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne gave me a letter from the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, outlining his proposals exactly in the form in which he has laid it before the Council to-day and explaining that, when he proposed an addition of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of extending the system of scholarships, he did not merely mean a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 or a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000, either of which would have been within the bounds of practical politics. The letter which he wrote to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne and which the latter kindly placed in my hands shows that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's idea was, as he has explained to us to-day, to add 356 secondary scholarships and 60 collegiate scholarships each year. The ordinary secondary scholarship is tenable for three years at the rate of Rs. 8 a month and for three further years at the rate of Rs. 6 a month, so that the average cost is three times three plus three times six or altogether Rs. 27 a month. Similarly a collegiate scholarship is tenable as a rule for five years and includes a sixth year if the candidate takes up the Honours course. I believe for the first three years the rate is Rs. 9."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri :—" Two years."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson :—" Two years, Yes. And for the next three years the rate is Rs. 14. The total of these sums comes to twice nine, eighteen, plus three times fourteen, forty-two, or Rs. 60 per month, that is, each collegiate scholarship costs Rs. 60 a month, or Rs. 720 a year. As each secondary scholarship costs Rs. 27 a month or Rs. 324 a year, the cumulative effect of Rs. 20,000 worth of scholarships each year is that in six years they rise automatically to very nearly 1-40 lakhs. If you capitalize that at 4 per cent. it means roughly speaking 60 lakhs, so that instead of a lump grant of Rs. 20,000 or a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 you are here to face with a recurring grant of 1-40 lakhs or a lump grant of 60 lakhs. However anxious one may be to extend the system of secondary and collegiate scholarships, it seems open to grave question whether so much expenditure can conveniently be sustained, having regard to the cardinal policy laid down by the Government of India. I may quote from the last resolution, published on the 25th February: 'The proposition that affluence must be broken down and that primary education be, in the present circumstances of India, a predominant claim upon the public funds, represent accepted policy no longer open to discussion.' I am afraid, therefore, that though without specific instructions to that effect, I must say there seems to be little or no prospect of this resolution being accepted by the Government. The figures are too large."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar :—" May I interrupt you. Can you not accept the resolution to the extent to which you have been willing?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson :—" That is for the Government to say."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(The President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Harold Stuart; Sir Alfred Roome.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I did not intend to say anything on this resolution. But perhaps I may add one sentence to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, and that is this: that, while the extent of the proposal is quite beyond anything that the Government can contemplate at the present time, they are not to be understood as not having great sympathy with the desire, so far as it can be co-ordinated with the other developments in education—the desire to extend and develop the present system of scholarships. Perhaps with that brief addition to what has been said, I will, if the Hon'ble gentleman so desires, put the resolution to the Council, as no one else seems desirous to address the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"In view of what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has said, may I make an enquiry? I find on page 103, paragraph 147 of the Revised Financial Statement under 'scholarships,' this sentence 'Both the Revised Estimates for 1912-13 and the Budget Estimates for 1913-14 provide for more scholarships in colleges, schools (both secondary and elementary) for boys and girls, Sanskrit schools, and caste scholarships for widows willing to become teachers.' I read this paragraph to show that the appeal I make is not one which the Government did not think of themselves. They seem to have provided for a certain augmentation of these scholarships under the very head for which I have been pleading. They speak of enhanced scholarships in colleges and in secondary schools as well. If the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will tell me how much this augmentation amounts to, I can see how far the Government are prepared to meet us."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable gentleman will find that information at page 145 of the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"That includes details under several heads."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"These details are given for secondary schools for boys, colleges, general, colleges, professional, etc."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I quite understand what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says. But I am saying that, under the particular heads I am speaking of, there is no augmentation."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"For secondary schools for boys the total value has increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"The value of the particular scholarships has not increased."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The total value for elementary schools has increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I must say that the budget figures do not show an increase under the particular heads that I have been asking of."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Quite so."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"But paragraph 147 of the Financial Statement seems to show that the Government had also considered the question of increasing the scholarships under these heads. If paragraph 147 will in effect override the budget provision and give some increased grant, it will be all right."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED ROOME:—"I should think there is no objection to make some grants for this and I have always wished to do so if funds are available. I can only submit for your Excellency's acceptance any proposal of mine. I am willing myself to propose some further increase in regard to these scholarships. The increase is already considerable under several heads. The total increase is from Rs. 89,000 in round numbers to 1-25 lakhs. But the particular items of increase proposed in this budget do not affect colleges, general, it is true; but they do affect, to some small extent, secondary schools for boys. The main portion of the increase is under other heads."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I do not know whether I am quite in order in raising at this stage. I think, on behalf of the Government, I may tell the Honourable mover of the resolution that the Government are quite

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

prepared to consider proposals for some further increase in scholarships for the class of students, whose cause he advocates. We cannot commit ourselves to any scheme of the magnitude that he has outlined. But at present we can only say that we will view liberally proposals for increasing the scholarships to college students subject, as your Excellency has said, to the claims of other branches of education. I must apologise for what is, in my mind, a verbal inconsistency in the Financial Statement, as it is not a fact that the grant of scholarships to colleges, generally, has been increased. Under other heads there has been some increase."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am quite willing to withdraw my resolution in view of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. But I wish to add one word in reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Karschhausen has said. It was no part of my case that the backward districts should be unduly treated at all. I was only saying that if equal provision should be made for districts in which there was a very large student population and districts in which there was a very scanty student population, that was not a part of the objection to which I can give my approval. Of differential treatment or more favourable treatment to backward classes I shall be as hearty an advocate as any one else. With regard to verbal observations which he has allowed to be mixed up with it I should say that if special treatment to Mohammedans is necessary I shall not object to it at all. I certainly shall strongly approve of any favourable treatment that may be given in such cases."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 15. That Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to frame proposals for utilizing the sum of 23 lakhs entered as lump grant for education in the budget estimate for 1913-14 under the head 23. Education.

In doing so he said:—"This particular resolution needs very few words at my hands. The large grant of 23 lakhs, the particulars of which the Council is not yet aware of but out of which allotments are being made indefinitely by the resolution that we are considering to-day, is likely to be repeated in the two coming years, for I understand the 23 lakhs include 8-80 lakhs recurring grant from the Government of India and a third of the 49 lakhs that the Government of India have allotted for education. That means that for the next three years at least this Council will have, so far as we can calculate, at least 23 lakhs lump grant in this matter to which this Government will add ten lakhs of their own—I understand it will be a progressive sum of two lakhs this year, four lakhs next year, six lakhs for the year after that subject, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said the other day, to no maximum whatever. This large grant, I think, would justify a, departure on the part of the Government from the way in which such sums are usually disposed of. I should think that the provision that is made for the disposal of this grant should take into consideration the views of those who in this Council represent the various communities in general. I have no wish to say that the appropriations made under educational heads before this have not met this elementary requirement; but it seems to me that in disposing of large sums the Director of Public Instruction will be only assisted and not hindered by consulting non-official members of this Council. It appears to me that local boards through which the Government propose to disburse these amounts are very well represented on this Council. There are before us gentlemen who in their own places are influential members of local boards and probably chairmen of municipalities as well. Their advice given together and in conference must be an invaluable help in the disposition of these amounts. It seems to me also that the methods hitherto pursued of taking in the suggestions made by various boards, each board acting separately, is to some extent inferior in efficacy to the method I propose. If gentlemen representing all these boards should sit together with certain official members of the Government, then it seems to me there will be arrived at a way of co-ordinating and

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Srinivasa Sastry: Sir Harold Stuart*)

reconciling the claims of the different parts of the Presidency, which at present is not open to Government. I should think for example the question of dividing these large sums between rural and urban areas is a task in the solution of which non-official advice given in conference would be of great moment. I am not of course averse to thinking that rural areas should be treated with special consideration. I should urge myself that about a tenth part of this money should be given to municipalities and the remaining nine-tenths should be given to boards, that is my own private view. I have no information what the Department may think or Honourable Members may think on this matter. Besides, taking municipalities and boards themselves, are these sums to be divided amongst them in the proportion of their population or in the proportion of the number of scholars receiving education, or are they to be divided according to the means or the amount of highway that they have yet to make? I suppose the solution that we may arrive at will be a compromise of various principles; but what that compromise is exactly to be, I think, should be determined by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials. How much of this money again should be given for the education of females or for the education of the backward classes or the development of industrial education—these are questions on which we should like to have a say, if the Government would permit it. Besides, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact: that this money was granted to us at a time when the Finance Committee had ceased to sit, and therefore the Government have to dispose of these sums absolutely without any assistance, except in the way of consulting boards and municipalities or the non-official members of this Council privately. For these reasons, your Excellency, it appears to me that this resolution may well be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—Your Excellency, it is, as the Honourable Member, I think, has admitted, the ordinary function of the executive to deal with such administrative matters as the distribution of funds at its disposal when they relate to a definite head of the public service. In this particular case, we have lines further hedged down for us by instructions from the Government of India as to the particular branch of education to which the grant that has been given by them should be devoted. I will read to the Council the instructions which we have received recently regarding this education grant. "Non-teaching:—Colleges and secondary schools, training institutions, 8 lakhs—A portion of this sum may be used for the Engineering College, if desired; elementary schools, 17 lakhs; education in hygiene, gymnasia, play-grounds, swimming baths, gardens, reading rooms, common rooms, etc., 6 lakhs; manual training, 1½ lakhs; girls' schools, technical and special schools, 6 lakhs; European education, 5½ lakhs; University, 3 lakhs; hostels, 4 lakhs. Research grants:—primary education, 3½ lakhs; girls' education, '67 lakhs; colleges and training institutions, 30 lakhs; secondary education, 133 lakhs; technical and special education, 99 lakhs; manual training, 12 lakhs; European education, '57 lakhs."

"With these instructions and with the lines of our general educational policy already well defined, it seems to the Government that a committee of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member would be of very little assistance to them and to this extent would do harm in that it would delay the commencement of expenditure. The Honourable gentleman himself has stated that he was well content with the way in which the money has been spent in the past. I think that he may feel equally sure that it will be well spent in the future."

"One argument he used in favour of the committee was that the committee might consist of a number of Honourable gentlemen representing district boards and the municipalities of the Presidency. I take it that the committee would not include all the representatives of the district boards and the municipalities. Such a committee with an addition of officials and education experts would be far too large, and I am afraid that the only result, judging from my experience, of having a few representatives of district boards and municipalities would be that those particular bodies which are represented by these members of the committee would receive an unduly large share of the grants that have been given to us. I am afraid, therefore, that the Government cannot accept this resolution."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARANARAYAN :—“Your Excellency, I have one word to say. I do not think my Honourable friend intended that there should be any encroachment upon the functions of the executive. What he suggested was that there should be a sort of advisory council which would not be called upon to decide, which would not impose its opinion upon the Director if he does not like it, but which would at the same time be willing to give advice and assistance. When I was reading the very interesting statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart with regard to elementary education, it struck me that the proposition of my Honourable friend would considerably help the object which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has in view. If you will be kind enough to turn to page 254 where he points out that about 1,700 new schools are going to be established this year, you will see that he has tried to find out a map or plan of the places where these schools should be located. Nobody can better advise the Government and the Director of Public Instruction in regard to this matter than persons who are on the district boards and who are on the municipalities, who will be able to tell the Government whether the places selected would be a proper place or whether some other place would not be better situated to locate the school in and would generally give advice in regard to the opening of new schools. If these gentlemen are furnished with the list of the existing schools and as from time to time reports come in of places where new schools are to be located, their assistance will be of immense value to the Government. As I said before, there is no desire at all that they should over-ride either the executive Government or force their will upon the Director of Public Instruction in regard to matters he does not like; but certainly in regard to the offering of advice or assistance as regards the location and number of schools in a particular locality, I think the advice of such an advisory council would be valuable to the Director. Therefore, as I said, without the functions of the executive Government being in any way interfered with, the Government may call in aid a certain number of people who are well acquainted with the locality. As regards the number of schools and the places where they should be located, that is only one matter, but there are other matters referred to by my Honourable friend. For all these reasons the Government, I think, will be benefited and not interfered with in their work by having the assistance of the committee which is suggested in this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“Your Excellency, coming as I do from one of the districts, as one of the members of the district board in the Madurai district, I should think that the suggestion of the Honourable member may be taken into consideration, if not in the form he has proposed. A committee of another form might be formed by the Government for advising them. As has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, we find that elementary education has got a special grant of 17 lakhs and a recurring grant 8½ lakhs. That is what I have noted. Similarly we find girls' schools have got six lakhs in the special grant and 0.87 as the recurring grant, so that for these two questions alone we can fairly say that a committee is needed. If what the Honourable member has stated is also a fact that we are going to have grants for at least a period of three years, that will come very nearly to 60 lakhs to be spent upon elementary education.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“The figure relating to non-recurring grants does not relate only to this year, but to the whole grant.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“Then it may come to seven lakhs every year for three years and three lakhs for one year for girls' schools. That has to be distributed. I know how the business is being done, when information is called for on such matters from the regional. What is actually done is there is the assistant inspector of schools or the sub-assistant inspector to whom the matter is referred, and certain taluk board presidents who are divisional officers and who particularly take interest in the matter do go round and fix the villages. Otherwise it is often reported on and on the matter reaching the Government it is adopted as settled. What I would pray for in matters of this kind is if a general committee for the whole Presidency could not be formed, there might be such small bodies formed for each group of districts that have been now formed for electoral groups. For each group,

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Mr. Kumbharana Nagapur; Mr. Rameswandra Rao Pantulu.)

one Collector, one district officer and one non-official might be asked to select. For the southern group alone I must say that in the Madurai district we have got about 4,000 odd villages and in the Madurai district 1,100 villages and in the Tinnevely district about that number. Amongst these villages we have to distribute a number of schools. What actually happens is some of these officers go to the more important of these villages and the information received by them in these villages is what they very often act upon, and that they go round to all these villages. The Collectors have very little opportunity of going to each one of these villages, especially when there are 4,000 villages. It is in that way that places are chosen for locating schools; and my submission is, as far as I have been able to gather, that has not been quite satisfactory. If there is occasion for a body of three persons in a regional station to go round and select these places, it will be much better. Any advice of that kind will be quite useful and I submit that the suggestion may be sympathetically viewed by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUMARASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I am not very particular about this resolution. I am a district board member myself. My president invariably consults us in the matter of the location of elementary schools; and moreover the educational officers, the assistant inspectors of schools of our district, are all members of the district board. They always consult us in the matter of the location of schools. Last year personally I suggested some schools to be opened and that was done. I do not think it is necessary that a committee should be appointed. Other presidents in other districts also do the same thing."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say one word on this resolution. I do not think it was the object of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastry to have a committee appointed to inquire into local wants, to see which villages require schools and which do not. The trend of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar goes to indicate that a committee is required for the investigation of local wants. The Hon'ble member's proposal was merely a question of appropriation, an appropriation which should be equal and equitable to all districts. As it is, I have not been able to see on what basis the Imperial grant of eight lakhs has been distributed during the current year. We know that the whole of this amount which has been allotted last year for expenditure on primary education has been spent. But the question is whether all the districts have had the benefit, as far as possible, of this distribution. The amount has been distributed under various heads, a portion for opening elementary schools, some portion for strengthening the inspection staff and some more for opening more training schools and so on. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Harold Stuart what is the number of schools that have been started in each district under the grant which was made last year. I am not aware of any published papers from which this could be gathered. I know the total number of schools. The whole object of having a committee is really to see that these large appropriations are made in regard to some definite well-defined principles. It might be either with reference to the wants of each district or with reference to the population of each district or with reference to the educational progress or the backwardness or otherwise of each of the districts. I do not know on what principle these appropriations have been made. It has been stated that the sub-assistant inspectors of schools are consulted and they in their turn consult the district board presidents or well as the presidents of taluk boards and that the number of schools which should be opened either in each division or the circle of each inspector is determined solely by the inspector or assistant inspector of schools. I do not know how under these circumstances it can be said that this distribution of money with reference to the spread of elementary education is satisfactory. It is for that reason, I presume, that my Hon'ble friend has asked for a committee. If there is such a committee, it will be possible to see what amount of money is to be allotted to each district with reference to the needs of primary education. For example, it has been stated that the amount that is available for primary education during the coming year is 3½ lakhs. I should like to know definitely on what principle this sum of 3½ lakhs is to be distributed, with reference to the requirements of rural areas as well as of municipalities. It has been stated by the Hon'ble

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Ramesandra Rao Patil*; *Sir Harold Stuart*;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Patil.)

Sir Harold Stuart that if there is a committee, the great danger would be that the members of the committee would influence the Government to give them more money than they were entitled to in the districts with which they are connected. But I am perfectly certain that he will be able there to control the committee and to see that they do not take advantage of their position in any committee that the Government may be pleased to appoint. But what we are anxious about is to see that these large appropriations which are coming in should be distributed as far as possible with reference to the needs of each locality considered on some well-settled principles. As it is, I am rather inclined to think that the whole thing is in the hands of the sub-assistant inspectors of schools who, no doubt, consult the presidents of district boards. But the result would probably be that if the figures are examined, some districts get much more than others. Under these circumstances I should certainly like to be enlightened as to the method of distribution in each district and the initial expenditure in connection with the opening up of new elementary schools, so far with reference to the elementary education. Then as regards girls' schools, the figures for secondary education as well as for elementary girls' schools and other items of expenditure to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I think the observations I just made would apply equally to those matters. In the matter of girls' schools I may say from personal knowledge that in the matter of buildings I know places where building costing Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 have been constructed in places where the attendance of girls is very poor. I do not know how these buildings came to be constructed, I should like to know on what basis the grant for elementary schools for girls as well as for boys has been made. I have had a reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Darlison that it was distributed with reference to the proposals made by sub-assistant inspectors of schools. That again raises the same question, your Excellency, as to the principle upon which these proposals are made by the sub-assistant inspectors. Therefore I think, if a committee were appointed, they will be able to lay down certain general principles both for secondary schools as well as for elementary schools. I do not think it will impede the work of the Government in regard to the expenditure on education. I moved a similar resolution last year but it was then stated that it would hamper the work of the Government and I withdrew my proposal. Sir Murray Hamrick stated that a committee would probably be required with reference to the classes who would require free education. I do not know whether any such committee has been summoned by the educational authorities and I should like to know that in the matter of the expansion of elementary education what are the classes which have been benefited in the way of free education."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“The Honourable Member is rather straying from the subject of the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PATIL :—“I am only saying that such a committee would be useful; I think it is certainly desirable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PATIL :—“Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations in support of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasaiah. So far as I understood, the objections raised against the proposition are two or three. In the first place, it is urged on behalf of the Government that if the representatives of local bodies are to be incorporated in the committee to be appointed, it will be an unwieldy body and useful work cannot be done. So far as that position is concerned, there cannot be any difference of opinion. If all the representatives of the local bodies are to be appointed members of such a committee and the officers of the Government and of the Educational Department are also to be on the committee, it will not be possible for the committee to finish their work early enough. The next objection urged is that if a few representatives of these local bodies are appointed to this committee, it is likely that the needs of these particular local bodies will be represented and that there may be some unfair distribution. With reference to that point I wish to bring to your Excellency's notice that there is absolutely no basis for Honourable Members to entertain any such suspicion or apprehension. If

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pandita, Dewan Bahadur Hanaliedra Nayaka; the President; Sir Alfred Bourne.*)

these proposals could have been considered prior to the sittings of the Finance Committee, there would have been no difficulty whatever. We have absolute confidence in the fact that whenever the Honourable Members of the Council sit on the committee, they will exercise their discretion and judgment in a way that will satisfy the interests of the whole Presidency and not the particular interests of the locality which they specially represent.

"The other objection urged is that the appointment of this committee might delay the distribution of the allotment. Your Excellency is aware that Honourable Members of the Council, whenever they are called upon to co-operate with the Government, either in the Finance Committee or in any other matter whatever, have been ungrudgingly placing their services at the disposal of the Government avoiding any delay whatever. In this particular case there is no reason to suppose that they will in any way hinder the work of the officers of the Government or cause delay or that they will create any difficulty in the matter of the appropriation being made as early as possible. These are all the objections that have been urged against the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar. I venture to suggest that this resolution which only suggests a question of principle, the question of taking into confidence Honourable Members of the Council who are interested in the cause of education, may be given very favourable consideration. Your Excellency will also be pleased to notice that even in the latest resolution of the Government of India published on the 21st February last, in the concluding remarks in paragraph 62 it is stated thus—

"The Governor-General in Council trusts that the growing section of the 'Indian public which is interested in education will join in establishing under the guidance and with the help of Government these quickening systems of education on which the best minds in India are now converging and on which the prospects of 'the rising generation depend.' In view of all these observations, when Honourable Members are willing to offer suggestions and to offer advice regarding the special appropriations to be made by the Government, is it too much for me to appeal to your Excellency's Government to see its way to accept the proposal, to take Honourable Members into confidence and then make the necessary allotment?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMI NAIDU, Zamindar of Doddappa-gayakkanay.—"Your Excellency, I beg to make a small suggestion. The Director of Public Instruction might have expected that his inspectors and assistant inspectors might have devoted their time fully to considering in what localities these elementary schools should be established. But all inspectors and assistant inspectors cannot be expected to do their duty with such thoroughness and conscientiousness that he expects them to do. In their hurry they might have omitted one or two important places. If the Government, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, are not willing to form an unwieldy committee, yet before the steps are taken and the localities are approved by the Government, it would be better that the municipalities, taluk boards and district boards are informed of the places where the Government wish to establish these elementary schools. If they do it, these local bodies will be in a position to inform them where there are obstructions and the obstacles, if they appeal to the good sense of the Government, might be rectified."

His Excellency the President.—"I think it will be for the convenience of the Council that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne should explain actually what steps are being taken by the Government on this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE.—"Your Excellency will perhaps allow me to deal with the notes as I have taken them. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer has really conceded our point. He has told the Council that the bodies to be consulted are boards and municipalities. Of course, he suggested that we should do it through the agency of a few representatives, as suggested by the mover of this resolution. What we do is to go straight to the boards and municipalities and consult them; and if they honestly do their duty, as we have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Nayana-

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir Alfred Bourne; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarna.)*

they do in some parts of the country, the matter is settled. We go to every board and every municipality. If they choose to take an interest in the matter, they can do so, and we are only too glad to accept their recommendations. But in the majority of cases they merely ask for the services of my sub-assistant inspector. It is true that they can hardly ask any better authority. But still if they think he is wrong, they are at perfect liberty to recommend something different from what he has recommended to them. These are the local committees. Each local board forms a local committee, which makes recommendations on the matter and whose advice will most undoubtedly be considered.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao took objection to trusting too far to these sub-assistant inspectors and he suggests that a committee such as is proposed in the resolution would better deal with the whole of the general question. But I venture to suggest that there are about 40,000 villages in this Presidency and so far as we know all but about 11,500 of them still want schools. Will any gentleman come forward with any personal knowledge of even a very small number of these 40,000 villages? We must depend upon the men that we send out to each of these villages. It is not merely a question of settling off hand whether these villages are to have a school or not. Our officers endeavour to find out whether the villagers want a school at that place or not; and directly they understand the villagers want a school, they select that place. Of course, they do not select only places where the villagers want a school but obviously it is our best policy to begin with such villages."

"The Hon'ble the Zaminadar Doddappaswamykannar suggests that our inspecting officers do not do their duty as thoroughly as we should expect. I fancy they do. They may have omitted some important places but they select a large number. The board or the municipal council can suggest others."

"Then there is another side to the question, perhaps the more important side, which was taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao, not the question of the location of particular schools, but the question of distributing the grant between this object and that object, between this district and that district, this municipality and that municipality, and urban areas and rural areas. Well, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that our hands are tied to a certain extent in the general distribution. I may give one instance, that of the 5½ lakhs which has been put down for elementary education. We hope that it is only an earnest of more. But what will 3½ lakhs do? I can tell you, off-hand two or three things which the 3½ lakhs would do. The 5½ lakhs will enable us, perhaps with a little to spare, to raise the grant to elementary schools by one rupee per teacher. The grant to elementary schools is at present Rs. 50 a year, a miserable sum I admit; but a little over three lakhs will raise it to Rs. 42. We have also got capitation grants as Honourable Members know. The capitation grant is Rs. 8 a year. It is not large and I always wished to enlarge it. It would take another three lakhs to bring it up to a rupee. Supposing we are told to do either of these things, the whole of an allotment is gone. Of course, it is suggested by the Honourable member that it is desirable to have a central committee to decide which of these two things is to be done. But there are many matters which must enter into this consideration and we must take the advice of a certain number of people who are experts. These are the people that we go to for advice; and when I go to them for advice and I get their advice, I lay these proposals as modified by that advice before your Excellency's Government. And your Excellency's Government must be responsible and must keep the responsibility for deciding between alternative proposals of this sort."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—Your Excellency, I am heartily in favour of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; and, unless the Government can tell us the principles on which the grant has been distributed in the past and is going to be distributed in the future, some sort of consultation with Honourable Members who represent the various districts in the Presidency is absolutely necessary, before a satisfactory arrangement can be come to with regard to the distribution of these recurring grants. If it were a question of a grant for a year or for a couple of years, it would not so much matter as to whether the grant is given more to one district than to another or more to one particular community than to

*Revised Financial Statement.**(By Balabhar Narasimhamura Serna.)*

another. But vital questions of principle are involved in this distribution of grants. I shall elucidate what I mean. For instance, there are a number of villages in the Presidency, say, with a population of over 1,000 or below 2,000 which have not got a single elementary school. Are the requirements of these villages to be met first before a rupee is given to districts where there is not such a large number of villages with a population not served by elementary schools? Tulu Salem, for instance, or Vinayapattinam from which I come. They are considered to be more backward in the matter of elementary education. That would mean that a huge number of villages, whose population is say 1,000 or 2,000, have absolutely no elementary schools at present. There are several other districts in the Presidency, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam, which are in the same predicament; and are the requirements of each of these villages and districts to be met first, or are those districts and places where the Inspector tells you he can easily provide a school for you going to be provided for? Suppose, for instance, in an advanced district the Inspector will be able to spend a couple of lakhs easily in that district or in villages with a population of less than 500. Now certainly from one point of view we ought not to check it. If the money can be spent easily and if the people want to be educated and are ready to start schools, certainly from one point of view that is certainly to be encouraged. But in giving these grants if you are to appropriate a large sum of money towards these advanced districts, is the evil that is at present felt in less advanced districts to be perpetuated? If not, how much money is to be given to them? There is no hard and fast rule to be made. The distribution will depend upon various considerations. I should like to know what principle has guided the Government in the past with reference to the distribution of these grants. Have they taken into consideration the wants of the villages, and not districts, which have a certain population, whether there is difficulty in starting a school in such a village or not? Are the requirements of such villages with a certain population to be first met, before the educational programme is extended to other villages with less population? Therefore, the views of various members would have to be heard by the Government on this matter. The Government are the fiscal arbiters between the conflicting claims of the various villages and the various districts and the various communities. That is not a matter which can be settled in one year. The development of the programme cannot be hindered by a committee sitting for six months, settling the future programme for five years or ten years. If you want to meet the wants of the villages, let us have a definite policy to go by. First let us meet the requirements of villages which have a population of 2,000, then 1,000 and then 500. Wherever the villages are situated, meet their wants and then go to other villages. If the distribution is made by district boards and municipalities, there will be greater inequality. Suppose one district board says that it can spend one lakh, and another district board says that it cannot spend more than Rs. 50,000, if your distribution is going to be in proportion to these sums, then this principle that I have been advocating that large populous villages should be first provided for may go into the shade. Therefore, your Excellency will see that we must know the principles upon which this general distribution of grants is made. It should not be in proportion to the size of the districts; it should not be according to the revenues of the districts; it should not be according to the difficulty or ease with which the school can be started; but it must be with regard to the development of education in all districts and in all villages and all classes of people should be equally benefited. There should be general growth or advancement in all the districts. With those objects in view, I should be personally of opinion that we should have some such principle in view, that all villages with a certain population should be met first, then villages with a certain population below that and so on.

* That is one principle. Another principle is the proportionate distribution of the grants to districts according to the proportion of the population or revenue or the recommendations of the inspectors according to the amount they can spend. On all these matters the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has not given us any information. I should like to know what principle has actuated the Government in the distribution

Revised Financial Statement.

(*By Babadur Narasimhaswara Sarnu; Mr. Chidambaram Pillai Muddigar;
Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*)

of grants in the past and what is the principle which is going to guide them in the future. Some representative committee consisting of various districts and various communities should be appointed. We need not fight shy of the committee being a large one; having regard to the fact that they are going to lay down a programme for five or ten years, we need not be afraid of a large committee. We might form a representative committee and the Government may listen to their views in consultation with district boards and also have their own principles to guide them. I think it will be a more satisfactory feature of the administration of education if the views of all the people can be heard and their conflicting needs be harmonised as far as possible and so intelligent principle can be evolved out of them. People should know upon what rational basis the distribution has been made in the past and on what principle it is going to be made in the future. The same observation applies to secondary education. There are some Telugu districts which are extremely backward in the spread of secondary education. On that ground, if I may ask for specific sums for those districts, should I be justified in doing so? I may have to press some special claims and my claim may in particular instances be justified. All these are matters on which we have a right to be heard; and therefore I hope that the Government will see their way to accept the resolution of my Honourable friend. If they do not see their way to accept it, I hope that, before the final grants are allotted, before the Government issue their final orders, tentative schemes may be published, so that criticisms might be invited and after hearing those criticisms, the Government may be pleased to approve of the recommendations of the Director."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI MUDDIGAR :—" Your Excellency, with your Excellency's permission, I would say a word. I believe the object of the Honourable member of this proposition is not exactly to go into the details of the distribution of these grants for education. Certain broad divisions have been made, certain heads under which these grants have been divided by the Government of India for the instruction of this Government. And this Government have in their turn again sub-divided these under certain other sub-divisions with reference to certain principles. We are as yet in the dark as to what those principles are that guide the Local Government in dividing these grants with reference to the various requirements of education, so far as this province is concerned. We all know that these grants are divided by the Director of Public Instruction by convening a conference of various educational officers in the different parts of the Presidency; and in consultation with them he arrives at certain definite principles which guide him in the distribution of these grants. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has put it, he should certainly do it on certain principles. All that we now expect the Government to do is that in consulting these educational officers the views of a few non-officials may also be included. I believe that is not too much to ask of the Government when it is embarking upon a very vast expansion of expenditure upon education. I believe it would have come with greater grace from the Government themselves. I should certainly think that this concession, whatever it may be, should be to guide and help the Government in the distribution of these grants upon certain principles, and that not merely with reference to certain localities or with reference to the needs of certain communities or classes. All that we expect is that these grants should be divided upon certain well-understood principles, understood by the Government as well as by the people. With these few remarks I would heartily support the resolution. However few the number of members may be, the appointment of a committee would be of very great advantage. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart need not fear to take into confidence some of the non-officials in arriving at certain definite principles, in distributing, with reference to the requirements of the Presidency in its various aspects, these large grants which have been given in the past and which are going to recur in years to come."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRI SASTRI :—" My Lord, it seems to me that the object for which I propose this committee has not been quite understood. I am willing to accept the point that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart put to us after reading the letter from the Government of India—that the scope of the committee such as

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Scrinivas Sastry, Sir Harold Stuart.)*

I propose would be greatly circumscribed under the terms of that letter. A great many appropriations have been made already and what remains probably is only the appropriation of the large amounts which are left under the head of elementary education. Even so, I can understand the desire of several Honourable Members to have a share in the shaping of the principles which guide the allotment under elementary education between municipalities and district boards. For example, however much each municipality or district board might desire to do as its own wants, as between themselves, I think there ought to be fixed a certain proportion. How is that proportion to be fixed? Even under the head of elementary education how much of this grant shall we give to the buildings of schools and how much shall we give to the raising of the salaries of the teachers and how much shall we give under a more liberal grant-in-aid code than the present one, which we hope to have soon? These are points which perhaps a central committee might usefully thresh out. It appears to me that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, in saying that I made no complaint against the present appropriation, gave rather a premium for strong criticism. It is not necessary to advocate a principle here that a man should get up and say that he is very much dissatisfied. I think the suitability of the principle might have greater appreciation than the volume of criticism or discontent.

"There is one other point which I should like to mention and that is about the delay that a committee may cause. I do not know why a committee should cause delay. Before instructions are issued to presidents of taluk boards and chairmen of municipalities, the committee may sit once; probably a three hours' sitting under the competent guidance of the Director of Public Instruction will be quite sufficient to thresh out the principles; and after the detailed proposals come from various quarters, I do not think it need sit for more than a couple of days to set apart these sums. Even if the subsequent sittings were greatly curtailed, I think the committee would have served a very useful purpose. My Lord, I attach great importance to the proposition that large sums spent upon elementary education should be spent in accordance with the desires of the people, and the only representatives of the people you can get are the representatives sitting round here. I do not think it is too much to spend a few hours in consulting them in threshing out these principles. I am therefore obliged to press this matter to a division."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have a very few words to say in reply to the remarks of Honourable Members. It seems to me that the position has been rather exaggerated. We have here a very small sum to spend and a very large number of objects on which to spend it. The amount at our disposal is wholly inadequate to meet the cost of all that we hope to do. It seems to me, therefore, that it is wiser rather a big word to talk about the principles of distribution. The fact is that there are a number of directions in which we can spend the money with the greatest confidence, confidence that it will not be wasted and that it will do good in the direction or that direction. The Honourable member said that we should consult representatives of the people before we distribute these small grants. In effect we do consult the representatives of the people, because the proposals of the Director are made, after we have consulted, not the Honourable Members of this Council individually, but the members of their constituencies, the district boards and the municipalities. The Hon'ble Mr. Scrinivas Sastry also was inclined to complain that I used as an argument the fact that there has been no criticism of past distribution. I think it was a fair argument for if there had been any real ground for complaint as regards the distribution, I think and feel confident that either in the press or in this Council we should have heard of it, and it is surely a reasonable claim that since there has been no complaint the Government may be trusted to make an equally wise and good distribution of the comparatively small sum which has now been given to them."

"There is only one other remark and I have done. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao said that he was surprised that the Government objected to taking Honourable Members into their confidence. We do nothing of the kind. We do not consult anything from Honourable gentlemen. As soon as the distribution is made, the portfolios will

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir Harold Stuart, the President.)*

be placed on the Editors' Table; and Honourable Members will then have all their constitutional rights of discussing the action of the Government, of moving resolutions next year and of criticizing the financial arrangements which we shall make to give effect to our decision. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the resolution of the Government of India in this connection and did so in order to show to us that we have been urged to take the people of the country into our confidence and to get their advice. I have got a copy of the resolution and I find that the resolution ends not with an exhortation of that nature, but with an exhortation to the wealthy men of India to come forward and take their share not in the administration of education but in its endowment."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"Before I put this resolution, perhaps the Council will allow me to say that I agree heartily with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in regard to this resolution. But I think one remark of his might have escaped the hearing of some of the members of the Council and as it is so apposite to the closing remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar, perhaps I may be allowed to emphasize it. That is this: the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar closed his remarks just now with an assertion of the right of the Council to be consulted in all these matters. Well, that is not precisely the subject of his motion; that is somewhat different, namely the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials. But so far as his appeal to the Government to take this Council fully into confidence is concerned, I think the Council should take note of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's statement just now that so soon as the Government have made up their minds—and they have little enough time, the Council will allow, at the present moment—as soon as they make up their minds as to how they should distribute this 25 lakhs which is the subject of the present resolution, so soon as they make up their minds, a statement or outline of the policy in this respect will be laid on the Editors' Table. Perhaps, I may add this that, so far as the Director of Public Instruction and his department are concerned, every effort will be made to prepare that statement which must necessarily be somewhat general in its terms in some particulars; but every effort will be made to compile that statement and lay it on the Editors' Table in time for any discussion that may take place on April the 2nd, that is, the next meeting of the Council. If this can be accomplished, as it is the desire of the Government, I am sure Honourable Members will, considering how very recently we have rendered information as to this grant and as to the limits within which it may be applied, conclude that the Government have done all that they can to leave no time to take this Council fully into their confidence in this matter."

"Perhaps, I may be allowed one more remark and it is this: to emphasize what has been said in regard to the discussion of the grant by itself apart from other educational estimates. It must surely be obvious to Honourable gentlemen who take interest in this subject and I know there are many in this Council, that what is really desired is not simply a discussion of the distribution of these 25 lakhs, for such a discussion must inevitably be very circumscribed. On the one hand as has been said are the instructions of the Government of India; on the other is the information collected by the Department of Public Instruction; and that is really an important consideration. The Department of Public Instruction is a large administrative department with a net-work of officials all through the Presidency whose duty it is—whether they discharge it perfectly or imperfectly I do not know, in the opinion of the Council I mean—a large net-work of officials whose duty it is to keep the Director of Public Instruction informed. And added to this are the steps taken by the Department of Public Instruction as outlined by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne to obtain full information on this special question of the distribution and expansion of elementary schools. That is the second consideration with which a Committee must be met in considering the distribution of these 25 lakhs, first the instruction of the Government of India and secondly the information collected by the department, local information; and thirdly the settled and established policy of the Government in respect of education which is stated in the Revised Financial Statement and to which both the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne have added

Revised Financial Statements.

(The President) Mr. KANAKA PILLAI; Sir JOHN ATKINSON; Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.)

to-day. All these considerations must circumscribe the discussion of a place-mat grant of this kind. What is really desired, I am sure, by Honourable Members, and in that the Government have full sympathy, is a full opportunity to look into educational administration as a whole and to criticize it in the light not only of the geographical needs of the country but also from many other points of view which have to be considered when education is under discussion. I hope therefore that whatever the Council may think of this particular proposal, they will feel quite certain that the Government are anxious to do everything to lay before the Council all their actions and intentions so far as they can be made definite and public in regard to the distribution of this and all other monies under the control of the Department of Education."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri called for a division. The voting was as follows:—15 for and 27 against the resolution.

| For | Against |
|---|--|
| The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Subrahmi Aiyar | The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. |
| " Rao Bahadur H. Narasimhaswami Sarna. | " Mr. P. S. Srinivasan Aiyar. |
| " Mr. M. Rameswami Rao Pantulu. | " Sir Harold Smart. |
| " Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | " Mr. A. G. Candew. |
| " Mr. P. Kesava Pillai. | " Mr. W. O. Howe. |
| " Rao Bahadur A. Subramanyam Reddyar. | " Sengappa Ganesa Srinivasan. |
| " Mr. H. V. Narasimha Aiyar. | " Mr. B. S. Chetty. |
| " Mr. K. P. Ramu Menon. | " Mr. L. M. Wynd. |
| " Mr. K. Ramu Aiyangar. | " Mr. A. Butterworth. |
| " Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | " Mr. N. S. Brodie. |
| " Dinesh Bahadur V. Ramaswami Naidu Gove. | " Sir Alfred Doxey. |
| " Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | " Mr. G. A. Smith. |
| " Mr. K. Chelambaswami Mahalingam. | " Mr. H. E. Clark. |
| " Mr. T. Zarechabeta Subba. | " Mr. G. M. Schmidt. |
| " Mr. A. T. O. M. Ahmad Tembi Marikappan. | " Mr. L. Davidson. |
| " Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. | " Dinesh Bahadur L. D. Swaminathan Pillai. |
| | " Dr. T. M. Nair. |
| | " Mr. Krishnaswami Narayana. |
| | " Mr. A. D. Jackson. |
| | " Mr. B. M. Srenga. |
| | " Mr. A. Barber. |
| | " Sir Emma Spring. |
| | " Mr. Haji Ismail Sah. |
| | " Rao Bahadur P. G. Sengendras Chettiar. |
| | " Mr. A. Narsinh. |

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANAKA PILLAI:—"While on education may I ask one question?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I am afraid that I must consider that topic closed. Perhaps you will adjourn your question for a fortnight and put it at the next meeting."

XX. & 24. Medical.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I introduce the head 'Medical', under which I have no remarks to offer, beyond drawing attention to the grant that has been provided for the medical relief of women and children, due to the large sum that has been brought into the budget as subsidy received from the Government of India, —16½ lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know if there are any specific instructions regarding the allotment of the grant of 16½ lakhs as in the case of education. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that when discussing the

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar;
Dr. Nair; Rao Bahadur Ramaswami Aiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Rao Pantulu.)

question of the allotment of 25 lakhs of the lump grant for education, we were informed that specific instructions had been received regarding their appropriation. There are several resolutions which are likely to be moved in reference to the lump provision of 16½ lakhs and it will help us to a considerable extent to know whether there are specific instructions from the Government of India regarding this 16½ lakhs, sanctioned for medical purposes."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The instructions from the Government of India are that the Imperial sanitary grant of 15 lakhs is primarily for expenditure on urban sanitation, the claims of rural sanitation not being sufficiently advanced. But the Government of India will have no objection to a portion being spent upon rural sanitation provided they are satisfied that practical schemes for these purposes are forthcoming."

"Then in regard to the grant of 150 lakhs for medical, that is intended primarily for medical education with special reference to the pathological institute. But the hands of this Government are not very strictly tied in that regard."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"There is another question just before the next resolution is put forward. I wish to know, your Excellency, whether the allotment of 87 lakhs shown on page 180 of the revised edition of the Civil Budget Estimates as expenditure in connection with the bubonic plague includes the expenditure on the establishment for issuing and checking plague passports and if so what that expenditure amounts to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"Rs. 6,550 are spent on plague passports establishment."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"Is it understood that this is the amount spent from the Provincial funds under that head?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARI :—"The amount spent by the municipalities and district boards is not shown here. In Kumbakonam we spend Rs. 28 a month for the plague passports clerks."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The figure entered at page 180 covers only the expenditure incurred by the Government. It does not include the expenditure incurred by the district boards and municipalities. That will be found under some other head of the budget—under the head of contribution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARI :—"They are municipal funds."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"Contributions were abolished long ago. Now the municipal funds have to meet all this expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, I should like to know the exact communication that has been received from the King Edward Memorial Committee about the hospital for consumptives. I have been informed that the present proposal is to have a dispensary and not a hospital for which two lakhs are provided in the budget."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The proposal at present under consideration is to have a tuberculosis dispensary in Madras City and it will act not only as a dispensary but also as a focus of instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Does that mean any increase or decrease of expenditure?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"No. The contribution from the Government will be the same as what is subscribed by the public."

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Hair.)*

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. HAIR then moved the following proposition of which he had given notice:—

No. 17. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of a junior I.M.S. officer as assistant superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital and an additional sub-assistant surgeon to the out-patients' department of that hospital and another additional sub-assistant surgeon to the refraction department to improve the efficiency of this very useful institution and that the expenses for this additional staff be met by corresponding reduction from the expenses provided for in connection with venereal plague under 24-D.

In doing so, he said:—“Before I move this resolution which invites the Government to make some addition to the staff of the Ophthalmic Hospital, I must acknowledge, gratefully acknowledge, all that the Government have done to make the Ophthalmic Hospital the excellent institution that it is at the present time. A very distinguished visitor the other day, Mr. Montagu, the Under Secretary of State for India, after visiting the Ophthalmic Hospital, remarked to me that he considered that the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital was one of the best in the world. My Lord, I was very proud to hear such a remark from such a competent critic, and therefore I am all the more eager to redress any defects there may be in that institution and to make it really one of the best institutions in the world. I have asked for two improvements here in this resolution—one is the appointment of an assistant superintendent, the other an addition of two sub-assistant surgeons. I will deal with the latter first, being the simpler.

“I have asked two sub-assistant surgeons to be included in the staff of the hospital, because I have been quarried, from what I know of the working of the institution and from the number of patients who are treated, that the present staff are absolutely inefficient in cope with the work that they have to do. I do not think there is any other hospital in this Presidency which is more complained of by patients, both in- and out-patients; and the trend of the complaint in the majority of instances is that they cannot get sufficient attention in the hospital. This I shall presently prove, is entirely due to the fact that the staff is absolutely inadequate. The present staff of the hospital consists of one Superintendent, Colonel Elliot, who is to supervise everything in the institution; then you have for the in-patients the senior assistant surgeon assisted by one sub-assistant surgeon. The scope of the work they have to do is to attend to the in-patients and the in-patients range from 150 to 180 a day. One hundred and forty is the least number of in-patients they have every day and 180 the highest. Therefore, I may take it that 160 is about the average number of in-patients that this assistant surgeon and the sub-assistant surgeon have to deal with every day. They start every day early in the morning at 7 o'clock, dress these various patients and attend to them, and it is very seldom that they can finish their work before 11-30 and sometimes 12; so that, these two men have no time whatever to attend to anything else in the hospital. Then you have got the assistant surgeon, who is deputed to help the operations and to look after the operating room and the instruments and to assist in the collection of the pathological museum. On alternative days he has to attend to operation work and on other days he attends to pathological work. His time is also completely taken up. He has got one sub-assistant surgeon who does the duty of registrar. The duty of a registrar in a hospital, which is done by prominent medical men in England, is relegated to this sub-assistant surgeon, and I must say to his credit that he gets through the work fairly well. Leaving this staff who work with the in-patients, you have only two more sub-assistant surgeons left to deal with the whole number of out-patients. Out of these two sub-assistant surgeons, one attends to the out-patients who come every day and who are treated for various diseases of the eye, and the other attends to the refraction department, that is, the place where the spectacles are prescribed for those who have refraction. In the out-patients' department, on an average, you have 200 patients coming every morning; and to expect one man to

*Annual Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair)*

attend to the 200 patients and to send them away, you must make him work at least ten hours, and even if you can compel the sub-assistant surgeon to work these long hours, just imagine the long delay, the long waiting, that the patients are put to in the hospital. The other day, just to see how the work was progressing, the day before yesterday morning, as I was going along that road, I looked into the hospital at 11 o'clock—that is the hour when the out-patient work of any hospital is supposed to be finished—when I looked in the hospital at 11 o'clock, there were 82 patients, mostly women and children, still waiting in the out-patients' department. There was that solitary sub-assistant surgeon plodding on, as best as he could, to attend to those patients.

“In the office department of refraction, the case was no better. On an average there are 10 cases to be attended to every day, and I doubt whether even the most skilful of men could correct a case of refraction in less than 20 minutes or half an hour. And on Wednesday, when I looked into the refraction department, there were still nine men waiting; most of them had their pupils dilated with atropin on their eyes and could not go home. They were waiting there all 11 o'clock. At what time they ultimately got away I do not know. Therefore, my Lord, looking from the point of view of the convenience of the patients who attend the out-patients' department, unless the staff is increased, this state of affairs will continue and will not increase the reputation of the hospital. I have already said that there is no hospital in the Presidency which is more complained against. Three or four days ago there was an article appearing in one of the local papers, complaining on this very point, about the delay that the out-patients are subjected to. Some of the men who come from up-country to have their eyes attended to are kept waiting for several days and are prevented from returning back to their station and thus put to a lot of inconvenience and expense. So, on that point, the question is: is there any necessity for increase or not? And the only test which will answer that purpose is to go and look at the out-patients of the hospital at 11 o'clock or 11-30 and see if anybody is waiting there. On that point I feel absolutely satisfied and I feel convinced that if additional relief is not given, the out-patients will be put to a great deal of inconvenience, and the complaints in regard to the hospital will continue and the reputation of the hospital will suffer. In this respect, I must put in a word for the Superintendent. It must be remembered that when complaints about the hospital are made, the blame of the Superintendent is generally associated with it. He gets all the blame, although it may be that he cannot very well help this for want of sufficient hands. That is what he is actually doing. The poor Superintendent gets all the blame for all the delay the patients are put to, and he himself is helpless, because he has not a sufficient number of hands to go on with.

“From that I go to the other request, viz., for the addition of an assistant superintendent. This request I make entirely on different grounds. I have not asked for another assistant superintendent, because the work of the hospital cannot be gone through; but I consider that it is necessary that a number of Indian medical officers should be trained in the practical work of the Ophthalmic Hospital and be kept ready at a moment's notice to assume charge of that institution. You will find, my Lord, if you make inquiries, that even men with the very best qualification have to go on with practical work for some time under experts before they can become skilful and safe operators, and this is more true perhaps of the ophthalmic branch of surgery than of any other branch of surgery. The present Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital, who enjoys and deservedly enjoys a very high reputation all over India for skill in ophthalmic surgery, will tell us, if we ask him, that when he first took charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, his knowledge of eye disease was very very limited indeed and that he had to work his way through and get experience as best as he could. That is not a sound thing to encourage, and I would even go further and say that it is rather a dangerous thing to put in any one, who has not sufficient skill and experience in a branch of surgery, to be in sole charge of the hospital, the only hospital in the Presidency to attend to that class of disease; and to do so is not a very wise or safe procedure. I believe that a representation was made to Government on this subject by the Surgeon-General, that facilities ought to be

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Naie; Sir Harold Stuart; Sir John Atkinson.)*

provided for the members of the Indian Medical Service to undergo a post-graduate training in the Ophthalmic Hospital. The Government, however, did not approve of the proposal, because they considered that it would interfere with their arrangements as to postings. My Lord, if that is impracticable, it may at least be possible to appoint a junior officer as assistant superintendent of the hospital for a sufficiently long time to enable him to acquire sufficient dexterity in ophthalmic work and even to replace him by another junior officer, who, in his turn, will remain for a particular number of years and go back to his own post. There are two advantages to be gained by that. In the first place, you will have a number of men available who would at a moment's notice be able to take charge of the hospital and work it satisfactorily. On the other hand, these men who go out for district work will form a sort of nucleus around which ophthalmic work can be undertaken in the subways. In both these ways we shall gain considerably. The Government seem to have observed in that order that, since all the officers of the Indian Medical Service are supposed to have gone through a course of training in ophthalmic surgery and to have passed an examination in it, there is no reason whatever for this."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member has referred to an order of Government. I do not think he can refer to that. It is not a table. So far as I am aware it is not published."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIE:—"It has been published and it has been placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg your pardon."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIE:—"The Government seem to observe that since all officers of the Indian Medical Service have gone through a course in ophthalmic surgery and passed an examination in it, there is no necessity whatever to give them additional training. With all due respect to the opinion of the Government, I beg to point out that it is a wrong view of the case, because a man, who has taken a course in any subject and passed any examination in it, just gets sufficient information to find out how much there is still to be learnt and how little he knows. This is especially true with regard to the practical work of surgery. A man who has passed an examination in ophthalmic surgery, perhaps, has got enough of theoretical knowledge to build a superstructure on it of practical work. Beyond that he has not required anything. If on this single consideration, that a man has passed an examination in ophthalmic surgery, he is to be considered competent to do work in an ophthalmic hospital and he is placed in charge of it, the ophthalmic hospital, instead of being a source of blessing, will become a source of increasing blindness in the country. My Lord, I would request that the opinion of the head of the Medical Department may be taken on the subject and some practical step is taken to improve this state of affairs, whereby—though theoretically trained but deficient in practical knowledge—men of such description are appointed to take very important positions. I only submit that this is one of the practical methods of meeting the case, and I hope that the Government will consider the point and give practical effect to it, as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit it. This part of my subject I do not want to press very much. I only wanted to bring this fact to the consideration of the Government; but the first part of the resolution I do press for this reason that if it is not granted the hospital will continue to be complained against and the enormous inconvenience to patients will remain. I hope the Government will consider the whole subject and give a reply which will be reassuring to the public."

At this stage (3-10 P.M.) the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

The Council re-assembled at 3-55 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, there are two portions in this resolution. The Hon'ble Dr. Naie addressed himself entirely to the first portion which has to do with the proposed strengthening of the staff of the Ophthalmic Hospital. He made no remarks with reference to the latter portion of the resolution

*Revised Financial Statement.**(See John Aikman.)*

which deals with that part of the budget from which the resultant increase in expenditure in the Ophthalmic Hospital would have to be met. It is proposed in the resolution that the expense of the additional staff in the Ophthalmic Hospital should be met by a corresponding reduction from the expenses provided for in connection with bubonic plague; and I propose first to make a few remarks in that connection. The provision that is made in the budget in connection with bubonic plague covers a variety of heads of service. Altogether for medical officers in the Financial Statement there is a provision of Rs. 16,500 and odd and these medical officers include 10 assistant surgeons on vaccination duty, 3 on inspection duty at railway stations, one at the Tuticorin port, one on rat destruction duty in Madras, and besides this there is a staff of sub-assistant surgeons and sanitary inspectors. I don't suppose the Hon'ble Dr. Nair would wish to reduce any part of that expenditure. We know from other sources that he is an opponent of the passport system; but these heads of services to which I have referred now have nothing whatever to do with the passport system proper. On the contrary, they have to deal with very important services. Vaccination is recognised, I think, by all members of the medical profession and now by most of the public as being one of the most efficacious means of preventing the spread of plague and it would be impossible for us to dissent to any reduction in the funds that have been provided for the purpose of inoculation. Similarly, inspection duty must be carried out and it has been recognised, I think, that rat destruction is of the greatest importance. If these heads of services be passed over, there remains the passport system. Well, the passport clerks that is to say the whole establishment which is employed in the duty of issuing these passports, cost us Rs. 6,500 and odd per annum. Now it would be necessary to consider whether that sum would be sufficient to cover the increased cost which the Hon'ble Dr. Nair proposes to incur on the Ophthalmic Hospital. His proposals are to employ one Junior Indian Medical Service officer as assistant superintendent and two additional sub-assistant surgeons. Now we can't get a Junior Indian Medical Service officer for anything less than Rs. 500 a month. The minimum pay of any Indian Medical Service officer now employed in the Presidency is Rs. 450 per mensem and that would swamp the whole of the saving that would accrue by means of the abolition of the passport clerks. It would leave nothing for the two sub-assistant surgeons whom the Hon'ble Dr. Nair wishes to employ in the hospital. Therefore, as a mere matter of finance, his proposal would result in a deficit which we should have to meet from some other head of the budget and to that extent his proposal is an unassured one. But I would prefer to address myself rather to that portion of the resolution which he made the subject of his remarks, viz., the strengthening of the staff of the Ophthalmic Hospital. Now the staff of this hospital has been strengthened very considerably in recent years. Before 1904 the staff, in addition to the Superintendent who belongs to the Indian Medical Service, consisted of one military assistant surgeon, and two sub-assistant surgeons. In 1904 a third sub-assistant surgeon was added, in 1905 a fourth sub-assistant surgeon was added, and in 1911 a fifth sub-assistant surgeon was added; but again in the same year a second military assistant surgeon was added and one of the sub-assistant surgeons was withdrawn with the concurrence of the Surgeon-General. Since then, the Surgeon-General has asked us to increase the staff by creating that fifth sub-assistant surgeon who had been reduced. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair proposed that there should be not only a fifth sub-assistant surgeon but a sixth sub-assistant surgeon; and this is the first request that has been made to that effect from any quarter whatever. No such request has come to us from the Surgeon-General, and as far as we know no such request has been made by the Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital. We think that the staff is sufficient. The proposal is to add one Junior Indian Medical Service officer and two sub-assistant surgeons and it is conceded that the principal object of adding the Indian Medical Service officer is not so much to strengthen the staff as that he might have a chance of learning the special work of ophthalmic surgery. That, no doubt, is a very laudable object; but I would point out that, even as matters stand at present, there are facilities for Indian Medical Service officers other than the Superintendent learning this work. And

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Sir John Allinson.)*

there are in Madras in the medical service more officers than one who have studied and, I think, at the present moment one at any rate is studying the work under the supervision of the Superintendent of the hospital. As I say, we think the staff is sufficient—the staff that the Government employ. In that connection we have got information from Bombay and Calcutta; and we find that the staff that is employed in Madras is not only very greatly in excess of the staff employed in the other Presidency towns, but that it manages to get through a considerably smaller amount of work than is transacted in the ophthalmic hospitals in Calcutta and Bombay. I have here figures for the last three years showing the attendance at the three ophthalmic hospitals and I will give the results. The average attendance in Madras of in-patients during the three years is 2,391 and out-patients 12,218 per annum. In Calcutta the average attendance is 1,379 in-patients and 18,183 out-patients. The figures sent to us from Bombay are combined and they show that the combined attendance of in- and out-patients amounts to 14,850. Now if we take the average of these figures we find that the total number of patients treated in Madras averages 14,451 per annum against an average total in Calcutta of 19,455; that is to say, in Calcutta 5,004 cases more per annum were treated than were treated in Madras. In Bombay the average, the combined average as I have already mentioned, is 16,850 against 14,451 in Madras; that is to say, an excess in Bombay of 2,400 cases per annum over the numbers treated in Madras. Now let me turn to the staff employed. In Madras we have at the present time one Indian Medical Service officer, two military assistant surgeons and four sub-assistant surgeons, a total of seven officers. In Calcutta there are one Indian Medical Service officer, one assistant surgeon and one passed student. The assistant surgeon is the house surgeon, and the passed student is an assistant to the house surgeon. In Bombay the establishment is one Indian Medical Service officer, one registrar and four sub-assistant surgeons. Whereas we have seven officers in Madras, in Calcutta there are only three and in Bombay six, and yet they have in each of these towns a larger number of cases treated than are treated in Madras. Now surely the inference must be that our staff ought to be sufficient to deal with the number of cases that come to the hospital; and if cases are kept waiting or have to go away without being treated, there must be something wrong, possibly with the organisation; otherwise it seems impossible to explain why, with a much smaller staff in these other two Presidency towns, it has been possible for a much larger number of patients to be attended to in the course of the year. It will be observed that in Calcutta one of the officers employed—I don't know whether he should be really called an officer—is a passed student. I don't know whether it would be possible in Madras to find passed students, probably not at the present time. I believe there are no arrangements at present to train the students in the Ophthalmic Hospital so that they may be made use of to assist the Superintendent of the hospital in the actual work of attending to cases. But that is a position that ought to be capable of remedy. If in Calcutta it is possible that responsible work in the hospital can be done by a passed student, surely the same should be possible in Madras. In the Calcutta Hospital the refraction work which was specially referred to by the Hon'ble Dr. Mair is done by the assistant house surgeon who is a passed student and he is assisted by other students; that is all the staff that is employed for refraction work. In Bombay the refraction work is done under the supervision of the Indian Medical Service officer by the registrar assisted by a post-graduate. Now it seems to me that there is on these figures no case for us to incur expenditure in largely increasing the staff of the Government employés. It may be possible, as I indicated, that a scheme should be introduced whereby students should be trained, so that they may be sufficiently capable of assisting the Superintendent in the responsible work of attending to the patients in the hospital; or I will throw out another suggestion, one that the Government lay great stress upon, and that is that in this hospital we may introduce a system which has already been introduced in two other hospitals in Madras city, namely, that of having honorary help, honorary surgeons, one or more as may be necessary, honorary surgeons who would assist the Superintendent in the

*Annual Financial Statement.**(Sir John Atkinson ; Mr. Kanna Pillai ; Dr. Nair.)*

work that he is doing and who at the same time would be acquiring knowledge which they would, no doubt, make use of in their private practice. As I say, Government are very much in favour of giving any assistance, any facilities, that may be required with due regard to the public interests for the encouragement of private work; and I venture to think that there can be no valid objection to the employment in this hospital either of passed students, if and when such become available, or of private practitioners as honorary surgeons to aid the Superintendent in the work that he has to perform. By that means, if such a system could be introduced—and perhaps the Honourable member of this proposition with his wealth of experience as a medical practitioner would be able to give us valuable advice on that point—by that means we should be freed from any need, a need which, I may say, we do not consider proved, a need to increase the paid staff of the hospital so as to make it even larger than it is now, even though at the present time it stands, as I have said, very much larger than the paid staff of either the Calcutta or the Bombay hospital and carries out a smaller amount of work. On these grounds I oppose the resolution, hoping that, perhaps instead of incurring this expenditure in substantiating an increased staff, it may be possible to find means for the employment of private practitioners to aid the Superintendent in carrying out the duties that he at present seems to find too much for him and his staff to perform."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANNA PILLAI:—"My Lord, it gives me great pleasure to agree with the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in his remarks. I am afraid the public have not been impressed with the way in which the people have been treated in this hospital for a long time. Of course I wish to avoid all personalities. I wish the Hon'ble Dr. Nair had avoided personalities. But at the same time I may state that people have been complaining of want of attention and other matters which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has ascribed, with the weight of his responsibility, to some want of proper organisation in this hospital. Well, since he has pointed out that more work is done with a less number of paid officers in other Presidencies, we should expect that for the larger number of paid gentlemen that we employ we should get a proper return for the public money that is spent on this hospital. We do not know the scientific aspect of things; but we are proud to be told that our Ophthalmic Hospital is one of the biggest ones or the grandest ones in the world. But I only wish the people were made to feel that the public money is properly spent on the hospital and that the poorer people are properly attended to in this hospital; and we are very glad and we are grateful to the Government for the expressions that have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that at any rate there is no proper organisation to the hospital and I was sure that the Government will be pleased to direct attention to that branch of the administration."

The Hon'ble Dr. Y. N. NAIR:—"I should like to make a few observations in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. In the first place I put down that the increased expenditure on the Ophthalmic Hospital should be met by a reduction of the expenditure on bubonic plague, because, at the time I drew up this resolution, I found from what most of my Honourable friends had done that they were going to draw largely on the grant for 45 Civil Works, and so I expected that there would be no balance left out of the civil works, and that was why I did not follow the orthodox practice of drawing upon civil works. Even coming down to the bubonic plague, I think if the passport system is abolished there will be sufficient money to spend in the direction that I have indicated. By abolishing passport clerks we could save the pay of a junior officer of the Indian Medical Service. Most of the supervising staff which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson mentioned are for the passport system, and the abolition of even one assistant surgeon will pay for three sub-assistant surgeons, because the pay of the sub-assistant surgeon is Rs. 60 per month, while the pay of the assistant surgeon is Rs. 120. Therefore the abolition of one assistant surgeon would pay for two sub-assistant surgeons and I think the cost can be fully met. Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has pointed out that the staff of the Ophthalmic Hospital has been greatly increased. Well, so has the accommodation and so has the usefulness of the hospital. The Government have spent much money

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair.)*

year after year on the Ophthalmic Hospital is increasing the accommodation, and as you must expect, when the accommodation is increased, there is a response from the population and the number of patients have gone up, and if the number of patients has gone up, there must be a corresponding staff to deal with them. I am not in a position just now to deal with the statistics with regard to Bombay and Calcutta hospitals; but I shall make it a point to go into that matter and bring it up for consideration at a future meeting. I do not think the thing to be gone into is merely the number of patients in the hospital; one must take into consideration the gravity of the cases treated. Although I am speaking without references, I think that the number of major operations performed out of the cases treated will be found to be in the case of the Madras Hospital more than that in the Calcutta or the Bombay case. Anyhow assuming that it is not so I do not know how such a large number of patients as have been treated in the Calcutta hospital can be managed by one Indian Medical Service Officer and one assistant surgeon. I consider it a physical impossibility to do that, unless they have adequate assistance from some other source which is not mentioned in the statistics. In both Calcutta and Bombay we have got a larger number of private practitioners than we have in Madras. There are over seven or eight hundred private practitioners in Bombay and in Calcutta, and probably a large number of them are interested in eye diseases and they probably go and work and volunteer their services there. My Lord, if you take the statistics of some of the biggest London hospitals, you will find that the actual staff is very very small indeed. The actual staff will be a very small one, but the work that is got through is enormous, simply because on any of these days, if you go and observe there you will find 20 and 30 private practitioners, assisting the visiting surgeon, and with their help the work is got through. Probably in Calcutta and Bombay there is a larger number of private practitioners to help them we have in Madras. I don't think any other explanation is possible; but I know this much; if one Indian Medical Service Officer and one assistant surgeon with the assistance of a student were to attempt to go through the bulk of the work indicated in Calcutta, it would be a hopelessly impossible task.

* The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has suggested that the Government will be willing to accept the co-operation of private practitioners. My Lord, I suggested this course some years ago, and when I discussed the subject with Surgeon-General Benson, he accepted it with certain reservations. He said that he was willing to accept the principle of honorary surgeons and physicians, so far as the Messager Choultry and the Rayapeta hospitals were concerned; but that he was not willing to concede it in the case of the three teaching hospitals, the General Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and Ophthalmic Hospital. If a private practitioner wishes to come and work honorarily, he wishes to do it in the best hospital. There will be a greater demand to go and work in the General Hospital, in the Maternity Hospital and in the Ophthalmic Hospital than in the Messager Choultry and in the Rayapeta hospitals. And finally when Government consented to these proposals and agreed to appoint two men—one in the Messager Choultry and another in the Rayapeta Hospital—almost all medical men that I came across said 'We don't want this. Will you appoint us 'honorary surgeons in the General Hospital, in the Maternity Hospital or in the Ophthalmic Hospital?' If you cannot do that we don't care to work in the Messager Choultry or in the Rayapeta Hospital.' It was with considerable difficulty that two junior men came forward; but I can give this assurance to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that, if these hospitals were thrown open to honorary men, there will be plenty of men coming forward to accept honorary appointments and very good people also. Simply because that suggestion has been rejected and we have finally told that we need not expect it, I did not put it forward. Now, if the Government are willing to appoint honorary men on the staff of these three hospitals I should be quite content, and wherever there is some complaint about the hospital having no adequate staff, I can assure you we can always meet it by appointing honorary men, and there will be always honorary men willing to come

*Revised Financial Statement**(Dr. Nair; Sir John Atkinson.)*

forward. That is so far as the two sub-assistant surgeons are concerned. They do not meet the other argument—the training up of a number of men with a view to their taking up the post of superintendent. It is perfectly true that some Indian Medical Service officers who are in Madras do avail themselves of the advantage of going to the Ophthalmic Hospital and getting a training. But I do not think, from the very nature of their employment, they could get sufficient opportunities for getting a sufficiently long training and the requisite skill. There are one or two officers who have probably no work in the mornings who can go and spend some time there. But I do not think that even they could go for a considerable time. They might go for two or three months, but that it is not sufficient to give them the requisite skill and unless a man is posted there and it is made a part of his duty to undergo training for two or three years, I don't think we would get the class of men that I should like to see trained up. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson cannot see his way to accept this resolution even in a modified form. So far as the sub-assistant surgeons are concerned, I am quite willing to accept the premise that honorary men can be appointed. If an assurance could be given on that head, I am quite prepared to withdraw the proposition, so far as the sub-assistants are concerned. About the training of the Indian Medical Service officers I don't want to press it; but all the same I say it is a matter of great interest; it is for the Government themselves to consider it and I myself do not want to press it, if the Government do not want it. I shall withdraw the resolution on the understanding given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the matter of private practitioners being allowed to act as honorary officers will be considered."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I said that the Government would be prepared to consider it or rather I asked the Hon'ble Dr. Nair to give us his views on the question of employing honorary workers in the hospital. He has been good enough to give his views and I assure him we will be ready to consider his suggestions. I understood that he limits his suggestions to the case of sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons or the subordinate staff."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"He doesn't wish to propose that there should be honorary workers on a higher plane than that of subordinates in the hospital."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"An honorary worker can be brought in in any place but not as superintendent. This is what I mean."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"This proposal we will consider very sympathetically, and I think it is a very useful proposal because, as the Hon'ble Dr. Nair points out, it will provide the means of diffusing the knowledge and practice of ophthalmic surgery. Then as regards the other point about Indian Medical Service officers, what he urges is that greater facilities should be given for men to learn ophthalmic surgery by bringing them in for a course of training, and he referred to the Government order that was issued on that point. In that order a suggestion was made by the Surgeon-General that district medical officers should be deputed to undergo a course of training in the Ophthalmic Hospital for a term of six weeks. And the Government pointed out that Indian Medical Service officers got a certain amount of training before they came to this country and they were not convinced that the need for further training was made out. Since then I have had an opportunity of discussing the matter with the Surgeon-General, and I may say on behalf of the Government that in the light of what he has said to us we are quite prepared to reconsider our decision, i.e., that we would be willing to consider the suggestion of the Surgeon-General that men should be brought in accordance with the exigencies of the public service to aid to their knowledge of ophthalmic surgery."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Rao Bahadur Narasimhanra Sarda.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHANRA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 18. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under 24-B. Medical by Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of dispensaries and hospitals in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, in moving this resolution I beg to state that I expect a very sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government and of the Council. My reasons are as follow. We are asking the Government to develop the resources of about one-seventh of this Province and to make the place more habitable in order that the surplus population of this Presidency may go and settle down there, that the economic condition of the part may be improved and that this part of the Province may be a source of considerable strength, both economically and otherwise, to the rest thereof. Honorable members will see that the area of the parts of which I am speaking at the present moment is nearly 90,000 square miles out of a total of 145,000, or about one-seventh, as I have already stated. This portion enjoys a very good rainfall, a higher rainfall than is to be found in the East Coast either in those particular districts adjoining it or elsewhere. The population is not very large; the country is very sparsely peopled, the total population being only 1½ millions. A portion of it belongs to the Government, and a portion belongs to the remainder of those parts. It is no doubt true that the Government have in the past devoted a fair sum of money for the development of portions of these tracts; but the net result has not been so far very appreciable, though in some parts communications have considerably developed the trade of those districts. I know that there are particular difficulties in giving medical help to the rural tribes living in this part of the country. Although there are nearly 45,000 villages in this area, most of them are small villages, consisting of about a few huts. People stay here in one year and go out elsewhere another year as soon as they find that the portion of the country does not suit them. I know therefore the Government will be confronted with serious difficulties in giving medical aid to this part of the province; but there is not the slightest doubt that, if the country be opened up and more communications, more roads laid and more hospitals established in various parts of the country, I have not the slightest doubt that the country before long will become more populous and wealthy than at the present moment. In answer to one or two questions of mine at the last meeting and some questions on a previous occasion, the Government have been pleased to state that they have under consideration the way of improving this part of the Province. The reason why I have brought forward this resolution now is that, inasmuch as there is a large grant from the Government of India this year to help the medical department, a portion of it might be allotted in this part of the country where malaria is more prevalent than elsewhere. The Government here to fight against malaria, chiefly in this country. And if they happen to clear the country of malaria by giving medical aid, I have not the slightest doubt that people not only in adjoining parts but from other parts of the country will come and settle down and improve the country. The difficulty, especially with regard to one of the portions of this Province, consists in this. Lately there was a district board opened for one of the districts. The others are under the remaining district boards. The boards find themselves handicapped for want of funds in improving the country by devoting any considerable attention to those tracts which are economically not paying. It is only Rs. 45,000 that is spent on the hospitals at Godavari, about Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 in Vizagapatnam as far as the Agency districts are concerned and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 in Ganjam. The population is 1½ millions at this day and there are 15,000 villages. Travelling hospitals and dispensaries should be the order of the day in order to improve this part of the country. What I want the Council to recommend is that in the present year and also in the future a little more medical aid may be given to these parts and the country may be made to develop so as to be a real source of help to the rest of the

Revised Financial Statement.

(*See Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarna; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Panthulu;
Sir John Ashburn.*)

President. I hope therefore the Government will be able to give some more money this year for the purpose of improving the condition of the country and suppressing malaria as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, in supporting this resolution I have to make a few observations. The Agency tracts such as Giddalur, Ganjika and Vinnagapattam are under the direct supervision of the Government and as such they deserve special treatment at the hands of the Government. In the Giddalur Agency there are only three hospitals maintained by the Government; one is situated at Bidadrichole; two are dispensaries, one at Kanamaram and the other is the new Dispensary of Nagar at Venkataswaram. There are three more hospitals that are maintained by the taluk boards in the Agency of Giddalur; one at Polavaram and the others at the other two chief centres of the division, Chodavaram and Tallavaram. I have to submit that the medical aid that has been given to the people in the Agency is very inadequate and very insufficient. This is a part of the country where people have not at least the medical quacks that are found in abundance in other parts of the country. They are ignorant, they have no means of travelling and the places are so distant that it is difficult for the people to get about from one place to another. Those places that I have just now mentioned, where dispensaries are located, are situated very many miles away from each other. From Polavaram, where the dispensary is situated, to Kanamaram it will take nearly two or three days for a patient to go and between Chodavaram and Polavaram the Agency people have no means of getting medical aid. Again I may bring to your notice that lately a few travelling dispensaries have been started in the district of Giddalur by the district board. They have been working very well and very satisfactorily indeed. But these medical subordinates who are attached to these medical travelling dispensaries get themselves unwell and they are laid up with malaria so that the one of these travelling dispensaries has not been to any appreciable extent available and so it is necessary that not only hospitals must be multiplied in the Agency but also travelling dispensaries should be opened. Unless the Government comes to the aid of the Agency, it is hopeless to expect the people of the Agency themselves to help with the aid of the resources of the taluk boards and the district boards. So I heartily support the resolution placed before the Council by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarna, and request Government's help for these Agency tracts."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ASHURN:—"Your Excellency, as an old Agency officer myself, I think the mover and the seconder of the resolution will probably credit me with a certain amount of sympathy with this resolution. But in its actual form, probably the Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimhaswami Sarna will see that it cannot be accepted, because, without the grant from the Government of India is a non-recurring grant, the expenditure that is proposed to be incurred by this resolution would be recurring. Therefore it is necessary to make provision for recurring expenditure in order to maintain the hospitals that might be established. Another point is that though the additional grant given by the Government of India for medical relief is not absolutely earmarked, the Government of India have proposed that it should be utilized for the purpose of the pathological institute. I mention this, not because it would in any way prevent the Government from acceding to the desire of these Honourable gentlemen that increased facilities for medical relief should be given in the Agency tracts. If of course there is need for such relief being given, it may be taken for granted that the Government will give it. There are at present in the Ganjika Agency three hospitals and one dispensary and three more dispensaries have been sanctioned, of which two are now under construction. That is in Ganjika. In Vinnagapattam in the Agency tracts there are six hospitals at work, there is a dispensary at work and two others, one under construction and one other sanctioned. Besides that there are four hospitals just outside the Agency tracts which serve the purposes of a considerable area of the Agency tracts in the neighbourhood. In Giddalur there are two hospitals working inside the Agency tracts and three dispensaries. It is perfectly true that a large number of people had

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir John Atkinson ; Rao Bahadur Narasimhamura Sarma ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.*)

difficulty in gaining access to these dispensaries or hospitals. On the other hand the Zamindar of Polavaram, who knows the country very well, will know that there are very few places in the Agency tracts where one could establish a hospital with any chance of what I may call a reasonable amount of attendance. The sparsity of the population is so great in the country referred to by the Zamindar of Polavaram, that is to say between Polavaram and Chodavaram, where I suppose the density of the population is not more than 20 per wife and the whole country is a mass of hill and jungle. I know that country very well and there is no place in that tract where one could put a hospital, except it be at Davipattanam on the banks of the Godavari. When we go into the more interior parts, the difficulty is still greater. It is perfectly true that as the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma remarked, the population is constantly shifting and that villages are small and scattered. I know that from my own experience. When I was conducting jamaabandi work in the Bhadrachalam taluk, the talukdar told me that there was a new village of which the jamaabandi must be carried out. I asked him where that village was and he said it was only a few miles away. I went there the next morning to see the village, but it only consisted of a bamboo hurdle stuck up at the side of a hill, under which one man, his wife and child were living. That constituted a village. Well, all I can say in regard to this resolution is that if definite proposals were made to Government, they would undoubtedly view them with sympathy. A considerable portion of the Agency tracts is under the jurisdiction of the local boards. There is a local board at Chinnole, part of the jurisdiction of which covers the Agency tracts. The Kompat Board is entirely within the Agency. The Paravali Board is to a considerable extent within the Agency. The whole of the Polavaram Board is in the Agency tracts. Where there are taluk boards, surely the initiative should be taken by these boards themselves in either starting medical relief or applying to Government to assist them to do so. In that connection I may mention that this year the Government have given a grant of one lakh of rupees to the Polavaram Taluk Board, part of which they might use in developing medical facilities. It is more or less a question of asking the Government. The Government will consider favourably any requests that are received from these boards, and, in so far as the amount not covered by the district or taluk boards are concerned, the Honourable member and member may rest assured that the Government will always view with the utmost sympathy any recommendation that may come in for the construction of hospitals or dispensaries. I hope that the Honourable Member does not wish to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA :—⁴ In view of what the Honourable Member has stated and the sympathetic answer he has given and in view of the promise that he made that if the boards make out a good case for medical extension and apply to the Government their request would be favourably considered by the Government, I cannot see that any good purpose will be served by my resolution. In view of the sympathetic answer given, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No. 19. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that the amount of 1-80 lakhs assigned by the Government of India for medical relief and allied objects and shown under 24. Medical in the Budget Estimates for 1913-14 be given as grants-in-aid—

(i) in organising medical relief in districts where pilgrims largely congregate and also in organising other sanitary measures in those districts, and

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pottulu.)*

(ii) In further investigating the cause of malaria in various parts of the Presidency and in organising additional medical relief in districts where malarial fevers are prevalent.

In doing so, he said :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I now move relates very much to the subject matter of the resolution just proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sornu. In this resolution I suggest that the grant made by the Government of India of 1-50 lakhs for medical relief and allied objects should be devoted to two purposes (i) in organising medical relief in districts where pilgrims largely congregate and also in organising other sanitary measures in those districts and (ii) in further investigating the causes of malaria in various parts of the Presidency and in organising additional medical relief in districts where malarial fevers are prevalent. Your Excellency, it has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in introducing the head 'Medical' that this amount of 1-50 lakhs has been earmarked by the Government of India for a pathological institute and for medical education. I heard him also say that the instructions from the Government of India were not very stringent and it would be found possible to divert this amount to other purposes. It seems to me, Sir, that the purposes suggested by me are eminently those which should concerned themselves to the Government. With reference to the organisation of medical relief in districts where pilgrims largely congregate, it will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that quite recently, five or six months ago, the Government of India have appointed a special committee to go round all pilgrim centres with a view to examine the sanitary condition of the places where there are annual congregations and also to examine and suggest other sanitary measures for the betterment of these places. I suppose that this committee is about to come round to this Presidency also. I have not been able to ascertain the exact terms of reference to that committee; but I believe by the time it visits this Presidency we shall be in a position to know more about the purposes for which that committee has been appointed. In the meanwhile I will suggest that in places where these large congregations annually are held the district boards and municipalities who have to deal with such congregations year after year and who have to undertake this responsibility of looking after them ought to be assisted in the way I have suggested in this resolution. I may mention that for example the district of Mandya has the great shrine of Manakuram which attracts thousands and thousands of pilgrims all through the year. And then there is the district of Madurai where large shrines and temples exist, which throw a great deal of responsibility on the district board and municipality in that district. In the same way I may say in Tanjore both the Hindu and Mohammedan shrines attract a large number of people. There are large annual gatherings which throw responsibility upon the district board of Tanjore and the municipalities in that district. In the case of North Arcot there are annual gatherings at Tirupathi which are always a source of trouble and expense to the local bodies in that district. I don't wish to mention other places where there are local gatherings. But, judging generally from these places, I should think that the district boards and municipalities require additional financial help to meet the large and growing expenditure recurring year after year in managing these large congregations of pilgrims. In regard to the second portion of the resolution about malaria, a good deal has been said in connection with the resolution No. 12 which has just been withdrawn. I have only to say with regard to the itinerating dispensaries it has been said in the last administrative report that they were not a success. But I think if we have to deal with large populations shifting from place to place the best way is to organise as many itinerating dispensaries as possible to go about and treat cases of malaria. The districts most concerned are Cuddalore, Ganjam, South Canara, Vengaloor and Kurnool, and if something could be done to alleviate the suffering in these districts from malarial fevers, the Government will be spending money in directions greatly beneficial to the people. I therefore suggest that this item should be devoted to these particular objects that I have just mentioned and in advancing that this expenditure should be in this way I would point out that the Government will be spending money on objects and in the directions in which the Government of India intend that it should be spent.”

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Sivasami Aiyar; its President, Dr. Nair.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, we fully recognize the importance of adopting measures of the kind suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, but the Government cannot accept the resolution as proposed by him for reasons very similar to those which were given by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir John Alderson with reference to the last resolution. The organization of these measures for medical relief and other sanitary measures will involve a great deal of recurring expenditure and the nearest end of which it is suggested that this expenditure should be met is a non-recurring grant of 1.50 lakhs. It would not, therefore, be possible to accept the resolution, as it is framed. My Honourable colleague has also adverted to the desire of the Government of India that this sum of 1½ lakhs should, if possible, be devoted to the pathological institute which has been proposed to be constructed at Madras. No doubt the Government of India have said that their instructions are not rigid; but at the same time, as they have expressed a desire to that effect, we should try and give effect to their desire, as far as possible. I may state for the information of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao what has been done with regard to the campaign against malaria. There was a malaria investigation party working at Ennur, and on the advice of the Malaria Board it has been decided that their operations shall cease at Ennur, and that they should transfer the scene of their operations to Coimbatore, Vellore and Kodaikanal. Whether any further staff is necessary, what staff is necessary, all these questions will have to be decided upon the advice of the Malaria Board; and if any specific measures are suggested to either of these ends, we shall be prepared to carry them out as far as funds can permit, and as far as may be practicable. There are certain pilgrim centres, where hospitals have been sanctioned; for instance in Rameswaram, which is one of the largest pilgrim centres, the construction of a hospital has been sanctioned. Though the Government are unable to accept the resolution as framed, the Honourable Member may rest assured that the necessity for organizing medical relief in pilgrim centres or for carrying out investigation into the causes of malaria in different parts of the Presidency will not be lost sight of."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"It will not perhaps be out of place to remind the Council that the discussion of the Financial Statement, with all these resolutions must terminate to-morrow. We have still 14 resolutions on the paper to be discussed. It is very desirable that time should be economized in order to give every resolution an opportunity of being discussed so far as may be practicable."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 26. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to grant a sum of three lakhs of rupees to the Madras Corporation for undertaking immediate investigation and reclamation work for effectually stamping out the severe and widespread epidemic of malaria in the city of Madras and that the said grant be met from the lump Imperial grant of 18.50 shown under 24. Medical.

In doing so, he said:—"My Lord, I do not think many words of mine are needed to commend this resolution to this Council. Everybody knows that Madras has been malarial-stricken for years and years, and I think every one is familiar with the appalling death-rate of Madras. But there are two or two misconceptions which I am anxious to remove. In the first place there is an impression abroad that the Madras Government are giving far too much to the Madras Corporation. To remove that misconception, I may point out that included in this alarming death-rate are a large number of residents from the overseas. Our death-rate has been higher than the birth-rate for the last 15 or 20 years; and yet in excess after excess, we have an increase shown. It clearly shows that it is the residents from the malarial districts who come here to die. In other words, Madras is acting as a sort of death-trap to the other parts of the Presidency. And in giving any grant to improve the sanitary

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair; Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar.)*

condition of Madras, we are really improving the sanitary condition of the whole Presidency. In the second place there is an impression that malaria can be stamped out from any place at a comparatively low cost. My Lord, one of the places where they successfully stamped out malaria, a place which was hopelessly malarial-ridden, is Panama. After the whole of the operations was completed, it was found that it cost £2 per head of the population to effect that beneficent change. At that rate it will take little over two million pounds to make Madras free from malaria. Now perhaps with our cheaper labour, we may do it at something less than that. Even calculating half a million pounds as the cost of ridding Madras of malaria, I beg to point out that it is hopelessly out of the reach of the Madras Corporation to undertake this work. Your Lordship's Government know perfectly well that even for the expense of water-supply and drainage, which roughly comes to one million pounds, the Corporation has been unable to find funds itself, and it is with the generous help of the Government that we are progressing with this work. If in addition to these expenses we have to meet the expense for this very costly anti-malarial campaign, it will be practically beyond the reach of the Madras Corporation. Considering the small resources that are at our disposal and the enormous expenses before us, even the most optimistic of us were losing courage till your Lordship's arrival; and when your Lordship said to me some days ago that in saving human lives and mitigating human sufferings cost ought not to be counted, work ought to be undertaken at any cost, it came to me as a source of great inspiration and hope; and I hope that when the estimates of Madras read that to-morrow morning in the papers, it will be a source of inspiration and hope to them also. My Lord, as long as I have the honour to represent the Corporation, my rôle will be that of a persistent beggar. It is the poverty of the Corporation and the sufferings of the people that compel me to become a sort of Oliver Twist asking for more at every possible opportunity. But unless this generous help is granted, there is no other remedy, but absolute despair. As to fixing the sum that I have put in this resolution, My Lord, that is only a rough estimate. Whatever sum the Government are pleased to contribute to help us in this sad necessity, we shall thankfully receive; and we are quite sure that the Government are absolutely sympathetic in the matter and will help us in all the ways they can."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANATHAN Aiyar :—“ Your Excellency, I need hardly assure the Hon'ble Dr. Nair, that we fully realize the gravity of the situation to which this resolution is intended to draw the attention of the Government. About the beginning of the year the President of the Corporation sent us a proposal for an investigation of the causes of malaria in this city and his estimate was originally for the very modest sum of Rs. 3,000 and odd and we promised half the grant for that amount and it was accordingly included in the Financial Statement; but within the last few days the President has made an application to us for a sum of three lakhs. He has sent details for expenditure of about Rs. 23,000, which includes expenditure under the heads of survey, medical relief, and nursing facilities. As to the remainder of the sum of three lakhs, that is about two lakhs and odd, we have not received any detailed estimate, but it is said that it will be required for the reconstruction of pools, swamps and other insanitary places. The proposals which the President has now sent up have not been considered by the Corporation or by the Malarial Board. We are willing to treat the application with sympathy and we have decided to allow a sum of one lakh for the purpose of investigation, medical relief and other purposes, for which purposes the President has applied for this large grant. I hope that will be sufficient evidence of our desire to come to the aid of the Corporation and our recognition of the seriousness of the situation in Madras.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—“ I sincerely wish most sincerely to thank the Government for this grant and to withdraw this resolution. In doing so I may be permitted to make an explanation with regard to the disparity between the first and second estimates. The first request was only for a mere investigation, just to find out where malaria was being bred. Subsequently, when we came to consider the whole question, it was urgently desired to stamp out malaria and something was necessary to be done after the investigation was over, that we should destroy

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Dr. Baur; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Barber; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Sir Harold Stuart.*)

all places where malaria is bred; and for that purpose extensive reclamations were found to be necessary which will involve the expenditure of several lakhs; and that is the reason why there is this discrepancy between the first and second requests. Even the three lakhs that we have asked for will not do for reclamation even in one part of Madras. If the whole of Madras were to be reclaimed and the low-lying ground and the malaria-breeding places were to be reclaimed, that would take lakhs and lakhs; but that is a question for the future. But for the present and immediate necessity the Government have made us this grant, and we are heartily thankful for it. I beg to withdraw this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

XXI. & 28. Scientific, etc., Departments.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, the next head which I have to introduce is XXI. and 28. Scientific, etc., Departments. The field covered by this head is very extensive, and I think it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks, which would only be of an extremely descriptive nature. One matter I will mention, and that is that the sum of half a lakh referred to in paragraph 191 at the bottom of page 239, is granted for the special purpose of the purchase of cinchona bark. I mention that, not with a view to take the wind out of the sails of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, but to show that that sum will not be available for the purposes for which he wishes it to be devoted, and I may add in anticipation of his resolution that he may be perfectly certain that Government will not neglect the claims of malarial investigation."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I know how much out of the Rs. 2,000 provided on page 1-5 of the Civil Budget Estimate is for the additional establishment of inspectors of co-operative societies?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"There is a resolution on that point. I think you might wait until the resolution is proposed. There is a resolution in connection with that Rs. 2,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I want to know where this third deputy collector is going to be employed and what districts are going to be placed under his charge?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"That is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. It was first proposed to put the third deputy collector in charge of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts and Madurai and Annamapur taluks. But since then the Board has reported that they have under consideration certain proposals of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for re-constituting groups of districts and therefore the exact area which the Deputy Collector will be put in charge of has not yet been decided."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER :—"In the matter of $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh for the purchase of cinchona bark could I be told how it is proposed to purchase it, how much of local bark and how much of foreign bark and how much of manufactured quinine are to be purchased?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"We don't know. We have not the remotest idea how it will be apportioned. We shall buy in the cheapest market."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER :—"The estimate is not based on the probable purchase of the manufactured quinine?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Not that I know of."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"With reference to the purchase of the cinchona bark I understand from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that Rs. 50,000 has been earmarked for that purpose. May I know whether there is any already existing provision for five years' supply already in the budget?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Not yet, no."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"This will complete the five years' supply. This is an additional provision."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Rameshendra Rao Pantulu; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Buterworth; Dinna Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; the President; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Is it to make up for the fifth year's supply in advance?”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ Yes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know how many additional inspectors of co-operative credit societies are proposed to be appointed?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTERWORTH :—“ I think I can supply this information. The number of inspectors provided for in the scheme sent up to Government is 16.”

The Hon'ble Dinna Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NATUDD, Zamindar of Doddappa-nyakkur :—“ You will find on paragraph 184, page 288 of the Revised Financial statement details of the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department—

“ A comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department. This contemplates the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary Service, which will consist ultimately of three deputy superintendents, fifteen veterinary inspectors, and one hundred and thirty-two veterinary assistants.”

“ I think that the experience of previous years shows that even this establishment is not found adequate. When rinderpest breaks out in villages, these assistants go late. They are not able to attend to the inoculation of the animals in time.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I should like to ask the Honorable gentleman, whether he wishes to ask a question. He is not in order in making a speech.”

The Hon'ble Dinna Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NATUDD, Zamindar of Doddappa-nyakkur :—“ I want to know whether it is not advisable to reduce 112 veterinary inspectors to 100 and the pay of the 32 assistants may be divided among immediate who may receive less pay.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ The Honorable Member asks whether it is advisable to do that. It is hardly a request for information. I am afraid that we cannot discuss that matter now.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SREENIVASA SASTRY then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No 21. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the lump provision of Rs. 5,000 made against “ establishment ” in Detailed Account No. 26-P. Scientific, etc., Departments be increased by a sum of Rs. 7,200 and that the amount budgeted under 45 Civil Works for works in charge of Public Works Department be reduced by a corresponding figure.

In doing so, he said :—“ My Lord, I will attempt to be as brief as possible in commenting this resolution. My object is to ask that more provision should be made for the inspectors' establishment under the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. It has been sanctioned just now that the Government propose to add to the inspectors' establishment 16 inspectors. That would mean that it will have a staff of 44 inspectors, the present number being 28. Now taking the standard fixed some two years ago by the Government, according to the practice, if not according to express order, each inspector is able to deal with 25 societies. That would mean that 44 inspectors would be able to supervise and audit the accounts of 1,100 societies, which, I understand, is about the number that has been reached to-day. After allowing for the unions that exist in the Presidency and the central bank which also undertake the work of supervising societies under it, we have also to provide for leave reserve in this inspectors' establishment, and it is not possible for these 16 who may be appointed to at once take charge of their duties. They have to be turned out to inspect societies after a course of training under the Registrar or the assistant registrars. It is therefore quite as much as the present establishment can do, even if added to as proposed, to inspect and audit societies already in existence, and it is well known that the Registrar has waiting on his hands something like seven

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

hundred applications for registration. If he is to register other societies, he will find it impossible to provide the staff for superintending and auditing their accounts. Now I think in this department it is necessary always to keep quite abreast of the needs of the department. It will not do for us to lag behind for some time and then slowly and reluctantly come up to the necessities. We should always be a little ahead. The evils of delaying additions to an establishment which may be great in any department are really very great in this department. And they are well large over the last annual report of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. That a great many applications are now awaiting disposal and that a great many are still likely to come in is abundantly proved not merely by the statement of the Registrar in his report but also by this extract which I shall venture to quote from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's speech at the last Provincial Conference: 'No wonder' he said, 'that the officers of the department are flooded with applications for the registration of more and ever more societies. And I can assure you all applications will receive most sympathetic treatment'.

"Now all day long there has been quite a copious flow of the milk of official sympathy and I hope really that the fountain of that milk is not exhausted. All I say is that we ought to make provision for the appointment of more inspectors so that the Registrar may take in hand the long-delayed work of registering more societies. He has been registering a few societies within the last few months, but evidently work is very slow and he is unwilling to progress so fast as he can otherwise. One of the resolutions of the last Provincial Conference was this—I think it was moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanaiahachariyar: 'That this Conference believes that there is a genuine demand for the establishment of more rural credit societies in the Presidency and requests Government to take necessary measures to ensure satisfactory and safe acceleration in the growth of the movement.' Now I do not suppose the Registrar will be asked to register more societies, unless he is given a sufficient staff to supervise them. The evils of starting societies without an adequate establishment to supervise them have been pointed out by the Board in their last review of his report. And it appears to me that, unless the Government have a more worried of well-being, they ought to see that this department is fully up to the mark and the addition of 16 inspectors is quite inadequate to meet the needs of the growth that the department has already achieved. One objection I have often heard urged to this proposal is that the Government desire, as soon as possible, to make these societies stand on a self-supporting basis. The fear is that there will be too much officialization; these societies started for economic development ought not to lean too much on official support. That is perfectly true. Nobody denies that they should be officialized more than is necessary. But a certain amount of official aidling is necessary in the beginning. I have heard it said that in the United Provinces they find it possible to get on with a much smaller number of inspectors than in Madras. The reason for that is, that in the United Provinces for some reason or other they have been very careful to introduce district banks and unions from the beginning. There are now, I think, about 40 or 50 working there. They undertake the work of superintending and auditing the accounts of these societies that are affiliated to them. In this Presidency the institution of unions is still in the beginning. There are only four; and if really we want the unions to be started rapidly, the best way to do it is to send more inspectors into the districts where societies are clustered thick together, which may be affiliated and brought under the control of unions, and as fast as we can do that work we can withdraw the inspectors working there and send them to other districts, where there are not many offices. Now it is rather melancholy to find that in the Presidency there are as many as six districts where the societies do not number even ten. In Vinayapattinam there are seven societies, in Nellore three, in Tinnevely three, in Malabar six, in Bellary three, and in the Nilgiris four. Now it appears to me that the work of starting more societies in these districts is very urgent; and that could not be done unless we have a much bigger establishment than we at present have, even with the 19 inspectors that the Government have proposed to appoint. Another word I may say. Everywhere it has been said that without Government audit the confidence in the credit of these societies would be destroyed; and I find that the Sixth Conference of Registrars that met last year resolved 'that it is undesirable at the present time to relax the Government control over the auditing and

*Revised Financial Statement**(Mr. Sankaran Sastri; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Sir John Atkinson.)*

‘inspecting staff. The Conference is of opinion that this staff should for the present be appointed by and be under the direction of the Registrar and should not be ‘under the control of central banks or unions.’—and this addition is significant... ‘and that this staff should be increased with the growth of co-operation.’ Now I take my stand on that resolution. Now permit me, my Lord, before I close, to add one quotation which seems to me perfectly apposite. Your Lordship said in presiding over the conference of the co-operators: ‘At present the work of inspection and audit lies with Government. I need not point out to you that upon the efficiency of inspection and audit public confidence in your movement largely rests. It is therefore my view that so far and so long as this is so, the work undertaken by Government should be thoroughly done by a competent and adequate staff.’ Very little more is necessary to recommit this resolution to the Council. As I said in the beginning, the 18 inspectors proposed to be added can do no more than add to the societies already registered. There are a number of applications waiting and as soon as these are registered, more will be coming in and this work cannot rest. If we want another system of private inspection to be established, you must not stop proceeding with this system. We must allow that to grow up side by side. This must go on at the same time; and as fast as they take our place, let the Government staff be withdrawn. Till then any suspension would really mean that this great work of co-operation, which next to education and sanitation has engaged the sympathy and attention of everybody in this country, will receive an undesirable check.’

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Your Excellency, in supporting this resolution I have got a few observations to make. In addition to the superintending of the co-operative societies and the settling of their accounts, the inspectors must help the creation of these societies and the establishment of these societies where none exist already. Unless these inspectors help the people in this branch of work, there will not be societies established, as desired. In the northern districts, there are only two inspectors; and as the Honourable member of this resolution observed, there are as many as 700 applications waiting; and at present there are about 500 societies and even if all these 700 are to be registered during this year they would come to 1,200 or 1,300. And they will give full work to all the 44 inspectors that will be in the service—23 inspectors that have been in the service and 18 which the Government are going to add to that number. These inspectors may be necessary for superintending and auditing the work. But for teaching co-operation work and helping new societies to come into existence an additional staff of inspectors is absolutely necessary. My Lord, it is just the time when co-operative societies are becoming popular, and people are understanding the advantages of co-operation and the usefulness of these societies; and it is just the time that this feeling should be encouraged, and a number of co-operative societies should be helped into being and be brought into existence by the appointment of an additional staff of inspectors. Again I may also mention that it will be to the great advantage of the movement if proper people and properly qualified persons are employed as inspectors, so that they may help the people by teaching them not only this kind of co-operative work but also co-operation in agriculture and other branches. With these remarks, my Lord, I heartily support the resolution that has been placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“Your Excellency, I do not suppose that the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Sastri is really under the impression that, if money be wanted for the purpose he has in view, money to the small amount of Rs. 2,000 and odd will not be forthcoming. I take it that his object is simply to draw attention to the fact that the movement is going on apace and there is an obligation on the Government to finance it. That is, I presume, probably the gist of what he intends. The Government, of course, recognise that obligation, and what we have put in the budget is Rs. 4,000. That is the sum which has been asked for by the Board of Revenue on the advice of the Registrar himself. If any one in this Presidency knows what are the needs of this department at the present moment, it surely must be the Registrar rather than any other of us in this room. We took the figure from the Registrar and

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir John Atkinson ; Rao Bahadur Ramamangalayar ; Dinesh Bahadur Swaminathan Pillai.*)

we believe that the amount provided is sufficient for the present purpose. If he wants more money, he has only to apply for it and he will get it. I think it is sufficient if the Registrar himself who is present is prepared to tell us that he wants more money, and the Government will grant it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMANGALAYAR :—" Your Excellency, the Registrar has on his head about 700 applications, and he has not explained why they have not been registered. I sent an application from the village of Haridwar-mangalam about ten months ago. It has not yet been registered. I have received numerous letters from people in the Tanjore district asking me to go to them and prepare applications for them, but I have not done so, because the application from Haridwar-mangalam has not been registered for ten months. I thought it was no use going and getting applications prepared until I knew that they would be disposed of. We in the Tanjore district are trying to help the Registrar as much as possible, and we recently formed a district bank. We will take up not only the work of financing rural credit societies, but we shall also appoint our own supervisors and examine the work of the societies. But it will be some time before that is done. I believe Madras and Bombay have appointed a district bank of this type; and, in due course, we shall have a district bank in every district and then the number of inspectors might be considerably reduced. But for the present we want the inspectors to go to each village at least once in three or four months and see that the societies keep their accounts properly and that all the requisites are attended to. There are factions in some of the villages, and the Registrar or the assistant registrar or the inspector goes to them and settles the disputes. I think we require the inspector to go to each village at least three or four times in the year. At the rate of 25 societies to each inspector he will have to pay a hundred visits. And on each occasion he will have to stay in the village two or three days. He has also to travel and he has also his holidays. I don't think that one inspector can inspect more than 25 societies. If Government will increase the number of societies for the present, I assure them that we shall not ask for more inspectors in course of time. I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble DINESH BAHADUR L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI :—" Your Excellency, perhaps it will be expected that I should answer that part of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramamangalayar's speech which referred to the non-registration of societies. He has asked why the Registrar who has had so many applications in his hand has failed to comply with them. One Honourable Member said that we had more than 700 applications on hand. I have not brought the papers with me; but I think you may accept that figure to be more or less correct. It is true that the department has several hundreds of applications on hand; and nevertheless we have not registered in the course of the last few months,—that is, since the 1st of July 1912—more than about 40 societies; whereas, in the last 12 months of the previous year—from 1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912—over 577 societies were registered, or an average of one society every day. The public impression, that has given rise to the present resolution is probably that, owing to the Government not sanctioning the necessary number of funds, the registration of societies has had to be at a standstill. I do not think this impression is quite correct. And it is in order to explain to the Council the circumstances under which the registration of societies has had to to a certain extent to be suspended that I have taken the liberty of addressing the Council. The Council will have observed from papers as well as from the administrative reports of the department that the number of societies registered increased very rapidly from the beginning and particularly during the last three or four years. The number every year may broadly speaking be said to have been double what was at the end of the previous year. It was necessary to be free in the registration of societies for two reasons: first, we had to get a number of societies introduced into every district, and secondly we had to gain experience ourselves. The system of co-operation has not been very long in the world itself to dispense with the need of our requiring experience in India; and the system as it has been worked in India presents several points of difference from European co-operation. Every Province has had, in fact, to evolve its own plan of co-operative work. For these reasons, as I

*Revised Financial Statement**(Dixie Babulur Sankhanna Pillai; Mr. Ravi Aiyangar; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

said, it was necessary to go forward with applications for registration of societies for the first few years. But when our first considerable round figure has been reached, when we had come nearly to 1,000 societies, then new problems presented themselves. We found that if we went on at the present rate we would probably be registering 2,000 societies every year and it would not be very long before it would come to 5,000 and 6,000 a year. No doubt it has often been said that, considering the number of villages in the Madras Presidency, which is nearly 40,000, an equal number of societies would not be too many for this Province. But it became a very serious problem to consider how we should face a rate of development so much beyond the expectation of the Government and the Registrar. As a matter of fact, the number of problems that we have to face at present is so many and they are so weighty in nature that without registering more societies we had enough to occupy the attention of the Registrar and his assistants. More than one Honourable Member has adverted to the introduction of unions. The Hon'ble Mr. Channarayana has referred to the registration of district banks on a new principle, namely, on the principle of controlling the societies financed by them. Another Honourable gentleman, the Zomindar of Palmarana, referred to the desirability of employing inspectors in organising societies. These are instances of problems of very great moment which have to be solved and upon the correct solution of which will depend our success in the future. It does not necessarily follow that because we have attempted a solution of these problems in a particular way in the past, therefore we should go on in the same way in the future. The next administration report of the department will probably show much more clearly than I am prettied to do in the course of a few minutes what is the nature and magnitude of the problems before us, and it is chiefly in order to gain time and in order to be able to measure our rate of progress in future that the registration of societies is suspended for a little while. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has informed the Council that if money is wanted, not only Rs. 9,000 provided in the budget but more money would be readily furnished by Government. For, after all, the amount of money required for a rate of growth even as great as that would not be very considerable; and it is not from pecuniary considerations that the question would probably be looked at by the Government. I think Honourable Members may be assured that the rate of progress in the registration of societies has had to be delayed owing to causes independent of the want of inspectors. It will take some time to train them as one Honourable Member said, even though we should have more inspectors; but it does not follow that because the inspectors will not be useful for some time to come, therefore they will be kept idle. On the contrary there is a great deal of work to do in the way of consolidating the foundations already laid. If we are not careful at this stage, it will become a very dangerous thing to go on multiplying societies without providing for their supervision. I am afraid I have taken up the time of the Council very long and I hope the present explanation is a satisfactory one."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar :—"From what we have just heard from the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies apparently there are weighty reasons now for the postponement of the registration of these societies. But whatever that may be, even for solidifying the foundations already laid, my impression is there must be enough establishment which will go round the societies and see that instructions are properly given to the managers of these societies. I know in Madras and Ramanad districts we have more than 100 rural societies and certain private gentlemen have taken a lot of interest in bringing them about and giving them guidance; but close supervision just at this moment is needed and is much more needed now than it was before. I have no doubt that the Registrar will be paying due attention to it, but so far as I can see the proposition that has now been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankhanna is one that is almost needed under the present conditions of the existing societies, societies that have already been registered. There is an assurance that money will be forthcoming whenever it is wanted. Under these circumstances, I will leave it to the learned member to see how he would decide the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar :—"I wanted just to say a few words in connection with co-operation before the Registrar spoke on this occasion. My apprehensions as to the future of co-operation have been greatly increased by the

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

speech of the Registrar, and I am afraid I will take just a minute or two more than I originally intended. It is sometimes sought to be explained on the ground of caution that there is need to proceed slowly with an experienced, admittedly new in the Presidency. I was going to say caution is very good but excessive caution or too much caution may have its evils. I may illustrate it by a reference to Salem. Salem is one of the poorest districts, being the third in the list, in regard to the number of co-operative societies. What has happened in Salem may give us an illustration of what is meant by too much caution. At the end of 1911-12 we had 92 societies and what happened to them was all on account of excess of caution and excess of economy. I believe only two inspectors were appointed to inspect these 92 societies. The consequence was that once in four or five months they had a visit from the inspector. There are persons everywhere and there were persons in our districts who could use the absence of the inspectors to make away with some of the funds of these societies. Consequently there was a resort to the criminal court and punishment, and side by side civil proceedings enforcing the unlimited liability of the members. The further consequence of this state of affairs was that there was a fear all round that co-operative societies had not the sanction expected from Government audit. To add to all these, there was an order from the Registrar that societies should be suspended and the amount should be collected from persons from whom they were owing and remitted to the central bank. Everybody was saying that carefully co-operation was being wound up. Government was able to produce this nice infant of co-operation and is now milking it. That was the cry everywhere. I hope that the Government will give us the assurance that its support has not been stopped and that this overhauling sympathy is still there and not exhausted. But I have found just now that the Registrar himself asked only for Rs. 2,000 and did not want more. That looks like excessive caution. I stated that excessive caution had its effect in Salem. On account of inefficient inspection and supervision there have been mistakes and frauds committed in certain societies, with the consequence that there was something like a suspension of the co-operative movement itself. There was a decided set-back. Now the set-back has hardly improved by the present budget estimate and the proposals made. What is now sought to be placed before the Council is an addition of 18 inspectors to the original 28; that is, the total will be 44. The number of societies is roughly 1,800. Therefore arrangement is made by which one inspector will be furnished for every 25 societies. That provides only for the existing institutions. And it has been added that it is very dangerous to proceed rapidly with the formation of societies and therefore evidently the Registrar himself contemplates that there should be an additional registration in future. This is a decided set-back. The movement will grow weaker, considering that the Registrar himself says that there will be no more registration. The Registrar has in his hands 760 more applications, and out of these about 450 and more will have to be rejected if only 44 inspectors are entertained. That will produce the impression that the Government is going back upon the principle of co-operation, and that there is a distrust of the co-operative movement. I believe that is a very wrong state of mind to be encouraged on the part of any responsible person; and I, for one, wish that the Government should find some means by which people are made to trust in the co-operative movement and should give them an assurance that co-operative societies are good and safe institutions and really encouraged by the Government. In respect of this declaration of policy by the Registrar that caution requires that we should go on examining the foundations of the previously found institutions and not advance rapidly I shall mention an analogy. If a person wanted to plant a tree and wanted to be very cautious and with that view went on digging the roots very often to examine them, the result will be that he will very soon destroy the tree. Exactly the same policy is pursued by the Registrar, who wishes ardently to stop the natural growth of societies with a view to examine the foundations of the old. Twenty-five societies for an inspector is the outer limit and more societies are required by the people and will naturally grow. At present it is only Salem, Chingleput and Amritapur that have anything like a decent number of societies. There are districts where there are only two or three or

*Second Financial Statement.**(Mr. Narayana Aiyer; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

six societies. It is hardly desirable that they should be left with such a small number and that the co-operative movement, which is agreed on all hands to be an excellent movement, should not be extended to these districts. Therefore, I wish to add that this principle sanctioned by the Registrar that further expansion is not to be allowed during the coming year should not receive encouragement at the hands of the Government. On the other hand we should go boldly forward and show people that there is absolutely nothing in the co-operative movement to warrant any surprise about it and that its foundation is really sound. I have not yet heard from the Registrar that there has been any adequate reason for suspecting any weakness or vice in the foundation. If there was anything wrong in the manner of the working of the societies, it was the excess of caution. We are bound to provide a sufficient number of inspectors and auditors; if not, the consequence will be that there will be defalcation and distrust. What is wrong is the insufficiency of audit and inspection. Therefore at this meeting we should suggest that this insufficiency of audit and supervision may be corrected; and it may be corrected by providing a sufficiently large amount in the budget. I agree with the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that Rs. 2,000 is a paltry figure. Really I thought that if it had been Rs. 27,000 it would have been more to the purpose. I take it that the Government is quite willing to furnish any amount necessary on this behalf. Their only difficulty is that the Registrar does not ask for more. I would request the Registrar in the name of the co-operative movement to come forward and ask for a larger sum. If he finds that it is unnecessary to spend the amount, nobody is going to compel him to spend it. He is the final authority. He can register societies or reject them. He has now got 700 applications. How can he at this moment know how many he is going to register? Supposing on the merits of the applications he can register 250, is he to reject that number on the ground that the amount budgeted for does not provide a sufficient staff for inspecting these 250 societies? Why should he confine himself and why should he unnecessarily limit the budget amount for supervision and audit staff? If an extra Rs. 25,000 be put in, he can utilize it or ask as he likes. Therefore, I would appeal to the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies and other members of the Council to request the Government to place at least the sum of Rs. 27,000 for this purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SETHUPATI SASTRI:—"My Lord, I really think with Sir John Atkinson that the amount of Rs. 2,000 is very small and inadequate for the work. I except the assurance that the Registrar has only to ask and the Government will give promptly. I do hope that no check will be placed on the growth of the movement. I thought that Sir John Atkinson meant to say, though I did not hear words to that exact effect, that the Registrar would only have to ask and the Government would give the money. On this assurance I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

RES. 22. This Council recommends that the special allotment of 50 lakh of rupees made by the Government of India for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects and shown under 29 in the budget estimate for 1923-24 be devoted to further experiments in connection with manures and manorial crops.

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose relates to the grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Government of India for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects. In introducing this head Sir John Atkinson has already sounded a note of warning and informed us that this money was earmarked by the Government of India for the purchase of guano, to make up for the five years' supply. But if the Government has any free head in this matter in the expenditure of this amount, I feel certain that the object which I advocate, namely, further experiments in connection with manures and manorial crops, is the one which ought to

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panfola; Sir John Atkinson.)*

examined itself to the Government. I am not unaware of the experiments that are being made in the various agricultural stations and also in the districts to which I belong. I know the Government during the last three years has been spending a sum of Rs. 1,500 per annum on what is known as the experiments for finding artificial manures, which will take the place of what we call *poth manna* in my part of the country. I believe that these experiments have been prematurely withdrawn and nothing conclusive has been done. I have seen the orders on the subject and I have them in my hands. They have been withdrawn by the Director of Agriculture and the reasons are stated on page 3 of that order. He suggested that experiments should go on in other parts of the Kistna delta and in the Guntur district. The chief reason why they have been withdrawn is stated to be that the ryots have been shown an artificial manure which was a good substitute for *poth manna*. But my main contention is nothing conclusive has been established by these experiments and that the ryots' efficiency to utilize the latest scientific knowledge in the matter of manure and agriculture has not been in any way promoted by these experiments in the last two years. In other places also experiments are made by the Department of Agriculture in their agricultural stations; but I would suggest that this amount might be devoted to experiments on a large scale in each district for a sufficiently long time to enable the ryots to familiarize themselves with the methods suggested. In regard about the districts in connection with the Forest Committee, I found that several ryots were ignorant of the manure crops which were grown in the neighboring districts; and it seems to me that a great deal might be done in the way suggested by the Government of India in regard to familiarizing the ryots with reference to manures and manure crops. I know that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been set apart for the purchase of manure seeds for distribution and the Hon'ble Mr. Wyndham has informed me the stations in the districts in which this amount is being distributed. I consider, Sir, that the expenditure under this head is altogether inadequate and experiments with references both to artificial manures and manure crops should be made for a long number of years and the results published for the information of the ryots. With reference to the analysis of the soils of these districts, I also consider there is a great deal of room for work to be done. I would suggest that this sum of Rs. 50,000 might be devoted for further experiments for a long series of years and also for the preparation of analyses of soils in each district. These, I consider, are of supreme importance to the ryot population, and whatever the Government spends in this direction will be a great benefit to them.²¹

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—“I regret that I cannot accept this resolution, as it stands, because the item of Rs. 50,000 which the Honourable Member wishes to be allotted for manure experiments has, as I indicated already, been allotted by the Government of India for the purchase of zincous bark. In regard to experiments that are going on, the Honourable Member drew attention to the fact that in Kistna district the experiments that were going on in order to discover a substitute for *poth manna* have been abandoned. What the Agricultural Department has ascertained is that certain artificial manures would, in their opinion, form a more or less effective substitute for *poth manna*; it is certainly impossible to increase the supply of *poth manna*; that is practically exhausted. The question before the Agricultural Department was what was the best substitute that could be provided. That problem they solved to the best of their ability, and then, as they said, it was a matter for private enterprise to step in and supply the substitute. Agricultural experiment is one thing, but it is quite a different thing to call upon Government to continue the experiment and supply manure to the ryots. That is a very different thing from a manure experiment. What the Agricultural Department does or was doing in regard to *poth manna* was to endeavour to find a substitute for *poth manna*. That they found and then they withdrew and left the matter to private enterprise. In other quarters the department is spending largely; it has spent increasing sums—in 1910 Rs. 8,700, in 1911 Rs. 8,300, in 1912 Rs. 10,000 and in the current year's budget there is a sum of Rs. 10,000 entered. In addition to that there are manure experiments going on at all the agricultural farms and the agricultural stations continuously all the year round, and on those experiments several thousands are spent. Even

Revised Financial Statement.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Raviachandra Rao Pantulu.)

if the allotment were increased by any large sum, it is improbable that the department could expend it economically and satisfactorily, and, therefore, I am unable to accept this resolution, partly because, as I said, the money is not available and partly because the department could not with advantage spend so large a sum."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"There are two forms of experiments with manure going on. One relates to artificial manure for which about a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been set aside each year for the last five years. The operations as regards artificial manures have been conducted in the Kistna district hitherto; they have not been stopped but the scope of operations has been shifted to Gunthi. The other operations relating to green manures began only in 1910-11. The allotments were Rs. 7,000 in 1907, Rs. 5,000 in the next year, Rs. 7,000 in the third year and Rs. 10,000 in the present year. It must not be understood that all the problems in connection with green manures have been worked out; they have not been; we are still making experiments at Coimbatore and Pillur. Reference has been made to the Director of Agriculture on the subject of this resolution. He states that he will probably find it impossible to spend an additional sum of more than Rs. 5,000 in the forthcoming year. Therefore, the suggestion that he should be given Rs. 50,000 more is futile; he cannot spend it. Reference has been made to the analysis of soils. I may mention that such analysis is being conducted by the Agricultural Chemist at Coimbatore."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAVIACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have only to say one word and that is with reference to the experiments that have been conducted in Giddari and Kistna districts. Nothing conclusive has been established. It is no doubt true, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, that experiments are now going on in Gunthi; but the experiments have been withdrawn from these two districts on the ground that the ryots have been shown that artificial manures could be used. It is for that purpose that I wish to emphasize the fact that it is the duty of the department to undertake the experiments and publish the results thereof for the benefit of ryots. It is for that purpose I suggest the publication of the results, so that the ryots may find out what kind of manure may be suitable for their soils. I certainly did not intend that all this Rs. 50,000 should be spent by the Department of Agriculture. In other Provinces in the matter of experiments, as has been stated, co-operation of the ryots in conducting experiments has been invited. A considerable sum of money may be devoted to subsidize the ryots willing to undertake experiments and help the department by growing at particular times particular crops or placing their lands at the disposal of the Government for artificial manures being tested. It is, in that way, quite possible to extend the work of the department in Kistna district in finding out the use of artificial manures and as well as manorial crops. With regard to the analysis of the soils the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said that it was being done in Coimbatore. I would suggest that, so far as the soils are concerned, it seems to me that there is considerable work to be done in the districts, if some responsible officer of the Agricultural Department goes round and collects the analysis of each kind of soil in each district and if the results are published for the benefit of the ryots. It is quite true that at present the analysis of any soil that might be sent up to Coimbatore can be had. But that is not what I suggest. It would be of great benefit if the soil of every part of each district is analysed and soil maps are prepared and published for the information of ryots. Under the circumstances explained by Sir John Atkinson I would be quite content if attention be paid to these branches of agriculture. As he says that this money is earmarked, no good purpose will be served by pressing this resolution. I therefore beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

At this stage (5 p.m.) the Council adjourned to 11 a.m. on Saturday the 16th March.

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 15th day of March 1913.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PORTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—Presiding.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar, C.B., C.L.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. G. HORNE, C.B.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. CLARKE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WATSON, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BANNER.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BURNES, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. K. CLERKE.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COOPER (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Bheem Bahadur L. D. SWANANKANTU Pillai Aiyaral.

The Hon'ble Dr. Y. M. NAIR.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUGANATHAN Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHACHARI SAKRA Gattu.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMANATHAN RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KUNHIA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM REDDIAR Aiyaral.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIAR Aiyaral.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. HANU Aiyaral.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Bheem Bahadur V. RAMANATHAN NAYUDU Gattu, Zaminadar of
Doddapattanamkottam.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN MURUGAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NATARAJ.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABDIN SAMI, Shikri-Mulk.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAJIB MAFAKKAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SATHY.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANK STONE, K.C.L.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Khud Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAH.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. U. SOMASUNDRAM CHETTIAR Aiyaral.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SHIVAYYA SATHY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUTHUSWAMI, C.B.

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Sir John Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Narasimhwaru Sarna.*)

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On the Council meeting at 11 A.M. the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14 was resumed.

XXII. & 39. Superannuations.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have to introduce the head relating to Superannuations. I do not know whether any remarks on that head are necessary."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"As no remarks are made on this head we proceed to the next head."

XXIII. & 40. Stationery and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The next head that I have to introduce is Stationery and Printing. The only item under this head about which I need make any remarks is the purchase of the Lawrence Album Press. We have by that purchase been able to provide ourselves with the additional accommodation which we require immediately at a comparatively small cost instead of waiting for several years to obtain it."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will introduce the next head."

XXV. & 42. Miscellaneous.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The next head is 'miscellaneous' which covers a considerable number of items, but the total of which is comparatively small. All the items have been sufficiently explained in the Financial Statement."

33. Famine Relief, etc.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to be able to say that under the head of Famine Relief there does not appear to be any necessity for making any provision. In regard to the reduction or avoidance of debt the explanation under that head is fully given in the Financial Statement. I need not add to what is stated therein."

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I have to introduce the head XXIX and 42 Irrigation—Major works. The statement under this head is fairly full and I do not think that I need add anything to it."

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The next head is Minor Works and Navigation."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The only remarks that I wish to make about this head is that we hope to spend rather more money next year on the tank restoration scheme, your Excellency, than we have been able to do in the past. We have started one new party in the first circle and we hope that with this additional party, and the devotion of as much attention as could be given to this class of work, we shall be able to push on and complete the tank restoration works at an earlier date than we formerly anticipated."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHWARU SARNA:—"Turning to page 213, Civil Budget Estimates, under 43 you will find that a provision is made of 5-57 lakhs under repairs and maintenance of minor irrigation works. May I know how many tanks are supposed to be repaired under that head?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am afraid I cannot give that information without notice."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHWARU SARNA:—"There is one point that I do not understand and therefore I request explanation. It is stated that the total number of tanks in repair is 83,353, but the number of tanks shown in Statement

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Rao Bahadur Narasimhewara Sarma; Mr. Clerk; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu*)

19 is 23,708. May I take it that the remaining tanks are the tanks to which the Tank Restoration Party is directing its attention. There is a discrepancy as to the figures given in the Financial Statement and Statement No. 19."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLEGG :—" I am afraid I must ask the Honourable Member what Statement No. 19 he is referring to."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" It is Statement No. 19 in the Madras land revenue report for 1910-11. There the total number of tanks which have been repaired is shown as 23,708."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLEGG :—" I can give no information on the subject as the report was compiled by the Board of Revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" In the Revised Financial Statement, page 308, in the last paragraph but one you find the statement 'the allocation for tank restoration scheme works is 5.92 as compared with 4.85, the highest estimate of recent years.' I do not find this figure on page 218 or 214, Civil Budget Estimates. Possibly it is included under some other head. May I know under which head it is included?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" The figure will be found partly under this head but partly under 45, Establishment. The 5.92 includes charges not only for Works but also for Establishment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" May I know how much of it is included in Minor Works, 45-A and 45-B?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Under 45-B the figure is 4.68 for tank restoration. The difference between that and 5.92 is odd is for Establishment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AITYANGAR :—" On page 218, Civil Budget Estimates, which gives the details of establishment, 45-A contains a provision of Rs. 8,600 for temporary establishment. May I know when this establishment was first formed?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" I am unable to say at the present moment when this establishment was formed. This temporary establishment has been in force for some two years. I cannot say at this moment since when."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk as to why provision has not been made for fully carrying out the work known as the Polavaram Island south embankment. I know that an estimate of Rs. 12,000 was prepared and Rs. 10,000 was provided. May I know where the embankment is proposed to be constructed and when it is to be constructed? It is a good tank."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLEGG :—" No provision has been made this year for the Polavaram Island south embankment, because the estimate has not been sanctioned. It is the wish of the Government that no work should be entered in the budget, unless the estimate is sanctioned or is in a fair way to being sanctioned. The estimate for the Polavaram Island south embankment is now before the Government; and I have no reason to believe that it will not be sanctioned very shortly. As to the actual time within which it can be finished I am not able to give any assurance. I do not know personally the exact nature of the locality and I do not know how soon it can be carried out, but as soon as the estimate is sanctioned, the work will be carried out as quickly as circumstances will permit."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" May I know the repairs of how many tanks have been provided out of 5.57 provided under 45-A?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" I cannot give the information just now, but it could be ascertained if the Honourable Member wishes it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" What I want to know is the number of tanks for the repairs of which by the Tank Restoration Party provision has been made."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" The expenditure of the Tank Restoration Party does not come under 45-A, to which the Honourable Member refers, but under 45-B."

Revised Financial Statement.

(By Bahadur Parasramswami Sharma; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAPPA SHARMA :—“ May I then know under 43-B, for the repairs of how many tanks by the Tank Restoration Party provision has been made ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ I do not know if any number of tanks is fixed which each party has to repair. The estimates are based upon how much the department can spend. Estimates are ready for a large number of tanks in the beginning of the year and these estimates are added to in the course of the year.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AITANAR then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No. 23. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 1,23,307 entered under the head of establishment in account No. 43-A, Page 213, Civil Budget Estimates, be increased to Rs. 1,75,000 for providing an adequate staff and a corresponding reduction be made under the head of expenditure on Civil Works 45-B.

In doing so, he said :—“ May it please your Excellency, my proposition asks for extra establishment for the minor works coming under 45-B, in charge of civil officers. A reference to page 213 of the Civil Budget Estimates will show that for these ten lakhs provided under that head an establishment of Rs. 1,25,807 is proposed to be entertained during the coming year. The corresponding entry in 1912-13 of the revised estimate is Rs. 1,18,000, in 1911-12 the actuals came to Rs. 1,10,861 and what was actually spent in the year 1911-12 was Rs. 5,71,876 only. Though in the year 1912-13 seven lakhs were provided in the estimate we actually spent only six lakhs as the present revised estimate shows and it is likely that when the actuals are brought up it will be much nearer Rs. 5,71,000 than six lakhs. And this matter has been agitated for the last three years during the Financial Statement discussions and the members in charge have been replying variously. In the year 1910-11 they were prepared to increase the grant by 45 lakhs, because the member in charge then thought that he was free to encourage this kind of investment. In the next year the suggestion was made that yielding to the demands of the member this money was advanced, but subsequently they found that actually all this money was not spent. Again in the year 1912-13 similar remarks were made, but we do not know that any real improvement has been made in the direction of expending this money. In the present estimate also we find that from Rs. 1,18,000 they have increased it to Rs. 1,23,307. But going to the details given in the subsequent paragraph we find that this apparent addition of Rs. 5,307 has not been made for increasing the establishment but particularly to pay the additional travelling allowances and also grant compensatory allowances. In fact we find that the figures can only enable us to spend the usual amount we have been spending before. The effect will be that the minor works which have been brought under this category have not been receiving the attention they require. Then I have got a good deal to say on this subject; but, however, before the beginning of the meeting Sir John Atkinson suggested to me that information had been received from several departments and provision would be made for additional establishment very soon and that the cost of the establishment would be much more than what I was asking for; and he also told me that there was every chance of an establishment being entertained very soon, in the course of a few months. I do not want to prolong this discussion after that assurance has been given to me. Well, however, I do want to point out that this matter has been under discussion for a number of years and that the relief sought is so given comes rather late. As it is, what I was about to show was that as per recommendations of the Irrigation Commission in the present state of these tanks it would have been absolutely necessary to spend an allotment of ten lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of these tanks every year, and unfortunately seeing that in all other major works which are all referred to in pages 211 and 212 of the Civil Budget Estimates, the ratio which establishment charges bear to the total of the working expenses of such of these works ranges from nearly 10 per cent to 50-60 per cent, and seeing also that the average of the whole works at the establishment to the total working expenses is 40 per cent and while also that, even in 1900 when the Irrigation Commission asked

Briefed Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Rana Ajitgar; Sir John Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Narasimacharya Sarma.*)

the ratio of the establishment charges to the total charges of the working expenses in all India, the average was found by them also to be 50 per cent., I think that on allotment of at least 30 per cent. on the actual amount intended would be absolutely necessary, if we are to see that the work is completely and properly executed. At that rate for the 10 lakhs of rupees for this purpose about three lakhs or 2½ lakhs will have to be provided for establishment and we are now having only Rs. 1,25,000. I asked for Rs. 50,000 more this year, because I thought that was the work that might be done during the year. It is only then we can think of spending seven lakhs of rupees, 30 per cent. of it will come to about two lakhs and more for establishment and unless that amount is spent on it, seven lakhs could not be satisfactorily spent. And if it comes up to ten lakhs, I think much more will have to be provided. Whatever that proportion may be, even for spending seven lakhs which has been allotted for the last three years, I ask for only Rs. 50,000 more; but another Rupees 50,000 will have to be spent for establishment in the course of the next year. Whatever it is, if this is effected this year—and I am assured this will be done in a few months and more might be spent, I think there will be sufficient work done. On that assurance only now being given to this Council I have no objection to withdraw my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, my only fear is that anything I say may be taken as an absolute promise. Honourable Members of the Council know that even 'the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley.' Though I have every hope that the re-organisation of the establishment, which will involve increase both in number and in pay, will be carried through within a very short time, I am dreadfully afraid of giving any assurance to that effect. I can only say that to the best of our ability we will endeavour to do this. We cannot promise. If I give a promise and if anything should happen to prevent the promise being carried into effect I shall get into trouble. Perhaps the Honourable Member will accept the assurance of my sympathy in considering the matter more particularly. I say that the question of re-organisation of the establishment both in the direction of the increase of the personnel and increase of pay has been under our consideration for a considerable time and we do anticipate that the result will be greater increase than what he has asked for. If he will accept my assurance that that is our anticipation, then I hope he will withdraw his resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMACHARYA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 24. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the budget allotment under Irrigation 43-A under Works in charge of Civil Officers by one lakh of rupees the provision made against Works in charge of the Public Works Department being reduced by that amount.

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I have asked for an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 under the head 43-A with a view to make better provision for the repair of tanks, a crying evil in this Presidency. I understand that a provision has been made under 43-B for whatever may be necessary for the restoration of tanks under what is known as the 'tank restoration scheme' works. Provision, I believe, has been made under that head both for the establishment necessary and for the actual execution of works, i.e., by way of restoring tanks to their former pristine vigour. Now 43-A, I understand, contemplates the execution of repairs and maintenance of tanks by the Revenue Department where the cost does not exceed Rs. 2,500. It is said in the latest land revenue report that there are 53,855 tanks in this Presidency. Turning to Statement 19 in the land revenue report for Fauti 1920, we find that the total number of tanks in repair and out of repair during Fauti 1920—I may take the Government statistics—is 23,708 and of those 4,030 tanks are shown to be out of repair, i.e., about 15 per cent. It is curious that in the report for Fauti 1910 and 1915 we find that almost the same number of tanks is shown as being out of repair. In Fauti 1915, 23,682 tanks, are in repair and 4,041

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Hon. Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarma; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)*

are shown to be out of repair; in the report for Fash 1310, 23,443 are in repair and 4,050 tanks are shown to be out of repair—the exact number we find in the quinquennial report for Fash 1320. That is, on the average the Revenue Department or the Public Works Department, as the case may be, does not find it possible to repair one-sixth of the tanks in this Presidency. If it be so, certainly that is a matter to which the direct attention of the Government and the Council is imperatively needed. It may be that a portion of these tanks comes under the tank restoration scheme. I have no information on that point. It is difficult to say under what head the remaining 10,000 tanks come in. I was told that the provision for the rest is under head 43-B, which would be found at page 198. I shall therefore exclude it from my remarks, because my resolution is confined only to 43-A. If these 27,368 tanks are taken, they are under the Revenue Department. May I know why nearly 4,050 tanks have been left out of repair for the last ten years? Many of these tanks have no doubt very small *ajakats*. Out of 4,050 tanks out of repair, 1,365 tanks have an *ajakat* of under 10 acres and 1,521 have an *ajakat* of under 50 acres. I need not trouble you with the acreage ranging over 50 acres.

"Honourable Members will see what immense loss from the financial point of view for Government as well as from the productive point of view, taking the general tax-payer into consideration, is involved. I am not in a position to tell you what the *ajakat* of 4,050 tanks is, whether any wet cultivation is being carried on under these tanks and how much could not be carried on in those ten years for want of repairs. Assuming on an average that only half crops could be raised, it cannot but be that 30,000 to 35,000 acres are out of cultivation, or at any rate badly cultivated for want of proper irrigation works. What does it mean? It means loss of revenue to Government of one or two lakhs. As regards loss of produce to the cultivators, putting it at 10 times that—because the Government say that they receive only 5 per cent. or 8 per cent.—the loss is enormous and the Government, I hope, will see that more money is spent on these tanks in order that all these tanks may be kept in repair. Honourable Members will see that the Government, when they enacted the Estates Land Act, made a provision that the landholders should not be entitled to receive wet rate when they left irrigation works out of repair and that the tenants had a right to appeal to the revenue officers for the reduction of rent in such cases. Now we find that under the head of private tanks private landholders are able to take better care of their tanks than the Government. Out of 1,760 private tanks under ten acres only 162 are out of repair; that is, a percentage of about eight against a percentage of 20 in the Government tanks. It cannot be that private owners can find labour and that the Revenue Department is not in a position to obtain labour for carrying out their works. I believe the Government pays much more handsomely to their coolies and contractors than any private individual does. If it be so, and I believe it is so, these coolies would rush to Government labour rather than to private labour. Under these circumstances, some explanation is needed why from year to year such a large number of tanks is out of repair.

"These remarks are confined only to tanks under Statement 19. They do not cover the ground covered during the previous years' discussion in the Legislative Council, because those remarks, I believe, were confined to the tank restoration scheme; if any portion of these tanks is covered by this Statement 19 my remarks will apply to them also. These tanks, provision for which is made under 43-A, do not come under that category, and I believe that something must be done to remedy the evil."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I support the resolution brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma. Before I make a few observations regarding it, I may point out that, even according to the Madras land revenue report for Fash 1320, the 33,453 minor irrigation tanks include Government tanks, private tanks and *desooladham* tanks. My Honourable friend appears to have been under some difficulty to find out the difference between 23,768 shown in Statement 19 and the total of 33,453. I may point out that the total number of Government tanks, private tanks and *desooladham* tanks, including those in repairs and out of repairs, comes to 33,453."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Serna; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu; Mr. Subagiri Aiyar; Sir John Atkinson.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur E. NARASIMHASWARA SERMA :—“ I believe I have made the calculations correctly.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ As remarked by the Hon'ble member, Statement 19 shows that it is only the Government tanks that have been taken out of repair. In the case of Government tanks 23,708 are in repair, whereas 4,050 are out of repair. The proportion of private tanks out of repair is much less, in so far as there are only 435 out of 3,002 which are in repair. When we come to desalination tanks, we find again there are only 252 tanks out of repair as against 2,182 tanks in repair. This state of things, I venture to submit, calls for a very careful enquiry. In the discussion regarding the question relating to the additional allotment for works under 43-A which was placed before the Council for the last two or three years the only objection urged against it was that it was not possible to spend the whole amount allotted for that purpose. As that is the only ground urged in view of the discussion which took place regarding the last resolution I submit that it will be possible to increase the allotment and to spend more amount than has already been allotted. Even in the revised estimate—paragraph 230 at page 209 in providing for such tanks under 43-A—it is pointed out that it is ‘on view of the increased out-turn of work anticipated in consequence of the strengthening of the minor irrigation staff which is under consideration’ that a larger outlay has been provided for. It was also stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in dealing with the previous resolution that in the course of two or three months it is likely that the minor irrigation staff will be strengthened not only in regard to number but also in regard to their prospects and pay. If it is possible for the Council to expect that in the course of the next official year 1913-14 the minor irrigation staff will be strengthened regarding their pay and number, is it too much for us to hope that it will be possible to spend a larger amount of money on these useful works? It is not the case that there is no security to incur any additional sum of money in this direction. About 4,000 of the Government tanks are out of repair. Their condition must necessarily affect the welfare of the ryot population and also the Government revenue. It is but necessary that with the increased staff there must be additional expenditure incurred in respect of works coming under 43-A. There is only one other observation which I wish to make before I close, and it is this: in the previous resolution my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyangar asked for an increase of Rs. 51,483 in the case of establishment required for works under 43-A and it was pointed out that more money than was asked for would really be sanctioned to strengthen the establishment. If it were so, it is an additional ground for my suggestion that additional allotments must be made in respect of works under 43-A.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SERRAGIRI AIYAR :—“ I wish to say a word before the Government replies. I think the Government is aware of the decision passed two years ago by the Madras High Court in which they said that the Government was under no obligation to repair the sources of irrigation, whereas the *zamindars* were under an obligation. Now if that decision has been accepted by the Government and they had not questioned the principle of that decision—it becomes all the more necessary that the Government should repair all these tanks as largely as possible, because, if a private owner does not do it, he loses the revenue, but if the Government does not do it, there is no obligation cast on the Government enforcing them to do it; and the result of it will be that unless there is total failure of crops the ryot will not be entitled to remission under your rules. If not, he will be bound to pay your tax. Is not that a very good reason that the proposition of my Hon'ble friend should be given the greatest possible attention by the Government, where the obligation is moral and not legal? The poor people of this country are not able to enforce the obligation upon you and I therefore think that it is the duty of the Government to bestow more attention to this matter and allot more funds for the repair of these tanks.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Your Excellency, I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Serragiri Aiyar means to intimate that the Government, on the plea that they are not under any compulsion to repair the tanks, are abstaining from repairing them.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SERRAGIRI AIYAR :—“ I do not say that.”

Revised Financial Statement.

(See John Aikman; Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarda.)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"I Thank you. We desire and to the best of our ability we endeavour to keep all our tanks in repair. It is impossible to keep every tank in the country under repair always and at all times. That may possibly explain what seems to me to be the fallacy in the reasoning of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarda. In referring to the fact that 4,000 old tanks have been out of repair for the last ten years, the assumption he made, as I understand it, was that it was the same 4,000 tanks that have always been out of repair during the whole of the ten years. Any such assumption would not bear examination for a moment. In one year a tank will be repaired and it will remain in repair generally speaking, after the repairs have been effectively carried out, for four or five or ten years without anything further being done, unless some unfortunate accident happens. While some tanks are put in repairs, other tanks are going out of repair; and there is nothing very abnormal in the fact that, out of such a large number of tanks as are under the control of the Government, 4,000 tanks should have from time to time fallen out of repair. It may be that in one year 4,000 had gone out of repair but they would have been repaired in the succeeding year. To the extent of our ability we are endeavouring to discharge the obligation of repairing and keeping them in proper condition when they may fall most effectively the object they are intended to serve. The resolution, as it stands, cannot be accepted by the Government, because it proposes to transfer from the head of works in charge of Public Works Department a sum of one lakh to the head of Works in charge of Civil Officers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARDA:—"I want the Works in charge of Public Works Department under 45 and not 43. If it is not possible to do that, I am wrong."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"I understand that as regards these Works in charge of Public Works Department a full and a complete programme has been drawn up amounting to 31 lakhs which the Public Works Department hope and anticipate that they will be able to carry out in full during the course of the year. There are plans and estimates prepared so I unless anything unexpected happens that programme will be fully carried out. To take from that a lakh of rupees and to hand it over to Collectors in excess of the plans and estimates which they have now prepared seems to be a most unbusinesslike and uneconomical procedure. The result will be that the Collectors will have to embark upon the business of preparing fresh plans and estimates now at the very time when they are in the middle of the working season. Plans and estimates could not be prepared until towards the end of the working season, when the money will necessarily lapse. It would be most unbusinesslike to carry out any transaction of that sort. I am therefore obliged to oppose this resolution. At the same time, I may point out that with reference to the last resolution it necessarily follows that if the establishment of the Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Civil Officers is enlarged, and their pay improved there will be large disbursements of funds in the way of salaries and the programme of the Civil department will be enlarged proportionately to the increase of the establishment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARDA:—"No one for a moment doubted that the Government are not anxious to keep all their irrigation works in order. The only complaint has been that sufficient vigour has not been displayed in the past towards the keeping of the irrigation works in order. I was astonished to hear that we should with complacency accept the position that, inasmuch as the same tanks as have been repaired in previous years must necessarily go out of repairs in one or two years, we should, as a natural state of things, expect to see year after year such a large number as 4,000 tanks out of repair, out of a total of 24,000. A few tanks good in this year may necessarily go out of repair next year. The point I am drawing attention to is that so large a number as 4,000 tanks has been constantly out of repair, notwithstanding the fact that four and five lakhs have been allotted yearly for the maintenance of these tanks. We must take it that the sum allotted hitherto in the past was not sufficient and the establishment provided was also not sufficient to keep all the tanks in repair. If it be so, we cannot expect even this year or the year after any improvement to take

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Hon. Rukhshar Narainkumar Surma, Sir Harold Stuart.)*

place, and all the 4,050 will be out of repairs. More energy must be displayed, more money must be spent and more establishment must be employed, if you want to see an improvement in the present position of affairs. If, notwithstanding the constant recurring expenditure that we are incurring, we do not improve our position, we shall not be in a position to satisfy the ryots whose interests we have at heart. A technical objection has been raised in regard to my resolution; and if the Government want to take advantage of it I have not much to say. What I think the Council should ask the Government to do and what the Government themselves should do is at any rate hereafter a much larger sum than in the past should be spent under this head. I know that provision has been made for one more establishment but at the same time there is nothing to show that, though a larger sum may be spent on coolies, the total net out-turn may not be the same. The increase provided may cover the revision of establishment and increased wages to coolies, and the total out-turn may be the same; so that next year the result will be the same. That is why I have asked for an increased allotment. Inasmuch as the Honourable Member has said that the establishments are going to be increased and that the Government are anxious to see a larger out-turn during next year, I do not see that any good purpose will be served by passing this resolution which I therefore beg to withdraw."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—⁴ I have to introduce the head relating to Civil Works. I venture to represent to the Council what has already been mentioned either in my introductory memorandum or in the Financial Statement about the changes we have made in the procedure to be adopted in connection with the framing of our estimates. Hitherto the reproach has usually been levelled against the Public Works Department, that it never spends its grants and that the year closes with large lapses. That, I take it, is one of the reasons why, whenever an Honourable Member desired to propose an extra expenditure in the Council to-day and yesterday, he has invariably suggested that the amount required should be drawn from the Civil Works. Your Excellency, there is a certain amount of truth in that reproach against the Public Works Department. But they are by no means the only offenders. It frequently happens that they are forced—so much pressure is put upon them that they are compelled—to make provision for a work before any estimate has been prepared and sanctioned and even before a plan has been sanctioned; and the result is that it takes much longer time than the estimate supporters of the work anticipated, to prepare the plans and to get the estimate sanctioned; and the work instead of being begun fairly early in the year, is not taken up till December or later. That is not the fault of the Public Works Department. Again we have had considerable delay in acquiring land. I do not know if any one is to be blamed. I am not apportioning blame to any particular department. There was much greater delay than was anticipated in acquiring land for purposes for which provision was made in the budget. That again is not the fault of the Public Works Department. After the estimates have been sanctioned and the provision made in the budget and there has been a reasonable expectation that we should be able to begin the work early, there is suddenly a change of plan and a change of idea. I will mention only one instance which comes to my memory now, and that is in regard to the Mayapuri Hospital. The Government have changed their view in regard to it and are going to build a larger hospital than they anticipated, and the result is that the provision made in the budget lapses. That again is not the fault of the department. I will, however, admit that the department is not entirely blameless. Sometimes there is not sufficient energy shown and enough of careful arrangements are not made and a work is not begun early enough in the year. But we hope to get over many of our difficulties by making provision only for works for which estimates have already been sanctioned or which are in such an advanced state of preparation that the estimates are certain to be sanctioned by the beginning of the year. We have also given permission to superintending engineers to enter into preliminary arrangements with contractors and others in anticipation of the provision for the works being entered in the budget and passed. That will enable them

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Sir David Stewart; Mr. Rameswandra Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur Narasimhwaru Sarma; the President; Mr. Subbajiri Aiyar.*)

to begin the work and to complete the work of construction by the 1st of April instead of spending a greater part of the year in making the preliminary arrangements. I hope that with the changes made the Council will find that at the end of the coming financial year, there have been comparatively few arrears and that the Public Works Department has spent almost the whole of its grants completely."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMESWANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Provision has been made for the entertainment of some temporary engineers under §5. May I know whether these men are to be employed in charge of sub-divisions or in special works requiring special skill. On page 221 of the Civil Budget Estimates you will find that there were 10 temporary engineers in 1912-13 and the number is proposed to be raised to 24 in 1913-14."

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STUART :—" Most of these engineers are in charge of sub-divisions. There will be only four temporary engineers who hold charges which are either divisions or anything else of equivalent importance."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMESWANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I was under the impression that nine additional engineers were to be newly entertained in 1913-14, considering that the number provided for next year is 24 and the number in 1912-13 was 15."

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STUART :—" I do not think that we propose to entertain nine temporary engineers. There is a resolution dealing the subject which will come later on and I will then give full particulars."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHAWARU SARMA :—" A large provision is made year after year for the construction of police huts and buildings. May I know whether the cost of the maintenance of these buildings has been estimated and if it is to come out of public revenues year after year or if it is to be recovered from the police establishment?"

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STUART :—" No, the cost of maintenance is to be provided for from the budget."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Before I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Nair to move his resolution, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it is already 12 o'clock and that the discussion of the Financial Statement must terminate to-day and that we have nine resolutions still to discuss. I should like, therefore, to ascertain the convenience and the wish of the Council in regard to closing the business. Do I understand rightly that the Council would prefer to postpone the discussion of the remissions till 3 o'clock and then proceed afterwards to discuss the Bill to amend the Irrigation Cess Act and close the proceedings to-day. Obviously that would be greatly to the convenience of some Honourable Members of Council, who otherwise will be obliged to remain in Madras not only to-morrow but a part of the next day. That will interfere with their business—to what extent I do not know. The alternative to closing the discussion of resolutions at 12 o'clock to-day and continuing with the discussion of the Madras Irrigation Cess Amendment Bill which, I suppose, we might assume would take about an hour—"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR (*interrupting*) :—" About two or three hours."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*continuing*) :—" The alternatives then are two. One is to sit till 4 o'clock to-day and to finish the discussion of the financial resolutions by that hour and then to enter on the discussion of the Madras Irrigation Cess Amendment Bill and the other is to postpone the discussion of the Bill until Monday. Perhaps the Council would be good enough to give me some indication of their convenience."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—" I made an offer to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson yesterday that I was willing to withdraw one of my resolutions and to bring it up at the meeting in April next. If the discussion can be finished to-day, it will be to the convenience not only of my fellow members but of the Madras members also. If that suggestion is accepted, we would like to shorten our discussion as much as possible and go through the whole business."

Revised Financial Statement.

(The President; Mr. Subbaghi Aiyar; Dewan Bahadur Ramakrishna Nayudu;
Mr. Kanna Pillai; Rao Bahadur Narasimhacharya Sarma.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I therefore take it that the view of the Council is that they would prefer to finish all the business to-day? (Over of 'yes'.) If that is the sense of the Council we will consider by what method we can achieve that end. What is the latest hour to which the Council would sit?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBAGHI AIYAR:—"Till 5."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What time would the Council wish to allow for the discussion of the Bill?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU, Zemindar of Doddappa-nayakkur:—"Two hours—from 4 to 6 P.M."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Proceeding on that basis we will terminate the discussion of the financial resolutions at 4 o'clock. There are two alternatives. We can proceed, as we have hitherto done, to discuss each resolution, as it comes up in which case I am afraid we shall not discuss all of them and all those that remain undiscussed at 4 o'clock will be considered as withdrawn. The other alternative is that you should empower the Chairman to limit the discussion on each resolution, which means going through nine resolutions before 4 o'clock. That means that with an interval of three-quarters of an hour for luncheon you will have three hours and a quarter for nine resolutions, that is, something like 20 minutes for each resolution. If that be the wish of the Council, I will endeavour to limit the discussion of each resolution and though that is possible yet it rather seems to be difficult; but I will do my best to secure that end."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"To limit the time of the speakers will be better."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In that case I will ask the members of the resolution to be as short as they possibly can in their remarks, and not to exceed in any case ten minutes. If that is the desire of the Council in this respect, I will do my best to have it carried out."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHACHARYA SARMA:—"To facilitate the business of the Council, I will withdraw my resolution No. 27 and bring it up at a more convenient time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is there any other resolution to be withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBBAGHI AIYAR:—"I would like to withdraw resolutions 33 and 35 and bring them up in April next so that we may have a full discussion on them."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhacharya Sarma accordingly withdrew the following resolution:

No. 27. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the budget allotment under Civil Works 45-A. by Rupees 1,00,000 for roads and bridges in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam, the provision made against Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers being reduced if necessary by that amount.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Subbaghi Aiyar similarly withdrew the following two resolutions of his:—

No. 32. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a deduction of Rs. 54,000 be made from the sum of Rs. 1,36,360 provided for 24 temporary engineers in 45-B. Civil Works.

No. 33. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the pay of the temporary upper and lower subordinates be increased by the addition of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 12,000, respectively, the corresponding deductions being made from the sum of Rs. 1,36,360 provided for 24 temporary engineers in 45-B. Civil Works.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(The President; Dr. Nair.)*

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Council will observe that under rule 27 which governs our proceedings, when a question has been discussed or a resolution has been disallowed or withdrawn under rule 21, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year. But I propose to waive that rule in the case of these resolutions."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 35. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to grant a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Corporation for the purpose of constructing model dwellings for the poor as a sanitary measure for removing congestion and abolishing insanitary huts, and that the amount be deducted from the grant provided for the relief of congestion in Visagapatam included in the contributory grant for local bodies for sanitary purposes under 45-A.

In doing so he said:—"My Lord, the resolution which I have the honour to move deals with one of the most difficult social problems which any modern State is called upon to solve. It deals with the question of the housing of the poor. A few months ago when the Madras Corporation requested the Government for a grant of something over three lakhs of rupees for the relief of congestion and for the housing of the poor, the Government were pleased to provide for a grant, so far as the relief of congestion was concerned, but declined to make a grant for the construction of model dwellings, presumably on the ground that the construction of such dwellings ought not to be made from grants but ought to be carried out on business principles and that these dwellings ought to be made paying concerns. It is more to raise this question and to settle the principle rather than to secure a grant that I have moved this resolution. Relief of congestion under modern conditions is considered one of the most essential of sanitary functions; and I beg to point out, my Lord, that in this country, where the poverty of the people is extreme, the relief of congestion cannot possibly be carried out without the necessary consequence of providing dwelling houses for the very poor. The Madras Corporation have already made a start in this direction and have constructed 376 tenement houses for the very poor and 50 more are under construction. They have found from practical experience that it is not possible to provide sanitary dwellings at a cost sufficiently low to make it within the reach of a poor man to pay the rent therefor. The average cost of these 376 tenements which the Corporation has constructed came up to Rs. 559 for each tenement, and the average rent that we are able to get from it is Rs. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0. That does not cover what the Corporation ought to recover from it under ordinary conditions, namely, 6 per cent on the outlay—1 per cent interest and 5 per cent for sinking fund, not to speak of the expense of keeping them in repair. We have made repeated attempts to diminish the cost of the construction of these tenements, but it was found that, unless we sacrificed the most essential principles in the construction—impervious floor, impervious walls and free ventilation—unless we sacrificed these, it was impossible to diminish the cost of the construction of these dwellings. Then, on the other side, we discussed that we should charge greater rent. Perhaps if we did charge a greater rent, we could get tenants, but the class of poor people who were evicted for the relief of congestion are unable to pay higher rent than we are now getting. The result of increase in rent would be to keep that class out and bring a class of a higher grade into these tenements, thus defeating the very object of these tenements."

"My Lord, therefore, the question is whether the construction of the model dwellings which, as I have said, is a necessary consequence of the policy of the relief of congestion ought to be treated entirely on business principles—I mean business principles whereby you expect to get a money return for your outlay—or whether they ought to be considered as greater questions of sanitation and whether the State or the municipality should be satisfied with a return, not in the shape of money, but perhaps in the more satisfactory return of increase in public health and that greatest of all national assets, the health of the citizen. That is the question which I wish

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair, Mr. Keshiraman Nataraj; Mr. Srinewasi Aiyar.)*

to discuss here now. I beg to point out that if it is ruled that the construction of model dwellings will not come under sanitary improvements and as such do not deserve any grant from the Government, it will handicap not only the Madras Corporation but perhaps a good many other municipal institutions from constructing model dwellings; and a little consideration will show that among the very poor class of people in this country unless you construct model dwellings, you cannot clear congestion, unless you want them to live in open fields without houses. That is not a contingency that I put on merely theoretical grounds; but, as you know, it is a thing which happens very often. There are certain parts of the year when in the Esplanade opposite to the Law College you can see hundreds of people lying there night and day. It is to prevent that sort of thing we have this. On one occasion we found that the people, who were living in open air and travelled about in the day time, by going about here and there spread a bad form of epidemic of small pox. It is to provide accommodation for the poor that the scheme of model dwellings has been introduced; and, as I have pointed out, it is absolutely impossible to clear congested areas in the City of Madras and in many other municipal towns of this Presidency without having model dwellings; and many institutions will find it impossible to provide model dwellings because they will not be able to meet the expenditure of constructing them. They cannot have model dwellings unless the Government assist them with a grant. I do not want to deprive the Vengalpetam municipality of what the Government were pleased to give them as contribution for the relief of congestion. As I have said, my object in moving the resolution is to settle the principle than to secure a grant. If the Government will be pleased to say that the construction of model dwellings does come under sanitary improvements, I shall be quite satisfied, and I will not claim the Rs. 10,000 which I have asked you to provide.¹

The Hon'ble Mr. KESHIRAMAN NATARAJ:—"I second the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Dr. Nair. I am not intimately acquainted with the conditions in Madras. I accept the authority of my friend as an acknowledged municipal expert who has been doing his best to improve the condition of the poor and the helpless. What appeals to me most is the principle he has so lucidly enunciated. The urban population in Madras as elsewhere has been steadily going up and the municipal bodies have daily to grapple with problems of sanitation and congestion of growing complexity. Whatever may be the technical difference, in my opinion the clearing out of congested areas falls under sanitation in the large sense of the word. I can speak with some knowledge of Malabar where certain municipal areas are becoming more and more congested, and if the principle laid down by my friend is accepted, I feel sure that our towns will be better places to live in than now. If for nothing else, in the interests of the poor the resolution must find acceptance with Government."²

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SRINIVASAI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I fully appreciate the laudable character of the object to which the Hon'ble Dr. Nair proposes that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be devoted in aid of the funds of the Madras Corporation. As the Hon'ble member pointed out, the question raised by him is one of the most difficult of social problems of the day and it has to be considered very carefully. The question is not merely whether the construction of model dwellings is or is not a matter of sanitary improvement, but the question is rather whether it is one of those objects of sanitary improvements towards which State funds may properly be devoted. In coming to any decision upon this question, one ought to consider the consequences of the policy upon which we are invited to embark. As the Hon'ble Dr. Nair has pointed out, the sum of Rs. 10,000 that he has proposed is merely the thin end of the wedge. He rather asks for a declaration of policy and his object is rather to obtain a declaration of the policy of the Government with regard to these model dwellings. If we commit ourselves to this policy of providing model dwellings for all those who cannot find suitable dwellings for themselves, let us see to what length of expenditure we should be carried. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair knows what immense sums of money have been spent in England upon the construction of dwelling houses for the working classes and for the poor. But in all these cases there have been a number of agencies brought into requisition—philanthropic societies, private enterprise and co-operative

*Estimated Financial Statement.**(Mr. Sivanami Aiyar; Dr. Nair, Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Partole.)*

efforts and so on. Municipalities too have been asked to provide dwelling houses for the poor, but the result of any expenditure of the funds of the local bodies is this: that it ultimately falls upon the rate-payer. I do not believe that the central exchequer in England has been drawn upon for this purpose of this kind of improvement in towns. The cost of all these town improvements has always fallen upon local rates. If, for instance, in the City of Madras the rate-payers are willing to tax themselves for the purpose of providing accommodation for the poor, I do not think that there will be much objection on the part of the Government to that course. But that is not a course to which the rate-payers will easily reconcile themselves. Now, if it is not possible for the local rate-payers to find the money, is it possible for the Government, for the State, to find the money for the purpose of providing house accommodation for the poor, who are now obliged to live in insanitary houses in the municipality of Madras and in various municipalities in the system in whose behalf similar claims will no doubt be put forward? Another result, I may mention, of municipalities undertaking the construction of houses is that they are obliged to charge rent and the rents charged are, even in the most favourable cases, I believe, never lower than the rents charged by persons who build houses as a matter of commercial undertaking."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR (*interrupting*):—"Considerably less also."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANAMI AIYAR:—"Then, it will be a loss. The London County Council's weekly rent is 10s. 4d. for each room against 10s. 2½d. for rooms built by private investors. Municipalities can only undertake it, if the concern can be worked in such a manner as to bring in some interest. As I said, it will not be possible for local bodies to undertake this burden; and it would also be a great strain, probably an impossible strain, upon the resources of the central Government also to undertake any such heavy responsibility. No doubt the Government of India have been assisting us with liberal grants in recent years for the purpose of dealing with congested areas, for the purpose of removing congestion, for acquiring sites and clearing out houses in insanitary areas. But costly as these schemes are of the acquisition of insanitary areas and the demolition of houses thereon, that cost would be nothing as compared with the cost of constructing buildings to provide accommodation for all those who now live in insanitary buildings. The consequences, therefore, of the policy upon which we are now invited to embark are so serious that the Government cannot commit themselves to any such policy of expenditure as the Honourable member wants us to do. I would also remark that the latter part of the proposition proposes that the money should be provided by a deduction from the grant provided for the relief of congestion in Visnagapatam. I do not think it necessary to reply to that part of the proposition because the object of the member is not so much to obtain the particular sum of money mentioned in the resolution as to elicit a declaration of policy from the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMESHCANDRA RAO PARTOLE:—"The subject which has been raised is of importance to all municipalities and that is the only excuse for my addressing the Council on this matter. The Hon'ble Dr. Nair has raised an important question—that is, as to whether the Government could divert a portion of the sanitary grant to the construction of a few model dwellings, so that poorer classes of people might say that they would construct their dwelling on the plans provided by the municipalities. I do not know whether for a long time to come it would be possible for a municipality to undertake the construction of houses for the poorer classes on a very large scale; but I take it that it is the object of the Hon'ble Dr. Nair to see that municipalities are enabled to construct a few houses or huts, so that the poorer classes may locate there. What the municipality ought to emphasise in the construction of dwellings is that the design of the building provides for all sanitary requirements. So far as I have been able to see, the Government have insisted, with reference to the sanitary improvement schemes to be carried out by municipalities, that sites should be provided for persons turned out as a result of any scheme for the relief of congestion. I think it is a part of the scheme of the sanitary improvements submitted by municipal councils that provision should be made therein for sites for persons who are turned out by their dwellings being pulled down. The question is whether in

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Ramachandran Rao Ponnala; Dr. Nair.)*

addition to the provision of site the Government would also permit the construction of a few model dwellings, so that the poorer classes may see what is the design of houses that the local authorities would like to see constructed in the new situations. I should suggest that it is a very legitimate claim on sanitary grounds to make. I should think that, if such model dwellings are constructed, we shall be relieved of a great deal of trouble we are having now in seeing that applications for new houses properly comply with sanitary requirements. It would certainly be a very desirable thing if the licenses to be granted by the municipalities were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer or by the Sanitary Commissioner and if those who construct new houses were asked to comply therewith; and also it would be a desirable thing if municipalities were permitted out of their sanitary grants to construct a few dwellings on the new extension, so that other persons might be able to construct similar dwellings on plans and estimates provided by the sanitary authorities. So far as the sanitary grants are concerned, they have been used for the purpose of new extensions, for the relief of congestion, for the provision of house-sites for the poor on a moderate scale, for the construction of latrines, for the construction of drains and culverts and so on, and I do not see why a small sum out of the sanitary grant every year might not be allowed to be devoted for the purpose of the construction of these dwellings. I know as a matter of fact that one or two municipalities have sent in proposals on that footing. I understood from the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson at the meeting of the Finance Committee that these proposals for the construction of dwellings were expunged, and the grants were made only for the remaining portion of the schemes for which estimates and plans have been sent up. I do not see any objection to the course proposed except on the score of cost. It is not evidently the object of the Hon'ble Dr. Nair to undertake the housing of the poor on any large scale, but I take it, as he put it in the resolution, that his object is to construct certain model dwellings and ask other persons inclined to construct houses on the cheap to construct them on plans and designs submitted by the municipality. Looking at it from that point of view, I do not see the slightest objection to the resolution being accepted. As already stated by him, his object is not to divert money from the Vingsapattana municipality. I do not see why the Government should not set apart a certain portion of the grant to be utilized for the purpose of model dwellings and I think that object will certainly be attained if this resolution be accepted."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair:—"I am sorry to say that I have to complain that the answer given on behalf of the Government is more academic than sympathetic. I am perfectly aware that in England schemes like this are undertaken by philanthropic societies. But that is what we have not got here, and that is why the Government have to step in and supply the place of philanthropic societies. Are not our hospitals worked by the State? Are not hospitals in England worked by private charity? Precisely the same condition exists in regard to the question raised by me. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaraman Aiyar told us that all such charges ought to fall on local rates and not on the Government. What about your sanitary grants? You are giving municipalities grants which ought to fall on rates. In England they fall on rates. If the relief of congestion can be a legitimate and justifiable subject for grant from State funds, I do not see why so much objection should be taken to a little help for the construction of model dwellings. As I have pointed out, the whole of the money is not lost. There is a certain return; but, only, the return does not come up to what the municipal institutions expect to get in this country for the loans which they take. I think from two to three per cent. can be easily realized for this model dwelling; and if there is a little balance to be recovered, I do not know why so much theoretical objection should be taken, considering the practical importance of the issue. Large grants, as I have pointed out, are being given to municipalities for the relief of congestion. I may ask what the poor people craved from their townships for the relief of congestion are to go? If no satisfactory answers are forthcoming to that question, then it is self-evident that the money spent on the relief of congestion is absolutely wasted, because the moment you relieve congestion in one part of the city you start congestion in another part of the city. Therefore, if it is to bear any fruit, whatever your scheme for the relief of congestion may be, it

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Naie; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; the President.)*

should be followed by a scheme like what I have outlined. I have not asked that the whole cost of such a thing should be met by Government. The request has always been for a little assistance in that respect; and as the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has pointed out, the major part of expenditure is for acquiring sites and for purchasing lands and the cost of construction, compared with the cost of relief of congestion is very small; and it is only for a small part of that small expense that the Government should, acting on these theoretical considerations, decline this help. I can only say that in a good many instances it will stand in the way of effective sanitary improvement by clearing congested areas. However, that is a matter for the Government to consider, and I only indicate here that if careful enquiries are made it will be found that in certain localities it is impossible to clear them of the people, unless accommodation is found for them.¹⁷

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“These model dwellings that are proposed to be constructed will really not serve as models at all, for these dwellings are obviously built of a character which would not pay. Therefore, it is hardly likely that any private builders will copy these buildings or construct buildings on the same style. As regards the Hon'ble Dr. Naie's question whether we are not now making grants for the relief of congestion and how the present purpose differs in principle from it, I have already stated that it is not really a question so much of whether it is or it is not sanitary improvement. On that ground it would be a sanitary improvement to have a better class of dwellings. The real question, therefore, is whether the provision of dwellings for the poor is not an object of expenditure, which, if carried out to its full limit, would land us in an immense amount of expenditure. It is upon that ground the Government feel unable to accept the proposition. It is not on the ground that it is not a sanitary improvement. It is possible that there may be some means of bringing pressure to bear upon house-owners to improve the buildings which they let out to tenants, and if the municipal councils wish to arm themselves with greater powers in that respect the Government will be quite prepared to give them those powers, when the municipal Acts come up for revision. But, as at present advised, we cannot accept this proposition.”

The proposition was put and lost.

His Excellency the Governor:—“Before the Hon'ble Dr. Naie moves his next resolution, I hope the Council will allow me to make a statement, which may possibly relieve him from the necessity of bringing forward his motion for discussion on this occasion. In consequence of various side developments and change of circumstances since this question of the location of the General Hospital was put under the consideration of the Government, the Government have actually reviewed the whole situation or are in process of reviewing the whole situation; and they are now considering it not only in the light of the present circumstances, but possibly in the light of future needs. They have not come to a decision yet or else my Honourable friend would announce it to the Council. But they are in the process of doing their best to arrive at a decision in this matter and they recognize that it is of importance that they should come to an early decision. That is all that can be said at the present moment. Perhaps it will satisfy the Honourable gentlemen of the Council to know that the Government are fully alive to the necessities of the present situation, and that while they recognize the interest of the Honourable gentlemen in the matter, they are already doing their best to ripen it for an early decision.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIE:—“My Lord, I do not, in that case, wish to move my resolution; but I may be permitted to point out that the main issue that has been raised is as to the location of the hospital; and I would venture to put forward for the consideration of the Government that the most favourable site available is the Spence Park.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“We shall only be troubled to receive by letter any suggestion or any information that the Honourable gentleman may be good enough to give us. But I may add that that point is under consideration.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIE:—“In that case I beg to withdraw my resolution.”

Sanitary Financial Statement.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

The resolution thus withdraws with the permission of His Excellency the President ran as follows:—

No. 28. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the necessity for building a new general hospital and medical college in accordance with modern principles of hospital building and in a more sanitary locality than the one in which the present hospital is located and recommends an allotment of Rs. 30,000 to be made in the budget for the initial expenses connected with preparation of plans and estimates and that a reduction by that amount be made in the Civil Works 45-R.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Srinivasan Aiyar then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

No. 25. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that out of the lump grant of 16.50 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India in XX & 24. Medical a sum of one lakh of rupees be utilized for the preparation of a definite programme of rural sanitation.

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, at the outset I wish to point out that the members of Government individually and collectively are doing their best for the cause of sanitation, and therefore if I bring forward this resolution, it is not in a spirit of complaint against the action of the Government, but it is more with a view to make suggestions as regards the best means of effecting the object which the Government as well as the non-official public have in mind. About five months ago the Honourable the Chief Secretary will remember that I made a suggestion very much on the lines on which I have now drafted this resolution, and my suggestion is borne out by the fact that in making a statement on behalf of the Government of India the Finance Member made these observations. This is what Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the time he presented the Financial Statement said: ‘The Government of India trust that a substantial portion of the sum now added to the resources of the boards will be set apart for the improvement of the rural water supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and small towns, infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns. General schemes of rural sanitation are not yet sufficiently advanced to justify the Government of India in making large grants for this object. But the Government of India are deeply interested in the subject and will consider favourably any proposal to utilize for rural sanitation part of the grants now made provided a practical scheme is put forward.’

“My object in moving my resolution is to enable the Government to put forward a practical scheme, so that the Government of India may come forward to aid Local Governments and local bodies as well in improving the sanitation of rural parts. Your Excellency, in the order passed by the Government of Madras, dated the 4th September, this Government pointed out that, as compared with last year, there had been a falling off in the birth-rate and there had been an increase in the death-rate in rural parts. The falling off in the birth-rate is 1/2, while the increase in the death-rate is from 22.5 to 23.1. For some years this increase in the death-rate has been going on. But the question is how best to combat this increase in the death-rate, how best to prevent the falling-off in the birth-rate. The Government have also in their resolution, dated the 4th September 1912, pointed out in paragraphs 7 and 8 that this death-rate is largely due to fever and cholera. Fevers of a malignant type are prevalent in some parts of Tinnevely and in other parts of Madras, and therefore some steps ought to be taken to check this fever death-rate which is undoubtedly gaining ground all over the Presidency. Now, your Excellency, in a very recent order passed by the Government of Madras in addressing local boards and municipalities—the order is dated 7th August 1912—they point out that it is necessary for local boards and municipalities to have a comprehensive scheme of sanitation and that the scheme should be sent up in time to the Government to enable the Government to judge upon the relative merits of the various schemes put forward by these municipalities. The

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar; Mr. Sivanandi Aiyar.)*

language employed by the Government in dealing with boards and municipalities may, if I may be permitted to say so, ought to be addressed to the Government itself. This is what the Government say in addressing the municipalities and district boards. But while the Government are thus placed in a position to judge whether individual schemes are deserving of assistance, the original selection depends upon the local body concerned and there is frequently no guarantee that sufficient consideration has been paid to the relative importance and urgency of the various local requirements in regard to sanitation. This difficulty has been met in some cases by framing a definite and comprehensive programme of works intended to be spread over a series of years, the various items being arranged in order of priority. The Government desire to commend this procedure to all local boards and municipal councils. If the question of priority is carefully worked out in consultation, if necessary, with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Sanitary Commissioner himself, the preparation of estimates can be taken up in order of urgency and annual applications to Government for assistance from the Provincial grant will form part of a systematic plan of operations instead of being based upon the changing views of those who happen to be in authority at the season of the year when it becomes necessary to address Government.

"Your Excellency, that ought to be the attitude of the Government towards itself as well. If you suggest to district boards and municipalities that they should prepare a scheme showing the urgency and the necessity for them, I think it is also necessary that the Government, as a whole, should prepare a scheme as regards the whole Presidency. What you ask to be done by district boards and municipalities must be done by the Government for the whole of the Presidency. For example, what happens in the Finance Committee and elsewhere is this: each district board or tank boards as have got some scheme ready and are able to press their views upon the Government get a Government grant. No doubt, it is not the fault of the Government that they are not able to make grants to local boards and municipalities who are not in a position to put forward their schemes. Now the Government ought not to rest content with saying, our hands are tied as local boards and municipalities have not put forward their scheme I venture to submit that it is the duty of the Government to see where sanitation is most urgent, where improvements are to be made at once, and where large schemes are to be taken in hand in the beginning. For that purpose my suggestion is that there should be a party which should tour round the whole Presidency and prepare a scheme which would show what sanitary reforms ought to be taken up at once and what can be delayed till a later time; and the Government should then insist upon local boards and municipalities to submit their plans and estimates of costs to the central Government, so that these urgent reforms may be carried out without any delay. Your Excellency knows that the Government does send out parties with regard to survey, with regard to tank restoration and with regard to settlement. In regard to all these matters it is because the Government revenue is to some extent affected that these parties are sent out. As the Hon'ble Dr. Naar pointed out the other day, your Excellency seems to be of opinion that the health of the people is even more important than the collection of taxes. It is obviously necessary that there should be a party sent out which should move round the whole Presidency to find out what are the most important parts which ought to be taken in hand, so that a comprehensive scheme may be prepared and the Government may operate on that scheme at once. It is with that view that I have brought forward this resolution. I ask that the Government may set apart a sufficient sum of money to organize a party of experts to tour round the whole Presidency and to report to the Government what in their opinion are the schemes and reforms which ought to be taken up. It is for that purpose I move my resolution and I ask that the Government will be pleased to allot one lakh of rupees which should be utilized for preparing a definite programme of rural sanitation."

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. SIVANANDI AIYAR :—I am sorry that the Government cannot accept this resolution and our inability to accept it is in no way due to any want of appreciation of the claims of rural sanitation. The Honourable Member considers it the duty of the Government to prepare schemes of rural sanitation. It is

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Dr. Nair.*)

for the purpose of enabling the Government to spend the money in the most useful direction and in some systematic manner, that we called upon all local bodies to frame systematic schemes of sanitation and submit them to us. The Honourable member has referred to a Government Order issued in August last. There we invite all local bodies to frame a definite and comprehensive programme of works intended to be spread over a series of years, various items being arranged in order of priority. The question is, who are better fitted to prepare the programme? Are not the local bodies best fitted as the representatives of the people of the locality to prepare this programme. In these days of decentralisation one is rather surprised to hear my Honourable friend advocate such a large measure of centralization. He has instanced the case of the Survey Department, the Public Works Department and others, whose operations are carried by an agency of a central staff. But sanitation is one of the objects for the advancement of which local bodies are constituted, and if our local boards are not competent to say what exactly the wants of particular localities are or what measures for the improvement of sanitation they want, I do not know what these bodies would be competent for. My Honourable friend's resolution amounts to a somewhat serious indictment as to the capacity and the utility of these local bodies; and I do not think we can agree to shift their responsibilities for the preparation of these schemes from the shoulders of local bodies and to take it upon ourselves. So far as measures of rural sanitation are concerned, the objects are pretty well understood. It may be a question of water-supply here or it may be a question of drainage there, or it may be a question of effecting some other improvement in some other place. But the objects are fairly well understood. What is required is the selection of places where these improvements are required, and also if any assistance is required by local bodies for the preparation of these schemes. If they are themselves unable to prepare their schemes with their own staff, it is open to them to apply to the Government for help. There has been a case of that kind in Chingleput where they wanted professional help for a period of six months or so to prepare a scheme and we were able to grant them that assistance. To ask the central Government to find out for local bodies what their wants are and to prepare by means of its own agents a programme of sanitary schemes is a measure of centralization which, I think, we shall not be justified in accepting. The Honourable member remarks that some of these observations contained in the Government Order ought to be applied to the Government themselves. Now we are prepared to frame a scheme of rural sanitation, provided local bodies concerned discharge their duties in the first instance, by submitting to us what their wants are and what measures of relief they require. On receiving their reports and the programme of works we shall be able to prepare a programme of rural sanitation, if necessary. But until local bodies have done their duty, it is not the business of the Government to go further and find out for them what their wants are. We have gone as far as we need go by reminding them of their duties and by calling upon them to frame a definite and comprehensive programme of works to be spread over a series of years, arranging the items in the order of priority. I am sorry that we cannot accept the resolution.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—“The difference between the Honourable member's resolution and the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar representing the Government seems to be merely one of procedure. We have local bodies; but Honourable Members know perfectly well that they are not independent advisers of their own. They are to rely upon the central sanitary officer provided by the Government. What the Honourable member of the resolution proposes is that this central sanitary officer or an offshoot of his or somebody representing that sanitary officer should move about the country and ascertain what sanitary improvements are required. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar says: 'let local bodies write to the Government and say we want such things done here, and then the expert advice will be forthcoming.' That is what I say is merely a difference in the question of procedure. Local bodies themselves cannot proceed very far in formulating schemes of sanitation. A local authority may simply know that water-supply is needed for its place. That is all it can say; but the details of the water-supply scheme must be worked out by

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Dr. Nair; Mr Rama Aiyappan.)*

the central office. In other words, the Government would be quite willing to undertake the work, if individual application reaches the Government from each one of the local authorities. But if all these local authorities were to apply simultaneously, the Government will have to decide the question of precedence—which they should take up first and which they should take up next. But if a travelling party were to investigate the matter, it will come to the same thing. It cannot visit all places simultaneously; it will have to go from one place to another. I do not, therefore, think that there is much difference between the two methods suggested. It is purely a question of procedure. I would, therefore, strongly urge on the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar to write to and ask all local bodies to apply at once, pointing out what their wants are, and then the duty of working out the details of the schemes rests entirely with the Government, because the local bodies cannot do it. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar, when he speaks of centralisation, seems to take it for granted that all these local bodies are independent units like bodies in England. They have no existence so far as the administrative purposes go, but as regards sanitary measures, they are absolutely helpless and depend upon the Government. Until the Government can provide sanitary assistance for these bodies, we cannot deal with them as independent units. As regards centralisation, it is already centralised enough, and what is asked is to keep the centralised authority in motion. The only difficulty is to see that applications are received; but, I am sure that the discussion in Council is quite enough to make the local authorities know what is going on and I hope there will be something like 10 or 50 applications coming to Government immediately, because nobody denies that rural sanitation is a crying evil."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The attitude taken up by the Government in this matter seems to be most disappointing. It has been stated by the Honourable Member in charge that it will be arguing against the capacity of local boards and municipalities when a proposition like this is brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. But I should think that it is quite otherwise. The present state of the country is such that in so many matters the Government urge that rights cannot be handed over to the people of the country, and, that being so, things of this kind must be absolutely guided by the Government. Very lakhs of rupees are being spent upon the improvement of sanitation in rural areas. Taluk boards and district boards that are in charge of these areas consist of members most of whom are nominated. Members sometimes change and we find that even when a few seats are thrown open for election they are not actually contested; and the Government officers have to nominate the members. The present condition of the country is fully realised when other rights are asked for and the answer given by the Government is that the Government are not prepared to go to that length, because the conditions of the country are not quite fit for such rights. Here we position in which we want that the money that is expended both by the Government and the local bodies should be expended as properly as possible and to the best advantage of the millions entrusted to the care of this Government. There is not the least doubt that local bodies have done their best in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Government to the advantage of the country. But when the needs of 20,000 villages have to be provided into, taluk boards and district boards may not have the time or the convenience or the officers necessary to enable them to frame the necessary sanitary schemes. It will not be proper to expect that such things should be done by these bodies themselves. A suggestion was made that each municipality or district board or taluk board may apply to the Government for assistance in preparing schemes or make suggestions as to their wants. I dare say each body makes its own suggestions. How is the suggestion sent up. It is sent up very often at the instance of the district medical officer who is a member of these boards who has not as much time as is needed to devote his attention to the requirements of the localities. But he simply passes remarks in the course of proceedings that might take place. If after such recommendation it is made by the medical officer, a scheme is sent up to the Government, the Sanitary Engineer or the Sanitary-General with the Government of Madras goes there, looks the situation and recommends that the thing may be taken up, and the Government then makes a grant. That is how things go on; and that is the case of towns.

*Revised Financial Statement.**(Mr. Rama Dipanjan ; Rao Bahadur Narasimhacharya Sarma.)*

Bakas regards rural areas, I have not seen such steps being taken by the Government to my knowledge. My submission is whether lakhs and lakhs should be spent year after year without a regular understanding of the real needs of the various villages is a point that must be taken up by the Government at this stage of the country's development. There is a special grant made by the Government of India of 1000 lakhs allotted for that purpose and we are also making grants of several lakhs to be spent by local bodies, and it is therefore necessary that the schemes ought to be before the Government, so enable them to sanction the various proposals that may come from time to time from those boards. Even in the interests of the Government it is necessary that schemes should be prepared, when there is a grant like this a portion of which is to be spent on the specified purpose. Even if this grant is not there, and if the Government makes an allotment out of the grants set apart for local bodies, it is better to have schemes ready which will enable the Government to judge the merits of different schemes and to provide funds accordingly. I have been connected with the municipalities and district boards for a few years, and I have been feeling that it is not the schemes which are sent up by the local boards, that are sanctioned by the Government. It is one thing now to say that local bodies are left to themselves. But I know that schemes suggested by them are rejected; and it is the schemes which are prepared by the Government which local bodies have to take. I do not say that it is improper, and it is probable that it is quite necessary for a time, but I do say that this is not the stage when the Government should turn round and say that local bodies must do this. It is absolutely essential that a programme like this must be prepared by the Government and even if the Government will not see its way to accept this resolution now, I should certainly submit that at an early date the Government should look into the matter and see that a programme like that is prepared, if the real interests of the country have to be served.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur d. NARASIMHACHARYA SARMA:—I had to see how we can quarrel with the position taken up by the Government in this matter. To be practical, let us take rural sanitation. There are a large number of villages where wells have to be sunk because there is no good water-supply, where tanks have to be dug for man and cattle, where prickly-pears is to be removed, where latrines have to be constructed and houses have to be removed for the relief of congested areas. All these matters do not require very great expert assistance. These are matters which the local boards themselves can attend to. As to advice they can get the advice of the District and Medical Sanitary Officer, Sanitary Engineer, the Public Works Department engineer and the overseers. I do not see what more sanitary schemes than those I have mentioned are going to be formulated for rural areas. I do not know what other schemes are in the view of Honourable Member. These are the only schemes that suggest to themselves to say one, and those are the schemes which have been put into operation during the last twelve years. Let us take municipal areas—there the assistance of the Government would be required to a much larger extent than in rural areas. If you want a water-supply scheme, necessarily some scheme is submitted and it is the Sanitary Engineer or the Sanitary Department that helps in the preparation of the scheme. The Public Works Department supervises it, and the Sanitary Board, in consultation with engineers, settles the scheme, which is placed before the Government, and when it finds funds the Government makes a grant. That is what is done in the case of drainage and water-supply scheme to municipalities. I felt to see what the new staff is going to do in various districts in the Presidency. We cry that any little grant that may be given is swallowed up by establishments. We have an education grant and we complain that inspectors swallow up the money. We complain about the Public Works Department grants and we say that more establishments swallow up the money. If there be any reasonable prospects of the sanitary staff that is sought to be provided for in this resolution, of doing any very useful work in the near very future and doing it most economically, I would be the first to vote for it. The area is so extensive and the needs in the case of local areas are so simple that it is only a question of finding out ways and means. If the Government have money, they can dig a large number of tanks and remove prickly-pears and fill up a number of ponds which breed malarial.

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Two Members: Narayanaswami Srinivas; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.*)

All these things do not require special expert assistance. No sanitary staff appointed under this system will be able to cope with one-tenth of the work in half a dozen years. I do not see what good will come out of the additional staff the employment of which is suggested by this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"May I suggest, your Excellency, that it is time to bring this debate down to the business-like footing on which it really ought to be conducted. The mover of the resolution proposes to take the sum of one lakh, which he wishes to set apart for preparing a definite programme of rural sanitation, out of the lump grant of 10-50 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. In regard to that grant we have had very definite instructions from the Government of India to the effect that 15 lakhs—I am not certain about the 1-50 lakhs sanctioned for medical relief and allied objects—are primarily intended for expenditure on *urban* sanitation. Thus, the preparation of a definite programme of rural sanitation has nothing whatever to do with the Imperial sanitary grant. The Government of India have no doubt told us that we are not absolutely and rigidly bound and that they would have no objection to a portion of the grant being spent on rural sanitation. But that is subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that practical schemes for this purpose are forthcoming. I venture to say, your Excellency, that the Honourable Member has not put forward any practical scheme for the purpose of rural sanitation, and we are not at liberty to alter the budget in the manner he has suggested without making an application to the Government of India, which in these circumstances we are entirely precluded from doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Whenever the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson rises, I am apprehensive that he will point to some technical difficulty, and I am not disappointed on the present occasion. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will correct me if I am wrong when I say that as a matter of fact, when I put forward this resolution, the recommendation of the Government of India was not received in the form he now put it. When this resolution was formally sent to the Secretary, I do not think that the Government of India had sanctioned this sum of 10-50 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"It is perfectly true that we had not then received instructions from the Government of India, but we have now."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"After that statement it would be impossible to ask the Council to divide, having regard to the fact that the Government have since received specific recommendations in regard to the allocation of the sum. I am glad that I have brought forward this resolution, because it has led to this discussion. But before I withdraw it, I should like to say a word in regard to the observations that fell from the Honourable Member in charge of it, so that he may re-consider his position and the Government may think of some steps for effecting improvements in the way I have suggested. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshaswami Aiyar has stated that it is the primary duty of local boards to advise the Government upon their schemes of sanitation. May I ask the Honourable Member—suppose he had from 25 district boards reports of relative value on sanitary schemes, with what likelihood will he be able to say, as the central Government, from looking into these reports, which of those schemes should be taken up first? Every district board will say that the scheme in its locality ought to be given preference. Will the Honourable Member be able to say, as a matter of principle, which of them should be taken in hand? He will not be in a position to do that. Then, as regards the question of the prevention of malaria, we do certainly require that there should be a comprehensive scheme. Supposing we had half a dozen schemes, will he be able to say which of the district boards should be first operated upon? Is it not also a fact which must be within the recollection of Honourable Members that the Government allocate money to the most indigent district boards without seeing whether that district board does require more money than others? When you find that there is a scheme ready you give the money. But my suggestion is that you should devise means by which general rules will be framed, which would enable the Government to say which of the schemes should be first taken in hand, and not leave it to municipalities and district boards to insist upon their requests being acceded to, because the plans and estimates for their schemes are ready. I hope that this discussion will lead the Government to re-consider their position, and as the

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Seebagiri Aiyar; the President; Mr. Chittambaramatha Nadaiyer.*)

Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out that it is impossible to take this money out of 10-60 lakhs, there is no one asking the Council to divide on this matter, and therefore I beg to withdraw my resolution.

His Excellency the President:—"I may give the Honourable gentlemen the information which has been given to me that for the last two or three years no request put forward by a local authority for grant for any watered and approved scheme of theirs has been refused."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seebagiri Aiyar withdrew his resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHITAMBARAMATHA NADAIYER:—"Your Excellency, I believe I have a very simple and I hope a perfectly innocuous recommendation that I desire this Council to make to the Government. My resolution runs thus:—

No. 23. That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an amount of two lakhs be entered in the budget for 1932-34 under 45. Civil Works as grant to district boards for the improvement of water-supply in villages for the drinking and bathing of cattle out of the 12 (twelve) lakhs entered in the revised estimate for 1932-33 under "adjustments" as item 23. (non-recurring assignment on account of discretionary grants).

"I need not, I hope, be long in asking for the very favourable consideration of the Council to this very important resolution. Cattle, I need hardly say, forms the main stay of agriculture in this country; and agriculture, I may add, is the main stay of the people of the country itself. In these days of ever-growing shortage of labour, cattle play a far more important part in agricultural operations than they ever did. Government officers themselves and many of us know that actually amongst cattle is increasing every day—increasing by leaps and bounds. In spite of the inadequacy of the figures relating to cattle, I am bound to say that cattle mortality, the figures for which again are not as trustworthy as might be desired, is very high; and further cattle have heavily deteriorated in numbers as well as in quality. They do not keep on for as many years as they did a decade back, and are not capable of doing as good work as they used to do. In this connection I may thank the Government on behalf of the agriculturists of this Presidency for the very welcome step of the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department, sanctioned by the Secretary of State which is to be found on page 298 of the Revised Financial Statement, where you find the details of the scheme as sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Certainly that is a thing which goes a great way in helping the agricultural population, in maintaining their cattle free from diseases to a very great extent. I may however be permitted to say that prevention is better than cure. No doubt inoculation is considered to go a great way in preventing diseases, and I do believe that it does go a great way in that direction. But very much more important than inoculation or any other thing is the provision of good drinking and bathing water for cattle. Let me not think that there can be any possible difference of opinion on this matter. Let us examine what the present state of things is. We find in villages, whether wet or dry great scarcity of water for cattle in the hot seasons. That is particularly the case in almost all seasons in the drier parts of the country. It needs no arguing that a supply of good drinking and bathing water for cattle is the necessity of the first order, in a climate like that of this Province, and when agricultural capital is so largely invested as it is in agricultural cattle, the importance of maintaining them cannot possibly be exaggerated. Under these circumstances it behoves the responsible Government of this country to bestow their careful and earnest attention to this question as to the best way of achieving all that is required or whether there are serious difficulties in the way and, if so, how best they could be remedied. There is no doubt that in ancient times the rulers of this country recognised the duty of the Government in seeing to the supply of water to cattle in all the villages without exception. That is more than amply evidenced by the existence in every village of a number of tanks for cattle as well as for men, very often for cattle separately also. We find that at present almost all these tanks have been transferred to palm lands or

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Chidambarama N. Muthaligar ; Mr. Peruvanni Aiyar ; Diwan Bahadur Ramakrishna Niguda.*)

in auction and more often they are found to be only tanks in name. They contain absolutely no water, and except for the pond races charged every now and then for raising seedlings, I believe they serve absolutely no other purpose. If these tanks are improved, they would be a source of great comfort and convenience to the agricultural population, not to speak of the immense benefit that they would confer upon the cattle themselves, these dumb creatures which work all day and which do not find good water for drinking or for bathing. If these tanks are kept in proper repair and all possible arrangements are made for conserving the water in them in all seasons, they would go a great way to rendering an inestimable benefit both to agricultural and other cattle all through the villages. No doubt it might be urged, as a difficulty, that water may be spoiled by cattle, and if this be used by people it would produce insalubrious conditions. To meet that difficulty I would suggest that these tanks should be reserved for cattle alone, as people are now-a-days being provided with wells in almost all villages. We ought to thank the Government a good deal for this provision of wells. In that emergency I do not suppose that these tanks would in any way be a source of contamination to the villagers. If these tanks can possibly be provided with more sanitary means of having drinking or bathing water, well and good ; but as long, and as far as that is not absolutely possible, the next best thing is to keep these tanks in good repair. I take it that it is the duty of the Government to have tanks for the convenience of the cattle both for drinking and bathing purposes where none exists at present. This is a question which affects the whole country. This is a question which affects the vital interest of the country. This is a question which affects the Government as much as the people, because the Government derives the largest portion of its revenue from agriculture. I need not say that 50 per cent. of the people live on agriculture in this Province. In those circumstances it will not be too much to hope that the Government should take into their earnest and serious consideration the supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes to agricultural cattle as early as possible in all convenient centres. I may add that village communitarianism are very inefficient. Therefore to take cattle miles away where there may be a tank here and a tank there is absolutely impossible. Apart from that, this question refers in its present state to the absolute want of such conveniences, and therefore it deserves the early and earnest attention of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar :— "We have received no applications from any local bodies for assistance for the specific purpose of improving the water-supply in villages for drinking and bathing purposes for cattle. If there are any applications received, we shall consider them on their merits, but we cannot agree to earmark a sum of two lakhs for this purpose, which the Honourable Member proposes to take out of 12 lakhs entered in the estimates for discretionary grants. Since that grant was made, we have received intimation that only four lakhs should be entered in the budget under this head of discretionary grant. We cannot agree to appropriate or earmark a sum of two lakhs out of four lakhs for this purpose, for providing tanks or ponds for cattle for both drinking and bathing purposes. Any particular application that may be received from any particular locality will, of course, receive consideration. I may add that we have now ordered the provision of protected wells for the supply of drinking water in rural tracts. It is costly enough to supply drinking water to human beings, and it will be enormously more costly to undertake the supply of water generally to all parts of the Presidency for the drinking and bathing purposes of cattle, in any such manner as the resolution suggests. As I said, any specific application that may be received will be duly considered."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NIGUDA, Zemindar of Doddappa-muthaligar :— "Last year when we met in April, I brought to the notice of the Government the sufferings that the cattle in general were undergoing in rural parts during the dry season. This fact was also brought to the notice of the Forest Committee, when it went round the Presidency to collect evidence. If I remember right the Forest Committee suggested the formation of reservoirs in reserve forests and other localities where pasture was found. I am glad that my suggestion has been more or less brought forward in this resolution by my Honourable friend, Mr. Chidambarama N. Muthaligar. He hails from a rich district where he might not have felt the necessity of

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Divan Bahadur Ramachandra Nayudu ;*

Rao Bahadur Rameswatharayar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantale.)

such a grievance. But there are in the Presidency some villages on a higher level having a rocky soil. The sufferings which cattle undergo there during the hot part of the season cannot be described. When the Government is going to consider the recommendations of the Forest Committee, I would request that they will be pleased to address tahsildars and divisional officers to find out those parts where the suffering on account of want of drinking water for dumb creatures is greatly felt.

"I would therefore heartily support the resolution of my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMACHANDRANAYAR:—⁵ There is not one village in Tanjore which has not a pond. It is used by cattle and men. Formerly we used to repair these tanks by removing silt, the cost of which was borne half by the people and half by the District Board. But for some time past the District Board has refused to give any grant, and it is for that purpose the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Madhavar has brought forward this resolution. If the Government will sympathize with the giving of a grant by district boards, I hope he will not press this resolution. What we want to know is: will the District Board give us the grant for the closing of these ponds of their silt."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTALE:—⁶ I am rather surprised at the reply which has been given in regard to this matter by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivarama Aiyar. That the matter has for too general importance, as bearing upon the general sanitation of rural parts, has not been recognized sufficiently. If I remember correctly the proceedings of last Sanitary Conference, one of the points discussed in connection with rural sanitation was that there should be a separate tank for cattle and a separate one for men and women. It seems to me that if any sanitary progress is to be made, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a separate place for cattle and a separate place for drinking water for men and women. It is probably with this view that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Madhavar presses this matter upon the attention of the Government. To say that local bodies should make applications to the Government and then the matter would be considered by them is certainly not recognizing the importance of the subject with reference to the scheme of the general improvement of sanitation in this Presidency. It seems to me, Sir, that it would not be out of place for this Council to consider this question from its bearing upon the improvement of general sanitation, to ask local boards to make suitable proposals for the improvement of water-supply wherever there are tanks by the provision of additional tanks for the use of cattle. On the whole question, as far as I can gather from a perusal of an advance copy of Mr. Sampson's 'Cattle Survey,' which was supplied to us sometime ago, he has come to the conclusion after touring throughout the Presidency that the question of supplying water to cattle is one which ought to engage the attention of the Government. Attention has also been drawn to the report of the Forest Committee where a similar conclusion has been come to, that there should be a better supply of water for cattle which resorts to forest. Though the reply that when applications are made by local bodies the matter will be considered may be satisfactory in one respect, I would venture to suggest that the prominent situation of all local bodies should be drawn to this matter, and on this occasion the suggestion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar as to sanitary survey would be important. Such a survey would show in the places where drinking water should be supplied for cattle. It is for the purpose of putting such ideas into local bodies that resolution was proposed. So far as this resolution is concerned, I would suggest that in any scheme for improving the sanitation of rural areas the provision of a separate tank for cattle is one of primary importance. I do not certainly base it so the humanitarian view taken by the Honourable the Zamindar of Dordippanmakur. Apart from that it has a great bearing upon the health of the people themselves. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Government to the policy of sale of the tank-beds under *panchols*, which deprives the cattle of their moving ground. Last year I asked the Government about the sale of tank-beds in Oddhara, Kistna and Guntur, and I was furnished with a statement showing that considerable areas were disposed of and considerable amount of money realized. I think it is a short-sighted policy on the part of the Government to sell every bit of land in every raised

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. K. E. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu;
Mr. Karra Pillai.*)

tank that is available. If the principles of sanitation are going to be observed, the acquisition of sites will cost much more than the money realised by the sale of these tank-beds. On these grounds I would strongly urge that this resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar ought to be given far greater consideration than it has been given."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. E. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I quite agree with and endorse the views now put before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. Want of a second tank for drinking and bathing purposes for cattle has been affecting the sanitation of the rural population in the country. It has been observed that it is one of the points that was urged at the Sanitary Conference that most of the places in rural areas contained only one tank, where villagers are obliged to wash their cattle and themselves use the same water. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to expect any sanitation in villages. Again in most of the upland towns in detail, all the available ground in communal lands, *paramistha* and old tank-beds, were leased out or sold; so much so, there is no place for cattle to stand in the wet weather. The Government may have known that, in the delta portion of the Godavari district, in the village called Ramachandrapur, an attempt was made to improve its sanitary condition and quite a large amount was spent. The sanitary condition of that place was affected on account of all the available lands and all the communal lands being leased out to ryots for cultivation purposes, leaving no ground for cattle to move about. I can now say that there are hundreds of villages where sanitation has not been cared for, and there are also hundreds of places where for want of a second tank people are obliged to drink the filthy water of the tanks to which they take their cattle for bathing and drinking purposes. Under these circumstances, I quite endorse the views put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar that there should be some allotment set-aside for this purpose; and I quite agree that the proposal of the Government in asking the local boards to apply for grants for this purpose is a sound one; but at the same time, I beg to propose that the local bodies in the Presidency may be made to know the views of the Government and may be made acquainted with the facts that the Government are prepared to make liberal grants for this purpose. Considering the importance of this matter and also the important bearing which it has upon the sanitation of the country, I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I would like to say a word, my Lord. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar for having brought this question before this Council. This is the first occasion when a resolution of this nature in behalf of cattle has been brought before this Council. The welfare of the cattle is as important to Government as the welfare of the villagers in rural tracts is. No doubt if the House Committee's recommendations are accepted by the Government or if something be added by the Government out of their own bounty, we will have this problem partly solved; and that is by entrusting to the village *panchayats* the grazing fees derived from people to be spent for the improvement of water-supply for cattle. But the Government ought to undertake on a larger scale the provision of water-supply in villages, which are not near the forests. In Tanjore and other places where there are no forests, there are many villages where it is necessary to have little tanks for the exclusive use of cattle, and unless the Government set-aside as much every year and impose it as a duty upon local bodies or upon the revenue authorities to spend that amount for this particular purpose, I don't think applications will come in. Applications will have to pass through so many hands, that perhaps they may never reach the Government. It is much better that the Government should set-aside as much every year and ask the local authorities to spend that amount in carrying out this particular object, that is to provide water for cattle for drinking and bathing purposes. Then they will be sending applications year after year. Some places which are very much in need of water-supply will be taken by the local authorities first, who will send in their applications and in that way we will carry out the object of the resolution. If, as the Hon'ble Member Mr. Sinnawami Aiyar says, you wait for applications to come to the Government through so many hands, this object will never be carried out."

Revised Financial Statement.

(*Dr. Nair; Mr. Rama Aiyangar; the President; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.*)

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"This question was discussed by the Sanitary Conference and they came to the conclusion that unless separate wells are provided, there is the danger of the same tank being used both for cattle and human beings; and their recommendation took the form of a separate tank or a well. The Government has provided in the budget for protected wells. I hope this year's provision is only a beginning, and will be continued, until every one of the villages in the Presidency is fully supplied with the necessary number of wells for drinking purposes. My suggestion is that where each village is supplied with a protected well, the village tank—there is scarcely a village without a tank—may be improved if necessary and utilized for the purpose which the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar has raised. I think that is a practical way of meeting it; and the work can commence along with the construction of these protected wells."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I have one word to say."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I hope you will be short."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I will refer to one fact. There are tank-beds in the Madhav district in the Periyar areas, which are notified to be sold. I beg to submit that this resolution may be taken into consideration and that within a certain range of the neighbourhood of a tank where there are a number of village cattle these tanks may be reserved without being sold. That will be quite necessary, and it ought not to be treated as a question for local bodies to take up. I submit that it may be treated as an Imperial question, which the Government should consider."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am rather disappointed at the way this very large question has been viewed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar in behalf of the Government. The first thing that he proposed was that he wanted applications from local boards for funds. We know that all the taluk and district boards have scarcely enough to meet far more urgent wants that are being pressed upon them every day. These very purposes have to be met from grants, not only from the Provincial Government but also from the Imperial Government. When that is the case with regard to the finances of taluk boards and district boards, I wonder how the want of applications from such boards can have been put forth as a ground for want of attention, on behalf of the Provincial Government. A special grant has been made by the Government of India to this Government; and it is within the discretion of the Provincial Government to use it on any particular purpose which they may consider to be a pressing need of the country. Apart from the question of applications, the very fact of my placing this proposition before the Council is with the object that the particular funds placed in charge of the Provincial Government should be utilized for this special purpose; and this grant I ask for not only for this year, but also for a series of years, until this most important want is supplied, and that a sort of recurring grant should be made by the Provincial Government from any source whatsoever for this particular purpose. As observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, it is so absolutely necessary, the hardship felt is so enormous and the interests involved are so important, that it behoves the Government to take this question into their very early, earnest and sympathetic consideration and see their way to accept the recommendation made."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"If the object of the Honourable member was to provide separate wells for drinking purposes for human beings and cattle, the Government have made a beginning by providing a sum of five lakhs for the construction of protected wells for drinking water for men and women. But so far as cattle are concerned, as I said, we shall be quite willing to consider any applications from local bodies. What the Honourable member has said is that local bodies are so hampered for want of funds that they do not make any applications. That I cannot understand. If they have no funds at their disposal which they can devote to this very necessary purpose, then it is all the more reason why they should apply for assistance, and if they do make applications for assistance, we shall be quite prepared to have the applications dealt with on their merits."

Special Financial Statement.

(Mr. Chidambarama Mahalingam, the President; Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MAHALINGAM:—"I should like to add a word. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that when local bodies are already having their applications so often refused even for important purposes, it is not likely that you can get applications from them for this purpose; and that fact deters them from making these applications, as they are afraid there will be no chance of their being accepted by the Government. What I would bring to the notice of the Government is that a definite scheme of water-supply throughout agricultural areas should be prepared and that the thing should be dealt with in a series of years and special grants be set-aside for this special purpose. But I do not believe that this will ever come within the possibility of achievement, so far as local boards are concerned."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"I am afraid that I was rather out of order in allowing the Honourable gentleman to continue his remarks, after the Honourable Member in charge had closed his observations. I am not yet quite clear whether the Honourable gentleman wishes me to take the sense of the Council on the motion. He will of course understand from what has been said by our Honourable friend, the member in charge, that this matter is closely under the observation and attention of the Government, not only on their own initiative, but also for the reason that in the case of great many district boards, this matter has been brought to the attention of the Government specifically, mainly for the improvement of wells for drinking water for human beings, but probably also for the improvement of those facilities for cattle. So the Honourable gentleman may rest assured that both on their own initiative, and have said, and owing to the fact that applications have been received from district boards for Government help in this matter, the Government are not at all likely to lose sight of it. They are obliged to go forward limited by the amount of funds that are available for this and other purposes. They are anxious to proceed as rapidly as their funds would permit, they recognize the importance of the subject and they are at one with the Honourable gentleman in hoping that there will be greater attention paid to it in the future. I do not know whether the Honourable gentleman wishes to have the motion placed before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MAHALINGAM:—"With that assurance in behalf of the Government by your Excellency that the Provincial Government will look into the matter on their own initiative, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If my Honourable friend will speak to the Honourable Member in charge, he will be very glad to show him the applications to which I have alluded, because it is of course on the motion of district boards that we must take steps in the matter."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SRINIVASA AIYAR:—"May I intervene at this stage and say that, in anticipation of the next resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that an allotment of 15 lakhs be set apart for expenditure on major schemes, of water-supply and drainage likely to be ready for execution in 1913-1914, we are willing to give an undertaking to that effect and we will do our best to spend that sum of money on such sanitary schemes. Of course, we cannot promise that the sum shall be spent, but we shall do our best to see that it is spent. Of course, we do not concern ourselves in any decision with regard to the contributions to be made to local bodies with regard to sanitary schemes. The Honourable Member is aware that the progress of sanitary schemes is hampered by a variety of reasons, one of which is the consideration of the financial arrangements to be made in connection with these schemes. This matter has led to many schemes being hung up for a great length of time. There are two schemes in particular with regard to which we have decided to push on and which it will be of interest to the Honourable Member to know. I refer to the Madras drainage scheme and the Madras water-supply scheme. In anticipation of the financial arrangements being made in the near future satisfactorily we have ordered that these two works should be taken in hand at once. I hope that will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and probably the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar also."

*Revised Financial Statement, The Madras Irrigation Cess Amendment Bill.**(Mr. Sankaranarayanan Rao Pambai; Sir John Addison.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RANGASWAMI RAO PATTABAI :—“After the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar I wish to withdraw the resolution that stands in my name; but at the same time I trust that the execution of these works by the Public Works Department will be more accelerated this year than in previous years. I hope to bring up this matter up again in April, when I hope to present all the matters which are hampering the execution of these works and to which reference has been made by the Honourable Member. As regards finances I am perfectly satisfied with the statement made by the Honourable Member.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaranarayanan Rao withdrew the following resolution, of which he had given notice :—

No. 30. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that the allotment of 15 lakhs of rupees under 24. Madras in the budget estimate for 1913-14 provided out of the assignment for sanitation made by the Government of India be spent on major sanitary schemes of water-supply and drainage likely to be ready for execution in 1913-14.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri also withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No. 31. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum of 4.51 lakhs entered in the budget estimate for 1913-14 against the minor head “Grants for municipal works executed by Public Works Department” under 45. Civil Works be increased by the sum of 4.3 lakhs and that the provision made under the same major head against “Works in charge of Public Works Department” be reduced by a corresponding figure.

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT, 1895.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ADDISON next introduced the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1895, and moved that the Bill be read in Council, and in doing so he said :—“It is my duty now to introduce the Bill to amend the Irrigation Cess Act, 1895.

“The Bill contains two main provisions, the one in clause 3, whereby a time-limit is prescribed within which it shall be lawful for Government—and the term ‘Government’ of course includes the agents of Government—to levy the cess for use of water; and the second contained partly also in clause 3 and partly in the other clauses of the Bill, by which it is intended to legalize the recovery of water-cess from either the proprietor of an estate or from his ryots or tenants, and in case of recovery from the landholder himself to furnish him with the means of recovering it in his turn from his ryots or tenants as the case may be. I will deal in the first instance with the former of these provisions that relating to the time-limit for levy of the cess.

“If Honourable Members will refer to the third sub-paragraph of section 1 of Art No. VII of 1895, they will see that it confers on the Government the power ‘to levy ‘at pleasure’ on land irrigated with water from a Government source ‘a separate cess for such water.’ No time-limit is imposed in the section, and it has always been understood that the levy might be made at any time. In practice in the enormous majority of cases the levy—and by ‘levy’ I understand the order imposing or charging the water-cess to be made—has been made while the irrigated crop has been on the ground or within a very brief period thereafter; and, generally speaking, within the time in which the irrigation takes place. But this has not been, and cannot be, an absolute rule of universal applicability. There must always be exceptions. The fact that water from a Government source has been used may go unnoted for a time even by the most careful official; mistakes as to whether the water is from a Government source or a private source may easily be made and not

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Sir John Atherton.)*

discovered till some time has passed; and of course there is always the possibility of fraud, of concealment of the use of Government water. And then there are cases when the water is taken at the end of the fall, three or four footings, and perhaps no more Government water taken after the new fish commences. And further the definite provision of law that in certain cases before the cess can be levied the Collector must be satisfied that the irrigation is beneficial to, and sufficient for, the requirements of the crop necessarily produces a hurried or ill-considered levy. All these circumstances were taken into their careful consideration by the Government, and it has seemed to them impracticable to assect to the continuance of the rule which the Honourable Judges of the High Court seemed in their judgments in Appeal Suit No. 107 of 1905 to deduce from the existing law and rules on the subject, viz. that the levy of water-cess must be made while the crop is on the ground and before the close of the then current fish. Some margin must be left to meet such circumstances as I have indicated. Accordingly, it was decided to limit the period within which the levy might be made to one fish after that in which the irrigation actually takes place: and this end it is intended to obtain by the insertion of the words 'before the end of the succeeding fish' as provided in clause 3.

"I pass on to the second main provision of the Bill, that which deals with the method of recovery of water-cess in proprietary estates. Under the law as it at present stands the cess must be recovered from the registered holder of the land: while there is no provision of law whereby the landholder can reimburse himself by recovering from the ryot or tenant who has had the benefit of the irrigation. For the better determination of how relief should be given, it was important to ascertain what is the existing practice in these estates. A reference was made to Collectors and it was found that the practice varies not only from district to district but even in different parts of the same district. In some places the landholder pays the cess to Government, in some the ryot pays, and in some both pay a part. Presumably in the first case the landholder recovers from his ryot, but on that point we have little or no information. In only one or two cases have we heard of objections being raised by the ryots to recovery from them by the landholder. And it may be assumed that these represent the few cases in which the ryots have learnt that under the existing law they can successfully resist the recovery of water-cess from them.

"Now it is a wise principle in this country to respect established custom so far as practicable, more particularly in dealing with the agricultural classes and their economic and contractual relationships. When therefore we found that over a large part of the Presidency it was the custom for the proprietary landholder to pay the water-cess and over another large part of it for the ryots of such proprietors to pay, it seemed eminently desirable that any amendment of the law should recognise both practices. This has been done in the proposed additional section 2-A (1) which will be found in clause 4 of the Bill.

"At the same time, in order to guard against any suspicious exercise by district officials of this alternative power of recovery and to ensure that due regard is paid to existing practice and custom, we provided in the latter part of clause 3 of the Bill that the Government shall have power to prescribe by rule the order in which defaulters may be proceeded against for recovery of the cess.

"As a corollary of this continuance of the landholder's responsibility towards the Government we have further in clause 4 (2) made provision to enable the landholder, except in two stated cases, to recover any sum actually paid by him as water-cess from the ryot or tenant who has had the use of the water.

"And finally in clause 5 we have inserted a provision to protect landholders from suits to which they might otherwise be exposed in consequence of the legal position as it at present stands and as it will continue to stand till altered by the passing of the Bill now before the Council.

"In the interval that has elapsed since the last meeting of the Council certain representations have been received by Government in regard to the proposed provisions of the Bill, from the Landholders' Association, the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer, the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar.

*The Madras Irrigation Bill (Amendment) Bill.**(Sir John Addams.)*

and certain articles have appeared in the Press. Into some of the points dealt with in these representations we cannot now enter. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar for instance wishes to amend the existing law so that the commandeering of water from a Government source with that from a private source shall put an end to the right of Government to levy cess for the use of the Government water. And again he would wish to amend the existing provision which leaves it to the Collector to decide whether irrigation in certain instances is beneficial to and sufficient for the requirements of the crop. If the Hon'ble gentleman will look up the debates that preceded the passing of Act V of 1900, he will see that both these points were then very fully debated, and that the provisions to which he objects were deliberately introduced into the law by the Legislative Council. It is out of the question for us to re-consider those provisions now.

"The Landholders' Association and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar question the correctness of the High Court's decision in holding that a ryot or tenant under a proprietary is not a landholder for the purpose of Act II of 1864. It seems to me that the latest decision—that in S. A. Nos. 201—204 of 1904—is in accordance with a whole series of other decisions and in any case that is the decision which now holds the field and for the consequences flowing from which is so far as they affect the question of payment of water cess we are now seeking for an immediate remedy. It may be that the High Court might in some future case come to a different decision, but it would be idle to speculate on that. We must for present purposes accept the position that the law is as stated by the High Court and since the position is one of pressing embarrassment for the landholders we must provide a remedy at the earliest possible moment.

"There is however one matter which has been brought prominently to notice in which we think that at the proper time an amendment will have to be introduced into the Bill. It was our desire to frame the Bill in such a way that we should be enabled by it to restore the state of affairs as it existed before the decision in Second Appeal Nos 201—204 of 1904. As I have said the practice is in some places to collect the cess from the ryot, in some from the landholder, and in some perhaps exceptional cases partly from the one and partly from the other. And until the decision in those second appeals declared that collection from the ryot could not legally be enforced, no difficulty was being experienced. Well, as I say, our desire was to restore the status quo ante. But it has been pointed out that whereas, generally speaking, the practice had been to collect only from one party, either the landholder or the ryot or tenant, the effect of the bill as it now stands will be to give us the right to proceed against each one of these three in succession.

"This is a perfectly fair criticism and has received our most careful consideration. As at present advised we think that it is neither necessary nor desirable to arm ourselves with the double or triple power of coercive collection. I am not at liberty on the present session to propose any alteration in the Bill. I must introduce it in the form in which it has been published. But I may explain that when the Bill goes into Select Committee it is our present intention to alter it in such a way that, save in one exceptional case, Government's power of recovery shall be exercisable against only one of the three parties—landholder, ryot and tenant. In order that the Council may the better understand the way in which I propose to give effect to this intention, I may say that at the end of clause 3 of the Bill I would move to substitute for the words 'order in which defaulters may be proceeded against for the recovery of such cess,' some such words as 'cases in which such cess should be recovered (a) from the landholder, and (b) from the ryot or tenant respectively'; and at the end of clause 43-A (1) I would move to insert a provision to the following effect: 'but, save where the rent is taken by division of the crop between the landholder and the ryot or tenant, proceedings may not be taken against both.'

"I trust I am causing no misconception. I do not profess to state the exact words of the alteration in the Bill which as I say it is our present intention to introduce. I cannot even make any promise or engagement as to the scope of the alteration. The practice in different parts of the Presidency varies and our knowledge of it is yet incomplete and therefore it would be impossible for me to bind myself to say

*The Madras Irrigation Act (Amendment) Bill.**(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

definite engagement. I can only state the course which we believe we shall be able to follow, and which we hope will satisfy our critics and secure for us the assent of the Council to this Bill, which is intended to relieve landholders from a position of great insecurity and to restore a state of affairs under which the cess was being collected without causing any embroilment and without affecting the relationship between the landholders and their ryots or tenants.

"I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

At this stage (3-10 p.m.) the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

On the Council re-assembling at 3-55 p.m., the discussion on the principles of the Bill was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I must first of all acknowledge my indebtedness and the indebtedness of this Council to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson for meeting some of our objections half way. But I am sorry that even after these concessions we, the non-official members of this Council, cannot say that the Bill as introduced by the Honourable Member is not open to serious objection in regard to some of the matters which I shall presently mention. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson referred me, as to my complaint that the earlier portions of the Act have not been sought to be amended, to the discussions which took place when the original amending Act was being passed. He said that if I referred to the discussions then, I would find that the matters complained of had been carefully considered. I would respectfully dissent from that conclusion, as regards the discussions on that Act. I have looked into the discussions and the debates when that Act was passed, and the objections which I am now raising were to a certain extent mentioned in the course of the discussion; and when the Act was ultimately passed, there was no attempt to meet the difficulties. Apparently it was thought that these difficulties would not crop up; but the difficulties having now risen, it behoves the Government to see that these difficulties are removed from the Act. My letter to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson mentions three particular matters. The first is the decision come to by the Madras High Court that if even a small quantity of Government water gets mixed with water standing on a private owner's tank, the whole of it becomes Government water. The decision is to be found in 34 Madras, page 21, and 34 Madras, page 364. I drew pointed attention to that decision and asked the Honourable Member whether he considered that that would be an equitable state of things. If that matter had stood there, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson might have told me that, as the High Court took that view, it is the law. But, my Lord, some time later two other Honourable Judges of the High Court took a different view from that taken in these two cases. I ask, under this state of things how is the ryot to guide himself, how are the lower courts to guide themselves. Is it not the duty, when you want to amend the Act, of the Government to see that all other difficulties in connection with that Act are attended to? I mentioned three matters. The second is not of great importance; but the third is of great importance, it relates to the meaning of the term 'irrigate' in section 3, clause (3) of this Act. Now, my Lord, the decision of the Madras High Court is that one to which I have alluded says that if a ryot had grown crops upon his land and a Government tank breached its dam and the water therefore forced itself upon the land cultivated by the ryot, the ryot should be deemed to have irrigated his land by this water. It is very often said that law is against common sense. It must be confessed that if this is the law, it is certainly against common sense. It is the duty of this Council to see that this state of affairs is not allowed to continue. Therefore, I ask the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson whether he does not consider it necessary, when he is taking up the revision of the Act—whether he would not introduce some provision to show that irrigation does mean voluntarily taking water for the crop and not when the water forces itself upon the land where the ryot has grown his crops and when he does not want water to come from any other source. That this is not an imaginary state of affairs will be clear from the instances mentioned to me. In these matters there is a good deal of exaggeration and I hope the Government will be able to give me an assurance which

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

will set at rest a considerable misapprehension which exists on this matter. I can tell that in the Kinnaird mandolam, within the last year certain ryots did cultivate crops upon their fields and when a Government tank bunched and the water found its way to the fields, the Government thought fit to impose an assessment in regard to those fields. I hope it is not true; but I have been told that it is a real instance. But if that did really take place, I think it is the duty of the Government to see that such a state of things is not allowed to continue longer than necessary. As regards the last point about the discretion of the Collector, that is not a matter of great importance. But these two other matters ought to be attended to and remedied as bringing forward this Bill. Every patch-work legislation must be unsatisfactory; but if it is absolutely necessary to undertake patch-work legislation on account of the difficulties that have cropped up, it is the duty of the Government to see not only matters affecting the Government exchequer but also all matters in which the ryots have a grievance are dealt with by that legislation. Otherwise, it will be open to the objection that the Government steps in with legislation only when the exchequer is affected and not when the grievances of the ryots have to be redressed. That is as regards criticisms from the Bill.

"As regards the matters included in the Bill itself, I must say that even there the drafting is not as satisfactory as one might wish. For example, let us take section 3 of this Bill. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has told us that the Government is not satisfied with the law as laid down by the High Court, viz., where the Government water had been taken by a ryot, it was necessary that the Government should indicate its intention of levying the assessment within the field. That is a wholesome rule which the High Court has laid down, and looking at it from the point of view of tax-payers, I do not see what objection there could exist to such a state of things. The Government has an excellent machinery for indemnifying those things at the *panchayat* before the end of the year, and the Government could then say 'you have taken water unlawfully and we are going to levy assessment for this unlawful taking of water.' What would be the result of postponing it till after the year is over? Lands may change and an unwary purchaser, not knowing the possibility of this taxation by the Government may be compelled, after having purchased the property, to pay up the tax, which he never contracted for and of which he was not aware. Therefore, I think the rule laid down by the High Court is a most equitable rule. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has not shown a sufficient reason for departing from the rule laid down by the High Court. It is in regard to the second matter that I said that I was thankful to Sir John Atkinson for introducing some change. The section, as it originally stood, would have created a good deal of difficulty, and I am glad he has seen fit to say that it would be amended. Even the amendment that is suggested by him is not likely to meet all the difficulties, and I expect that the representatives of the landholders will have their say on this matter. Therefore, I shall not take up the Council's time very much upon this particular question. But I must point out there are classes of tenants, viz., the tenants who cultivate peasant lands, and in regard to them the Government will be justified in saying that it is to the landholders they must look to for the payment of assessment, even though the water is taken by the tenant. In regard to the *occupancy* ryot I think it ought to be the rule that the tenant ought to be made to pay the cess; and it should not in the first instance be charged to the landholder. There is one class of occupancy ryot whose rate may be differentiated from the ordinary occupancy ryot. I am referring to those who pay *namam*. In regard to that class I think it would be equitable that the landholder should be asked to pay the assessment and he should be asked to levy a contribution at the time when he shares the *namam* with the tenant for the amount which he has been compelled to pay to the Government as regards the water taken. Although some of my landholder friends will not agree with me in this matter, yet looking at the matter from the point of view of the tenant that will be the proper position to take up. I have been dealing with section 3 and a portion of section 4. As regards the second part of section 4 I must confess my inability to understand it altogether. In the language of the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Rosario, the expression used in the second paragraph is so ambiguous that one does not understand what it is that the Government has in mind, and I hope it will be explained later on. Therefore, I shall pass on from that to section 5. After the Council rose, I drew the attention of the

*The Madras Irrigation Bill (Amendment) Bill,
(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. K. K. F. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)*

Advocate-General whether he considered the section 5 was *ultra vires* of the powers of the legislature. So far as I have been able to see, it is entirely *ultra vires* of the powers of the local legislature. I shall explain my reasons at once. What the section says is this: the Government may have illegally levied a cess from the ryot, which he was not bound to pay under the law, and if the ryot sues whom this illegal levy was made, brings a suit against the Government for a refund, he is not entitled to this refund. There is a very recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in a case which went up from Burma, where Their Lordships had to consider whether it would be within the power of local legislatures to say that the Secretary of State should not be sued in respect of any illegal act done by him. I would draw the attention of the Advocate-General and the Government to the exhaustive arguments of the counsel in that case—not simply to the judgment but also to the illuminating observations of Their Lordships of the Privy Council, who pointed out that it is beyond the powers of the local legislature to insert a proviso to say that although what you did is wrong you are not liable to be sued; therefore you cannot pass a Bill saying 'although we have done wrong we shall not be liable for that wrong.' That is just what the judicial committee of the Privy Council says should not be done. If the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar wants to see the decision, he will find it in 17 *Calcutta Weekly notes*, page 185, which contains a full discussion of it. Your Excellency, I would not have taken up the time of the Council, if some of these matters can be set right at the sittings of the Select Committee. Some of these go to the very root of the matter. I have brought to the notice of the Council these matters in order that the Honourable Member may consent to the insertion of some other provisions which I am anxious should be inserted, if this Bill is to have any beneficial effect on the people of the Presidency. As a large number of Honourable Members are likely to speak on the subject, I do not wish to take up the time of this Council any more. I must express my regret that notwithstanding the suggestions which have been made, the Government has not seen fit to accept the criticisms in regard to this matter and to remodel the Bill, as suggested by most of us."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. F. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have to make a few observations on this Bill. The Bill, as it is worded, though it is intended to give a small relief to the assessor, is really a very injurious one to his interest. The small relief that is provided by this Bill is out of all proportion to the disability that it seeks to impose upon the landholder. I am glad that the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, Mr. John Atkinson, has been kind enough to concede some points in view of seeing that the disabilities created by this Bill are removed in the case of landholders. The Bill starts, my Lord, with the assumption that the water used is Government water and that therefore the Government have a right to charge and collect a cess for the use of that water. As the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has pointed out, it will be very good and advantageous if it can be defined clearly which is Government water and which is not Government water. Under these two decisions to which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has referred, reported in 34 *Madras* 24 and 34 *Madras* 365, even if one drop of water gets into a private source against the will and consent of the owner, the whole of the private water becomes Government water. That is really a matter which creates great difficulty to owners of private tanks and irrigation sources. But this point may not be relevant to the purpose of the Bill; and I make it as a suggestion that this opportunity may be taken to remedy that defect also.

With regard to this Bill the practice is not so dissimilar throughout the Presidency. But there are cases in some districts where the ryot applies for water and pays for the use of that water. There are also cases where the landholder applies for water to the Government and consequently he has to pay for it. There are also cases where seven rents prevail; and there both the landholder and the tenant pay the taxes equally. Thus there are three kinds of practices and these practices are not uniform throughout all the districts of the Presidency. But under the irrigation rules in vogue for the Kistna and Godavari deltas and under the Panyar system a ryot can apply for water against the will of the landholder, and without his consent in ryotwari areas; and the applicant is made liable for the water-cess and in default of payment his right in the land and his holding are sold for the recovery of this cess.

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Panchala.)*

But if the cess is to be collected from the landholder and if the landholder is given the right to recover it from the ryot, then in cases where the ryots apply for water even without the knowledge and against the will of the landholder, the landholder may be made liable for the cess which is now being collected from the ryots. Again there is one difficulty. There are certain cases, no doubt, where it is obligatory for the landholder to supply the ryot with water. There are cases in which the landholder collects a consolidated assessment from his ryot and it is his duty to supply the water to the ryot. In such cases it is just and equitable that the cess should be collected from the landholder. But where the tenant is an occupancy holder of the land and where he has occupancy right for the holding in his possession and where he applies for water direct from Government and where the benefit of that water he himself enjoys, it is unjust that the landholder should be made to pay for it. The existing practice that whoever applies for water and benefits thereby should pay the cess is a very wholesome and equitable one; and if the existing practice is legalised, there is no difficulty whatsoever. But the difficulty that is now created has been created by the decision of the High Court of Madras, in which it is said that the registered proprietor of the land should be made liable to pay the water-cess, and in default his right in the land should be sold and the cess recovered. In several cases ryots even though they have occupancy rights may not be, strictly speaking, called registered proprietors of the land. They are for all practical purposes the registered proprietors of the land, because they have occupancy right in the land. But legally they may not be considered as registered proprietors. In such cases the registered proprietor who happens to be the proprietor of the estate will be made liable; and the present Bill has been brought before the Council to remove the disability that has been created by this decision. I quite understand that; but in trying to remove the disability that has been created by that decision the position of the landholder has been made very uncomfortable and very hard indeed. I shall cite a few instances. Suppose a ryot against the will of the landholder and without his consent and without his knowledge applies for water and makes use of the water for purposes other than those the landholder is obliged to supply him with water for, namely, paddy cultivation for which the landholder may be obliged to supply water to ryots—instead of making use of that water for paddy cultivation he makes use of it for garden crops. In such cases it will be a great hardship if the landholder is made to pay for water taken for the garden crops, while it is only obligatory on him to supply water for a single wet crop of paddy. Then, again, the ryot may apply for water without the consent of the landholder, for a second crop, for which it is not obligatory upon the landholder to supply him with water. In such cases also, if the cess is to be recovered from the landholder, it will work great hardship. Your Excellency, I submit that, in view of the existing practice in the several districts, adequate provision must be made to safeguard the interests of the landholder, and the landholder must not be unjustly made to pay for water, the benefit of which he does not directly derive. If the landholder is to be made primarily responsible for the payment of the cess even though he may be given that power of collecting the cess from the ryot, that remedy will be a very costly and a dilatory one. We have experience in the collection of various cesses that we are now obliged to collect from our ryots. It has been a source of great difficulty, a source of expense and in many cases of loss also and if this fresh burden of collecting this cess from the ryot is thrown on him, it will be another additional source of trouble. I am glad that the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has been kind enough to recognise the difficulty; and so the Government is prepared to make only one defaulter. But I do not quite understand as to who will be made liable—whether the landholder will be made the defaulter or the ryot will be made the defaulter. But I understand that in view of the practice that is in vogue in the several districts of the Presidency, the one or the other will be made the defaulter; and if due consideration is given to the existing practice and if one or the other, instead of both being made defaulters, is made liable, my request will be extended to a certain extent. Again, I have to make another observation. The Government reserves to itself the option of collecting the cess in the succeeding fall. Suppose the

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill**(Mr. K. K. F. Krishna Rao Parthala; Diwan Balakrishna Ramabhadra Nagudu.)*

responsible. It appears that in the Coimbatore district there is one practice in vogue. Applications made by the ryots are to be made through the landholder, and the permits which the ryots are given for the use of water are sent through the landholder. That practice may be wholesome; but it will give rise to all sorts of trouble, and so I request that that practice need not be continued. I request that, whatever may be the legal basis of the decision in 34 Madras, due consideration be to the interests of the ryots and to the interests of the landholder may be given by the Bill and sufficient safeguards may be provided in the Bill for that purpose.²⁰

The Hon'ble Diwan Balakrishna V. RAMABHADRA NAUDU, Zamilidar of Doddeganayakkenur:—My Lord, I understand from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the present legislation is undertaken avowedly with the object of helping *zamindars* generally to realize their dues from their tenants in regard to payments made by them for Government water used by them. The object of the legislation is primarily stated to be this, and so far, I think, Government has the full support of all landholders in this Presidency. But the manner in which the liability of the *zamindars* is fixed and even extended does not strike me and my brother *zamindars* generally as either just or equitable. That legislation is necessary to remove the present deadlock may be conceded; but that it is unnecessary to studiously extend the liabilities of *zamindars*, already large, can hardly be contended. Legislation *vis-à-vis* *dues* should in a matter of this sort provide a remedy to the extent necessary; to go beyond the absolute requirements of the case would be to innovate and thus disturb the law that stood before judicial decisions affected it. It is not contended, in the present instance, that it is the object of Government to introduce innovations into the existing law but only to remedy the consequences of what is felt to be a disturbing judicial decision. Landholders are not against the proposed legislation altogether; they are, my Lord, for it, but they are not prepared to go so far as Government propose to do. They would be satisfied with an amending Bill just suited to the requirements of the case. The object of such a Bill ought to be merely to protect Government's past rights and restore the law as it stood at the time it was modified by judicial decisions in S.A. Nos. 201 to 204 of 1904.

* From the published papers and correspondence with Collectors it may be readily inferred that the custom of different districts varies in regard to collection of water-cess dues. Now it is a matter for consideration whether it may not be possible to recognize these local variations as they exist in local areas, restricting legislation to do away with the effects of the decisions in S.A. Nos. 201-204 of 1904. A little reflection will show that recent legislation has rendered it necessary to make adequate provision for fixing the responsibility in regard to particular liabilities on the right shoulders. The Estates Land Act has created statutory rights for the tenant and it is a question if he should not be made liable for the natural consequences of his acts. If he takes Government water without his landlord's consent and even against his distinct wishes, it is not quite clear why the Government should be enabled by statute to recover either from him or from the landlord. Now, the Estates Land Act allows him certain rights incident to the position created by it; for him and these rights are saleable, and it stands to reason, surely, that these should be attached and sold for what they are worth to satisfy Government's claims. If the tenant has his occupancy right, why cannot that be made liable for his *dues*? As it is, the proposed Bill creates a right to Government to claim the *dues* either from the landholder, from the ryot or from the tenant. The Government may get the amount most easily by proceeding against the landholder; there is nothing to protect the landholder from an ungrateful tenant bent on ruining his master. The door is thus opened to baseless hatred and unnecessary litigation.

* The law as to recovery of revenue *dues* prescribes a procedure that might be easily adapted in the present case. In ryotwari areas, the Government stands to the ryot in the position of the *zamindar* to his tenant. If the tenant does not pay his *dues*, his movables are first attached, and then if these prove insufficient, his holding is sold and the remainder is restored. If the same procedure be adopted in the present instance, the tenant in *zamindari* areas would be made primarily liable for his *dues*, and if there were no movables belonging to him or if the proceeds of their sale proved insufficient, his occupancy right, now recognized, may be sold.

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Discussed by Hon. Mr. Rameswami Nayudu; Mr. Narayana Aiyar.)*

"In the proposed Bill Government have taken opportunity to incidentally clear the law, so far as it appertains to themselves. It is also a question whether the present opportunity should not be utilized to amend the law generally for the point of view of the zamindars as well. I would request Government to consider this aspect of the matter.

"It is urged that much may be done in Committee to rectify the Bill. But I wish to make it clear that, unless I am much mistaken, this is not possible. It is impossible to agree that re-modelling of the Bill that is sought for by landholders generally. In spite of the new clause introduced by the Honourable Member of the Bill it ought to be referred to landholders to be sent back to Government, who should frame a Bill more in consonance with the common rights of landholders as individuals possessing well defined legal rights.

The Hon. Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AIYAR:—“Your Excellency, from the general principles of the Bill, outlined in his speech by the Honourable Member in charge, I find that important departures from the previous state of the law are now being effected by this Bill, for example, by providing one extra fath for the estimation of the water-cess. About that, I wish to make certain observations. No doubt, it is a great convenience to the Government to be given a whole fath for working out any particular proceeding; but at the same time we have to see what are the various disadvantages which naturally arise from such a situation. I would submit to this Council that the provision of a whole fath after the fath during which irrigation takes place will be attended with a great number of mischievous consequences. Several of these mischievous consequences have been pointed out in the judgment of Mr. Justice Bankim Chandra. It is pointed out to that judgment that the judgment of Mr. Justice Bankim Chandra is that water can be most easily determined. It is also pointed out that all the other various demands are usually imposed during the fath and the most practice would be attended even in this case with great advantage. To depart from that principle the Hon. Mr. Sir John Atkinson understands, as I understood him, three reasons. The first reason is that water has not always been equally taken, but sometimes surreptitiously taken and to discover it takes sometimes. With reference to that argument I wish to point out that the discovery of any one taking water during a fath is not likely to take long time. Water is taken only for the crop when the crop is on the land, and, therefore, any discovery after removal of the crop is unlikely and I may say extremely improbable. If the discovery takes place at all, it must be in one or two months after the fath and not long after that period, and so no reasonable man would allow more than two months, and certainly not more than six months. Even if extreme cases are to be provided for, there is no reason why we should provide for more than three months. No legislation can provide for such remote chances. Taking ordinarily the fact that discovery would be made in respect of the surreptitious use of water within a month or two or certainly within six months after the fath, no case is made out for providing an extension of period within which water cess is to be imposed, beyond six months from the close of the fath. The second reason which the Hon. Mr. Sir John Atkinson advanced was that water for various lands is sometimes taken right at the end of the fath. Even in regard to that case, what I have urged in respect of the previous position, would apply. If water has been taken at the end of the fath, directly at the close of the fath, it will be pretty easy to fix the demand and it would not require as much as twelve months to fix the demand. A couple of months would be ample to fix the demand. At any rate, six months would be the extreme limit, I submit. Then, again, the third reason that was advanced by the Hon. Mr. Sir John Atkinson for providing for an extension of twelve months in this matter is that the Collector requires some time for determining the question as to the sufficiency of water for the crop. That is just the very reason why I am urging the reduction of the proposed period. It is not provided, in this Bill, whether the Collector, in imposing the cess upon the zamindar, should determine finally and conclusively that the water-supply is sufficient. That point, which arises between the zamindar and the tenant, as to the person from whom the cess has to be recovered will have to be gone into in subsequent proceedings. It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a court

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

a year after the fall to try and determine the sufficiency of water taken for the crop. This is the very reason why the Collector, who is on the spot, with his officers, will be able to determine the sufficiency of water; and they should be made to determine the question quickly and at any rate within a period of six months, which will be an extremely high limit, and within those six months an appeal may be preferred to the Board, if necessary. I wish to point out that the providing of one fall extra for imposing this cess would lead to a lot of disputes, will prolong the litigation and will make litigation miserable and ruinous both to the zamindar and the ryot. I therefore suggest that in this matter a period shorter than one fall should be fixed. I agree with the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in thinking that some period beyond the fall in which water is taken should be fixed. That is a point which I concede, and yet I contend that the fixing of a whole fall is mischievous and undesirable and therefore a shorter period of six months should be fixed.

"Passing on to the second head touched upon by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I would mention that it is not desirable to leave the Bill in the way in which it came leaving the question as to who is liable to pay to be fixed by certain rules and proceedings taken before the Collector. Those matters as to the liability of a ryot and a zamindar are very important matters involving large sums of money and complex problems as to civil rights; and the disposal of such matters by Collectors are not regarded with confidence, at any rate not with so much confidence as their disposal by such bodies as the Council I am addressing. It will be perfectly conceded that we in this Council could determine this matter. The determination of the question by the Council would command much greater respect and approval by the public in general than the determination of it by the Collector so doubt subject to appeal to the Board. What I wish to point out is that the determination of the rights of ryots and zamindars should be made, if possible, by the Bill itself. The objection taken to this procedure mostly seems to be that the Bill will thereby become very large and rather unwieldy, and an excessive amount of time and trouble of this Council will have to be devoted to this matter. I concede the position that the Bill would be larger than it is and that the Council would have to spend longer time over it; yet I contend that neither time nor trouble bestowed on such a matter would be thrown away; on the other hand the public will have a greater sense of security and a greater sense of their rights being safeguarded by the Council. In undertaking every legislation, it is necessary to expend time and labour and on that account we should not leave matters to be regulated by departmental rules. In cases we have a matter which goes into a large number of minute details it would perhaps be better to leave them to be regulated by rules. But what I contend, however, is that the liability of ryots and zamindars in connection with the water cess does not involve such a large number of minute details. I have gone through the correspondence placed through the kindness of the Government on the table with reference to the varying practices in all the districts. I find that all these come under a few heads, which can easily be settled and analysed on certain principles. It is not as if there are about 50 or 60 different sorts of habits, which have to be settled by various sets of rules. We can easily find half a dozen principles which can be enunciated in a half a dozen sections or in a dozen sections which will easily provide for all sorts of cases, that are likely to be brought under the Water Cess Act. Some of the difficulties which the zamindars have alleged can be easily settled by the Select Committee, if they be given the power to embodying in the Bill itself the principles on which the zamindar or the ryot is to be proceeded against. I would submit that the matter is not so complicated as to require or refer to it to the region of rules and to abstain from entering into it. The question as to the cases in which zamindars are liable and the cases in which ryots are liable can be put forward in a few propositions, which may be embodied in the Bill; and this is sure to command the assent of the public of Madras and the Bill in that shape will be free from serious objections, to which the Bill in its present form is subject. I hope that in the light of these observations the Bill will be modified and placed before the Council."

*The Madras Irrigation Act (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. A. S. ERICSSON RAO PANDITA.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANDITA:—“ I wish to make a few observations regarding the Bill before the Council. Apparently the Bill was introduced to remove a dead-lock created by the decision of the High Court in S. A. Nos. 301-304 of 1904. Whatever apprehensions we had when the Bill was originally introduced, regarding both the *consider* and his tenant or ryot being made liable for the payment of water-cess, have been considerably removed by the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, in introducing the Bill to-day. It was made clear that it is not proposed to make both the *consider* and the ryot liable for the payment of water-cess and that one of them alone will be made liable, if I understood the speech aright. I also believe that it is understood that the existing practice will also be followed, so far as possible. The two representatives of *consider*s who have spoken on the subject only pointed out that the existing practice ought to be kept up and not departed from. It was pointed out by them that if the practice has been for the tenant to apply for water, to take the water and to obtain the benefit of it, the *consider* ought not to be made liable for paying the water-cess. I do not think that either the Government or any one else is prepared to take a different position. He who takes the benefit of the water is bound to pay the water-cess. Similarly the practice has been for the *consider* himself to pay for the water in certain cases. It cannot be urged with any force even by the representatives of *consider*s that in those cases the ryot should pay the water-cess. Therefore, as it will be a safe position to take, I think that in considering the Bill the existing practice may be ascertained and that rules may be framed or incorporated in the schedule and that the Bill itself may be made specifically clear as to who are to be liable and in what cases they are to be made liable.

“ Apart from this point raised in this Bill I submit that the powers now sought to be taken to extend the period for the levy of water-cess by a *fash* beyond the time when the person concerned takes water is *advisable* to be allowed and need not therefore be introduced. As the Act now stands, it is only when in the opinion of the Collector, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue and the Government, such irrigation is beneficial and sufficient for the requirements of the crop on the land, that the water-cess is to be levied. I fail to understand, your Excellency, why it is not possible for the Collector or any officer under him to satisfy himself whether the irrigation is beneficial and is sufficient for the requirements of the crop soon after the water is taken by the landholder or the ryot concerned. It necessarily contemplates a personal inspection of the crop, either by the tahsildar himself or any other officer, before he can come to a safe conclusion whether the irrigation is beneficial to the crop or is sufficient for the crop or not. It was urged on behalf of the Government that there may be cases in which water may be *absolutely* taken and that it will not be possible to fix the liability within the end of the *fash*. It was also urged, if I followed the speech of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill properly, that water can even be taken even after the *fash*. So far as that position is concerned, I may point out that even in the light of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is only from the period when the water is used, that we can calculate to what *fash* it belongs. If water is taken in a succeeding *fash*, there can be no difficulty whatever in deciding that the Government is at liberty to levy the water-cess within that *fash*. The only difficulty that may arise is when water is taken shortly before the end of the *fash*. My Lord, I venture to point out that there is absolutely no reason to reason to follow a different rule than what is followed at *Jamshedin* or annual settlements. It is clear from the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue that ‘the settlement of each taluk must be completed within the *fash* year of the taluk’ and it is also clear that the annual settlements are conducted with a view to ascertain and record the demand of all the items of land revenue within the taluk. It is not sufficient merely to fix the demand for *ryotwari* villages. The demand of permanently-settled estates, *zam* villages and *muar* lands should be settled at the same time. That is rule No. 12 of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and I for one cannot imagine why a different rule should be followed in the case of the water-cess. It might be that the officers of Government, the tahsildar or his subordinates, might find it difficult to

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Ponniah*)

find out before the end of the full whether a particular person took water or not; but with more vigilance and with more care and diligence I believe it will be possible for this item of water-cess being fixed within the end of full.

"Again, in the draft Bill before the Council, in clause 4, sub-clause 2, it is stated: 'where the rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied or where the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot or tenant to bear the cess himself, any sum collected from a landholder under the first clause of this section may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 55 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, be recovered by him from the ryot or tenant of the land in respect of which the cess was due, as if it were an arrear of rent due on the land.'

"So far as this provision is concerned, I do not raise any objection against it. So far as it goes, it is a salutary and healthy provision, which helps the landholder. But by implication I read from this that in cases where the rent payable for the land includes charge for the water-cess or the landholder agrees to bear the cess then the landholder must be called upon to pay the cess and not the ryot. I find from the papers supplied that the Bill was originally referred to the Advocate-General for opinion. He sent his opinion on the 1st October 1912, wherein he suggested the insertion of the following clause: 'Provided that (i) where the rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied, or (ii) where the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot or tenant to bear the cess himself, such arrears shall be recoverable from the landholder and not from the ryot or tenant.' I do not understand why that proviso was not embodied in the draft Bill now before the Council. I believe that it is a necessary provision which has also to be taken into consideration when the Bill is finally considered by the Select Committee.

"Again, my Lord, I find in the draft Bill, as it stands, one difficulty which is likely to arise and which has not been duly explained. The words used in clause 4 dealing with section 2-A is—

"2-A. (1) In the case of land included in an estate the cess leviable under this Act shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue due in respect of the land either from the landholder or from any ryot or tenant holding the land under him."

"Even in the original Act similar words are used—'arrears shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.' These words 'recoverable as arrears of land revenue' have given rise to difficulties and complications. In the judgment of the Madras High Court in S.A. Nos 204 to 206 of 1904, while dealing with this aspect of the case, some inferences were drawn from those expressions as compared with other expressions used in the Revenue Recovery Act. As the Bill now stands, it is not clear whether in a case where the tenant is liable for the payment of water-cess and in the event of proceedings being taken against him the interest of the tenant alone would be sold or the interest of the landholder also. Again, in this connection, I find it necessary to refer to the opinion of the Advocate-General of the 1st October 1912 wherein he specifically suggested that 'when the ryot or tenant is provided against, the sale of the land will convey only his interest in the land and not the proprietary right.' I find that this specific provision which was considered necessary by the Advocate-General has not been incorporated in the present Bill. That is also a matter which I request may be taken into consideration.

"Now, dealing with clause 5 in the Bill, as has been already pointed by my Honourable friend Mr. Srinagiri Aiyar, I also question whether it is possible for us to pass a Bill saying that for all things done in the past the ryot or the tenant is not entitled to claim a refund. The decision of the High Court when it was passed was correct and nobody can question the propriety of that decision. But if the Bill is to be passed into Law, it is from the day it is passed that it will have full operation. But it is not clear how it can have any retrospective effect. These are the few objections which I wanted to urge, so far as the provisions incorporated in the present Bill are concerned.

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu ; Sir Harold Stuart ;
Rao Bahadur Narasimhamura Sarma.*)

"My Lord, there is another aspect suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, which I also wish to press before the Council. It is clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that although the Bill was originally undertaken to relieve landholders and to remove the dead-lock created by the decision of the High Court, yet opportunity is proposed to be taken for extending the period during which the cess may be levied. If the Government choose to utilize that opportunity to extend the period during which the cess can be levied, is it too much for us to appeal to the Government to utilize the same opportunity to remove several of the anomalous defects found in the Irrigation Cess Act. I need not travel over the same ground travelled by my Honorable friend. It cannot be denied that the decisions of the High Court referred to by him have created a substantial difficulty. That difficulty is certainly increased where persons have no option to refuse water flowing from a Government source. Even in cases where mostly it is rain water, and Government water is mixed up that one should be called upon to pay water-cess, I venture to submit, is not a just and equitable position to be taken up. I, therefore, submit that when this Bill is taken into consideration, all the difficulties that have been pointed out may be fully considered by the Select Committee and the Bill placed before the Council in a modified form."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, I have very little new to say. It is sometime since the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson spoke and it seems to me that some Honourable Members have already forgotten what he said. The position is this; it was formerly the practice for the water-cess to be collected either from the ryot or from the tenant or from the landholder, or in some cases a portion from the ryot and a portion from the landholder. It was hitherto the custom to collect the cess if necessary after the expiry of the fall. The interpretation put upon the law by the Courts has interfered with such practices. The Courts say that it is the landlord only who is liable for the cess. That position, so far as the Government are concerned, is one which is by no means unsatisfactory. The security offered for our revenues, which is one of the important matters engaging our attention, is decidedly better than what it was under the previous practice. But the position of the landlord is very much worse than it was before and it was only to give relief to the landlord primarily that we have introduced this Bill. But if the Bill does not satisfy the landlord, the Government may drop it without much compunction; but the landlord will suffer a good deal. The other points are not of very great importance. As regards the liability to pay the cess after the expiry of the fall, it was the old practice and we are endeavouring to restore the *status quo*. As regards the details there will be an opportunity for the Select Committee to discuss the machinery of the Bill. The Bill as drafted gives some wider security to the Government than in practice it did before; but my Honorable friend has already explained to the Council that he proposes to make an amendment in the Select Committee which will give the State no further measure of security than that formerly possessed and imposed on those who were liable for the cess in greater liability than they had before."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA :—"The speeches of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and those who have preceded me have convinced me that there can be no great difficulty or hardship to anybody, if the Government were to review their position and bring in a Bill which will be more satisfactory to all parties concerned. My Lord, there was one subject which should engage the serious attention of the Council more than the subject of the irrigation cess. No credit is due to the legislature of the past days, because the laws as enacted were not understood by the Government, by landlords, by tenants or by the Courts themselves. Nobody understood his position and we are passing through an uncertainty which is leading to considerable litigation and heart-burning throughout the country. I have heard many a landholder and zemindar in Madras say "why should the Government raise the cess in this manner, why not they give us a pounce and take away our lands?" Your Lordships will excuse me if I am plain and blunt in my speech; what many people have said is that the enormous growth

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(Rao Bahadur Narayanaswami Srinivas.)

of water-cess during the past few years gives ample ground for the fears entertained by the landholders and the ryots. The revenue was 24 lakhs under this head or land revenue in 1907 and it was 74 lakhs in 1921. With regard to the water-cess I must confess as I have stated is the beginning that the law was not understood by the Government when they drafted the Bill, the law was not understood by us nor by the ryots in the High Court and it was not understood by district judges. Even after the decision of the High Court there is a conflict of opinion on the matter. Therefore, considerable caution ought to be used in proceeding piecemeal with this legislation. This legislation should proceed on broad lines, so that the law can be perfectly understood even by the man who runs along the road. I am perfectly in agreement with the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar, when he said that all the difficulties that have been noticed in the Bill and raised by the Bill ought to be met by the Government at once without leaving parties to proceed to the Privy Council to know what the law is, and that this opportunity should be taken to amend the Act and to declare clearly what the law ought to be. My Lord, this is an imperfect measure, because the original Act does not make the cess a charge upon the land; and it is not declared clearly as to the persons from whom the cess to be recovered, except that there is a proviso that where there is a contract between landholders of any description, *co-shawars*, *farmers* and the Government, those contracts ought to be respected and the cess ought to be levied in respect of the excess of the land found in the possession of the water. The present Bill does not deal with these two classes. I believe the land revenue as at present derived from water-cess, the water-cess on minor loans in ryotwari tracts is considerable; it was nine lakhs before, but now it is 13 lakhs; I believe these minor loans are outside the scope of the Bill. With regard to the enhanced water-rate on land irrigated irregularly I don't believe that the Government want to take power under this Act to recover the rate except from the person who actually cultivates the soil. This is a case of irregular cultivation with water which the ryot or the person who actually cultivates the soil has no business to use; and I believe that, as the Bill stands at present, this class of cases must be outside its scope. I cannot help remarking that the proper method of proceeding with these cases would have been by way of amending the Irrigation Cess Act, the *Madras Land Act* and the Revenue Recovery Act. Honourable Members will see, on a perusal of the provisions of Act VII of 1864 as amended by Act No. V of 1900, it is stated there 'it shall be lawful for the Government to levy at pleasure on the land so irrigated a separate cess for such water, and the Government may prescribe the rules under which, and the rates at which, such water-cess as aforesaid shall be levied and alter or amend the same from time to time. Provided that where a *co-shawar* or *farmers* or any other description of landholder not holding under a ryotwari settlement is by virtue of engagements with the Government entitled to irrigation free of separate charge, no cess under this Act shall be imposed for water supplied to the extent of this right and no more.' It does not contemplate any agreement between the ryot and the Government and does not make any provision at all for it as far as I can see. The only class of people with whom the water-cess Act deals are *co-shawars*, *farmers* and other landholders not holding under a ryotwari settlement who could have been in engagement with the Government. It was urged before the High Court that the words 'any other description of landholder' include tenants that can be brought under the provisions of Act II of 1864; and the High Court declined to accept that construction. The term 'landholder' as defined in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act of 1864 is taken to comprise the following persons: 'All persons holding a *sanad-i-mulk-i-riyaset* or *riyaset* all other *co-shawars*, *farmers*, *peasants*, *share*, *share* and all persons farming the land revenue under Government. All holders of land under ryotwari settlements or in any way subject to the payment of a revenue direct to Government.' The *co-shawar* tenants cultivating the land was sought to be brought in under that provision 'in any way subject to the payment of revenue to Government'; but the High Court could not see their way to accept that construction. Therefore, if the Government want in particular cases or specific cases power to recover cess from the ryot, what has to be done is to amend Act II of 1864 and not to tinker with the Water-cess Act which simply makes the revenue a charge upon

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Suo Bahadur Jeevaikawara Sastram.)*

the land but does not define exactly the person from whom the cesses is to be recovered. It does give power to recover from all persons holding the land; but I believe the proper way of proceeding would be by removing the difficulty, which the High Court felt in construing the provisions of Act II of 1884, whereby the ryots will be liable for the use of water taken against the will of the landholder. The actness of 1885 does not provide for the class of persons from whom cesses should be taken; it is a comprehensive measure, it provides for agreement with particular classes and no agreement with ryots is provided; and I submit that the logical way of proceeding would be to remove the difficulty which was in the way by amending Act II of 1884 and the definition of the 'landholder' therein, and not by enacting Act VII of 1885.

"Then again the relations between landholders, owners of estates and ryots in those estates are clearly defined in the Estates' Land Act. The circumstances under which they can recover the cess and the procedure which they have to follow are all laid down there, and the circumstances under which they are not bound to pay water rates are provided for there. Therefore, if the Government think that the definition of cess would have to be altered so as to include cess under particular circumstances, the proper method would be by way of amending the Estates' Land Act, wherein the relations between landholders and ryots are completely detailed and not lagged in in one clause as in Act VII of 1885, and to enlarge the scope of the Act after giving an opportunity to the Council to have a comprehensive view of the Act, wherein they might propose amendments to meet all difficulties so as to bring the law into conformity with equity and justice. My submission to the Council is that the proper procedure would have been to amend Act VII of 1880 only in the case of revenue being recoverable after the fall; and with regard to other classes the proper procedure would have been to amend Act II of 1884 and Act I of 1908. The Government have themselves not got the information at their disposal; and the Council are not able to know exactly the class of cases in which the cesses is being derived or the cess is being recovered from the landholders and the class of cases in which the cess is being recovered from the tenants. We have got a general vague idea as to the class of cases in which the cess is recovered from landholders or from the tenants. We have not a comprehensive knowledge of the subject given at which we can arrive by definite information furnished by revenue officers on the spot; but the matter seems to have been engaging the attention of the Government from 1909 and it was only at a late stage they came to tell the Council, though they themselves should know, what the practice was in various estates in the Presidency. The information that they have been able to secure we are all thankful to them for. But still that information does not enable the Council to know the principle which ought to guide us in fixing the responsibility or the liability for the cess upon the landholder or the tenant. Are we to leave such an important matter as the question as to who is liable to the Government—whether it is the landholder or the tenant—are we to leave it to be decided by the rules to be framed by the Government after the Act is passed, or is the legislature to discuss the principle upon which they ought to proceed to regulate the liability as between the Government on the one hand and the ryot and the landholder on the other? My submission would be that the Council should insist upon a complete knowledge of the particulars under which the cess is being levied at the present moment from the landholders and ryots, because the Government are anxious to perpetuate the present practice and not to vary it, except perhaps in exceptional cases. If we are to perpetuate the present practice, we must know what it is exactly. If we know the principle on which the present practice is based, with such directions as the Council may issue we can regulate by the Act itself the circumstances under which the cess ought to be recovered from zamindars and tenants and the circumstances under which the cess ought to be recovered from the ryots. This is a matter of serious importance to the ryots, because by an unfortunate rule the burden of proof may be shifted from one side to the other—the burden of proof may be shifted by a petty owner or the karnam on a report which he may submit as to the circumstances under which the cess ought to be levied from the

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(See Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarna.)

landholder or ryot. This is a matter of very great importance to the ryot population as well as to the landlord and the matter can very well wait for another six or three months, during which the Government will be able to collect information which they will be able to place on the Council table, in order that Honourable Members may know the principle better upon which they ought to proceed.

With regard to the Bill itself the words that are proposed to be inserted in clause 3 are:—

"In paragraph 5 of section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act of 1885 after the words 'at pleasure' the following words shall be inserted 'before the end of the succeeding fall.'"

"Honourable Members will see that there is absolutely no provision in the Act itself that the cess should be recovered within the fall. There are no words 'within the fall.' And I think that the words 'before the end of the succeeding fall' in the absence of a previous provision as to whether the revenue ought to be recovered in a particular fall would not be very clear.

"Then clause 3 goes on to say 'and after the word 'letted' the words "and the order in which defaulters may be proceeded against for the recovery of such cess."

"There is no definition of the word 'defaulter.' That will therefore have to be considerably modified, in case the Government propose that it shall only be from the landholders or from the ryots that the cess shall be recovered. Another difficulty which would arise as in the face would be this. The Honourable Member said that it was proposed to recover the cess from the landholder or the tenant. But what is the legislature to do in the case of a tenant real where the Government recover the rent from both the landholders and the tenants. If the Government are going to abandon their right to recover from both classes in a particular class of cases, they must recover it either from the landholder or the ryot, and in either case it would be a considerable hardship to the particular class from which alone the cess is leviable. How can they in all cases abandon the collection of the cess from ryots and landholders. They would have to make a provision for the former class of cases. I, therefore, think that ample grounds exist for this particular Bill being withdrawn and a more comprehensive Bill being introduced.

"I have just one word to say with regard to clause 5. I believe the principle of that section is to give retrospective effect to the Bill. In the first place the Council must be satisfied that the retrospective power would be beneficial in any particular event. We do not know the extent of the evil which is sought to be prevented by a departure from the ordinary course, viz., of having the provisions of law being prospective and not being made retrospective. We have not been told in how many cases there would be litigation if retrospective effect is not given to the Bill. Clause 5 says:—

"8. No ryot or tenant of any land included in an estate shall be entitled to claim a refund of any sum collected from him as water-cess before the commencement of this Act by the Government or by the landholder merely on the ground that 'the landholder and not himself was liable to the Government in respect of such water-cess.'

"I should have thought that that was the only ground upon which they could have recovered the cess from the landholder. Perhaps it is meant that the ground that he is not the defaulter within the meaning of Act II of 1884 does not enable the ryot to recover it from the landholder or the Government. If it be so, a verbal modification will do. My submission is that clause 5 of the Bill cannot be allowed to stand as it is, inasmuch as the ryot should recover on the ground that only the landholder was liable to the payment of the water-cess and not himself. Neither the landholder nor the ryot seems to be satisfied with the measure. Except with regard to the clause providing the Government with the power to recover the cess during the next fall the Government do not seem anxious about it. They want to provide facilities for the landholder; but if the landholders are anxious that

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*See Bahadur Narayanaiah Sarna; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panthulu.*)

the Bill should be comprehensive and should be improved, wherever it is not just, I don't see why the Government should be anxious to have the Bill. The Government have not told us as to what is the amount of revenue they would lose, if they be not empowered in the manner proposed, that is, providing for cases where the cess could be levied in the next fall. Honourable Members have pointed out the danger of that course. I think the power which the Government is asking for would be reasonable in certain circumstances. It would have to be modified in this way: that the tenant or the landholder against whose proceedings are to be taken should know when the crop is on the land, that he is going to be charged in respect thereof, and the cess will be levied from him. The Collector may assess him later on, but the party must have notice when the Government contemplates proceeding against him in respect of the water-cess. I think the legislature is bound not to have some such clause in order to prevent hardship to ryots or landholders, as the case may be. The Government are perfectly justified in asking for such a power; and they can only ask for such a power under such conditions and the power would be given to them only under such conditions and not as proposed in this clause. I think there are certain principles in the Bill which are objectionable, as the Bill stands at present. I therefore hope that the Government will be able to proceed with a more satisfactory Bill at the next sitting or at some later period."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTHULU:—I believe that this is the occasion on which the members of this Council have to make remarks on the principles of the Bill, which is introduced into this Council. I venture to make a few observations in regard to the Bill as originally put forward and in regard to the modifications which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has undertaken to say would be made in the Select Committee. Before I proceed to deal with the matter, I should like to say there seems to be an impression that the Bill is not necessary, but I am one of those who believe that the Bill is absolutely necessary; but whether it is to be in this form or in another form is a matter for consideration. It is for this reason Honourable Members recognize that in 34 Madras, page 521, the High Court have held, for the first time, we may take it, that the person that is responsible for the water-cess is the landholder. That means the whole body of *zamindars*, *agrarahoudars*, *malikdars* and various other under-tenure holders throughout the Presidency. Judging from the file of papers given to us, the practice in various parts of the Presidency is that the person who has actually to pay the cess is certainly not the landholder, but it is the cultivating tenant or the actual cultivator. The immediate result of the adoption of the procedure indicated in the latest ruling of the High Court will be that the whole body of landholders will be made liable to the Government to pay the cess. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarna referred to the extent of that liability. I took some pains to find out what that liability would be so far as the Kistna and the Godavari deltas are concerned, to which reference has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It seems to me, Sir, that if you look at the facts with reference to these two deltas, Honourable Members will recognize the necessity for such a measure as this. The whole of the water-cess collected in these deltas is 70 lakhs. I have taken some pains to find out what the extent of wet areas is whether irrigated from a Government source or from a *sanadarsi* or private source and I have not been able to get the figures for it. I took a rough estimate of the amount collected from the *sanadarsi* tenants at the present time and I found that it would be 25 lakhs out of 70 lakhs. If any change is made, one result of the Bill would be that *sanadarsi* and proprietors whom my Honourable friends, the Zamindar of Polavaram and the Zamindar of Doddappanayakam, represent will be immediately called upon to pay the Government this 25 lakhs. I take it that they are certainly not willing to take up this liability on their shoulders. That is the reason why some provision should be made for the collection of water-cess from the parties who have been hitherto paying it, I have not heard from the two gentlemen, representing *sanadarsi* and minor landholders, in this Council any willingness on their part to take this liability on their shoulders; on the other hand, I thought that they were trying to repudiate the liability for the cess. One of the memorials placed in my hands was from the Landholders' Association, which says that the person

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Ras Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.*)

that ought to pay the cess is the tenant who is benefited by water from the Government sources. It seems to me that the Bill is necessary, and I cannot say that this legislation is one which ought not to be undertaken or for which there is no necessity. We may distinguish with reference to the principles of the Bill the circumstances under which one party or the other is liable. In regard to the principle of the Bill I must say that the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Addison to-day, that he would like to make one party or the other as the person liable for the water-cess is one which has given some satisfaction to all of us. There is absolutely no necessity to look forward for land revenue from three parties, the zamindar, the ryot and the tenant. The latest development of the law is to place the liability for land revenue upon all parties concerned, parties who are primarily benefited thereby. Therefore, to make one party or the other liable is a step which commends itself to the members of the Council, I am glad to say that to that extent the objection to that measure has been removed. There are a few other objections to which reference has been made. If as a matter of fact the Government are willing to modify the measure and to make the person liable who cultivates the land of the zamindar only, the objections still remain that this has to be decided by rules to be framed under the Act as amended as proposed in the Bill. That is a thing to which I take strong exception. It seems to me that to determine the liability under the rules such as those that are proposed to be made is one which leaves far too large a discretion to executive officers for which sufficient provision and safeguard has not been provided in the Bill. Your Excellency may look at the facts; you may excise of imaginable cases where the liability for water-cess now arises. I have not heard the views of the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavarum and the Honourable the Zamindar of Neddiappanayakkur in which cases they would like to see the liability fixed upon the tenant and in which cases they would like to see it fixed on the landlord. I think if a portion of this discussion were devoted to that enquiry, it certainly would have been more satisfactory. I think in cases, where a tenant has an occupancy right—it seems to me that they are essentially the cases where the occupancy ryot must be made to pay the water-cess. Then, again, there are the homestead lands of the zamindar. That would be a case in which the zamindar ought to be held liable. There are holdings in which tenants have no occupancy rights, non-occupancy holdings; that is a case in which the zamindar ought to take the liability on his head, as the interest of the non-occupancy holder is far too little to make it of any value. In that case, probably it will be a right thing to make the zamindar also liable. Then, there are other cases which give rise to penal rates for what is known as irregular irrigation and also percolation. They are obviously cases either of taking water without authority or of interference with the irrigation work or also of percolation. They are eminently cases in which the liability for the water-cess ought to be thrown upon the actual cultivator. There are minor inns to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. One statement that he made was that minor inns did not come now within the purview of the Water Cess Act. I rather think that it is the other way I do not know if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbairaj Aiyar would say the same thing. I am aware that there are rules framed, whether right or wrong."

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA (interrupting):—"I was speaking of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am speaking of the Water Cess Act VII of 1905 which makes applicable to minor inns in ryotward or zamindari villages the water cess rules which are applicable to Government villages as well as the zamindari villages. The present amendment need not, therefore, apply to these cases, because they are all within the purview of the Act. Where the object of the legislature is to ascertain which will be the party liable for the water tax, then it is the registered holder of the inn that ought to be made liable. There are a few other cases, these cases of irrigation where the irrigator is caused by zamindars and proprietors through agreements for specific areas. It seems to me that in those cases

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pandita; Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)*

it is not possible to separate the portion in the possession of the tenant from the portion in which irrigation is made owing to agreement with zamindars. In those cases, it is the zamindar that should be looked up to by the Government. There are unenclosed extents in Kistna, Godavari and other deltaic tracts—sources which existed before the present system was introduced from which a certain amount of free irrigation is allowed. In those cases the proprietors are irrigating the lands beyond the exempted areas. Therefore, it seems to me that it is quite possible to reduce all cases of liability under one head or the other of the provisions in the Bill without delegating it to be decided by rules. The procedure of deciding this liability by rules is one which has led to great difficulties in the past, and I trust that the Government will see that the whole thing is reduced to certain principles and included in the Act itself. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that the liability of one party or the other would be decided by rules; but I make strong objection to the course which has been indicated in the speech. Your Excellency, there are a few remarks of Honourable Members who preceded me to which I should like to make a reference. The Hon'ble Mr. Sethagiri Aiyer has stated that there are certain classes of disputed irrigation which require the attention of the Government. I heartily support him in that request. In connection with the Orissa case a good deal of trouble has risen; and all over the districts the Government are trying to charge the water-rate for lands which have been irrigated for 40 or 50 years without any payment to the Government. There are a number of channels and streams under which people were carrying on irrigation; but in consequence of the ruling that was given local officers are now trying to bring all irrigation from those sources under taxation. Then again there is the third case to which reference has been made by my Honourable friends—where there is mixture of Government water with the water from zamindari sources and the rulings have gone so far to say that even if there is a drop of water going from a Government source into a private one, the whole water can be declared to be Government water and water-rate might be levied. I, therefore, think that, in undertaking this legislation for amending this Act VII of 1880, it certainly would have been opposite, if attention had been paid to these cases also. But unless the Government do not wish to remove the general impression that, except in cases of taxation in which the people are subjected to pay more money, they are rather slow to move—unless it be on that footing, we cannot at all understand why these rulings which are causing a great deal of trouble have not attracted the attention of the Government and the present opportunity has not been taken to rectify matters. My Honourable friends Mr. Ramaswami Aiyer and Mr. Kishore Rao made some statement with reference to the liability being fixed only in one fact. There is a good deal to be said in favour of the view advocated by them. But there is this difficulty. It will be far more satisfactory if the revenue officers were compelled to go and look into portions which have been actually irrigated as early as possible. The tendency would be to postpone the account work later than necessary for the commencement of the liability for the water cess. It seems to me that the principles which have been enunciated that it should be within the full is a very sound one and ought not to be departed from. There is one other observation, my Lord, with reference to various rents. I understood the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to say that in the case of vacant lands the zamindar would make both the tenant and the zamindar liable. I think that, on further consideration, after I heard him, even in that case it would be far better to look to one party or the other for the payment of the cess. The difficulties of fixing the liability on both parties are far too numerous; and I do not wish to advert to them just at this juncture. If it is possible to reduce the liability even in this case to one party or the other, it will be successful. On these grounds, I strongly object to have the question decided by rules, and it is far better to confine the liability to one fact.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"I do not want to take up the time of the Council. But I only want to bring a few facts to its notice. The preamble to Act VII of 1880 reads as follows:—

The Madras Irrigation Act (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. Rana Aiyangar.*)

"Whereas in several districts of the Madras Presidency large expenditures out of Government funds has been and is still being incurred in the construction and improvement of works of irrigation and drainage to the great advantage of the country and of proprietors and tenants of land; and whereas it is right and proper that a fit return should in all cases alike be made to Government on account of increased profits derivable from land irrigated by such works; it is enacted as follows:—"

"Section 4 refers to persons who are to be made liable. With these words I beg to deal with the two positions which have been taken—one by the Hon'ble Mr. Barnes and the other by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. As regards the position which my Hon'ble friend took that Act II of 1884 be amended, my submission is that the amendment of this Act is proper and can be made. It follows from the preamble itself as to who will be liable and who will not be; and if we can bring them within that Act, I do not think that the Bill could in any way be objected to. Then about the position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson with reference to the question of Government water entering into a private source of irrigation and the mixture of water which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Seahagiel Aiyar; we can quite well see that the object of the Act was to consider the question of the Government outlay being incurred on the construction of important works of irrigation to the great advantage of the tenants. That being so, when we are considering the position as to the liability of several people it is only proper to consider what rights the Government have to the water which it is proposed to charge. That is a question which has been dealt with in the course of decisions recently. It is not an ordinary question, but one which according to one decision makes a private task a Government task, provided there is the admixture of one drop of water flowing into it from a Government tank. That is a position which has to be contended against when legislation is undertaken. If the scope of the Act is clear, if it is to charge the lands which should come under that class—irrigated from water under that class—the question as to whether the water belongs to Government or the landholder is particular cases which must be gone into. My submission is, it is not proper to shift the responsibility for that portion of the subject from the consideration of the Council. I really do not see why the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson who is in charge of the Bill should feel delicate over that position. The matter may be discussed in the Select Committee as much as other subjects may be. I cannot see what particular objection there can be to it. It will be the business of the Select Committee to see that real Government water rights are not prejudiced; it will be the business of the Council also to see that such rights are protected for the benefit of the Government so far as they ought to be. That being so, my submission is it will be proper to bring that also within the scope of the Bill. Even as it is after the Bill is taken up, this point may be specially allowed by the Government to be considered in Select Committee, and I do not think that there would be much difficulty about it. As regards the question to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao alluded, that it was suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that that particular subject of the liability being apportioned should be left to be guided by rules, it did not attract my attention then; but if that is so, that will be leaving room for the whole question to be considered subsequently. My submission at this stage is that the Government ought not to shrink from looking at the question in the face and the matter must be gone into. Now that the correspondence with the local officers has been started, the necessary information will be before the Government and the Select Committee; and they will be able to go into the circumstances under which one party or the other ought to be charged. The liability ought to be fixed on one party or the other and not upon all. The only other question as regards which I wanted to make a suggestion was the question of levying the cess within the succeeding fiscal. I thought that was a position that the Government itself would not ask for. They have been persisting in it. My submission is that if the charge is not to be made in the course of the fiscal at the

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

time the crop is on the field and if the karnam is to make his report and the matter is to be investigated in the course of the next fasli, I dare say that it will work both against the Government and the ryot. The interest of the ryot will be sacrificed because the karnam will be able to make mischief; and if the matter is to be investigated in the next fasli, the interest of the Government will be sacrificed, because when they go for investigation it will be difficult to prove it, whereas if the tahsildar or the Collector goes immediately and makes the inspection there will be no difficulty. But if the evidence as to the use of Government water is to be obtained in a subsequent fasli, it will be difficult to get it. We know what faction spirit exists and what part karnams do generally take. It will not be possible to prove the claim in a court of law and the court would reject it. It will be to the interest of the Government not to press the question except it be to treat it as an extraordinary matter to be considered in particular cases. The power in such cases may be reserved for the Government or for the matter of that to the Revenue Board. Ordinarily it ought not to be left in the local officers to allow the question to be considered when they deem it convenient to do, as that would not work well in the long run. My only other suggestion is that I do not understand the provision in clause 5 of the Bill that is sought to be introduced if there is some injustice done. If under the existing law it is possible for the ryot to claim a refund of what he paid to the landholder or to the Government, I do not see why there should be a provision objecting to that course. If he is entitled under the existing law for the refund of the money, there ought to be no prohibition against such a course in the future. I have only one word more and I have done; and that is with reference to the decision referred to. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the decision in 34 Madras which was concerted with another decision behind it necessitated the introduction of this Bill. My submission in connection with that matter is that the decision did not directly decide the question. It was a pure *obiter dictum* in the circumstances of the case. It was a case in which the landlord's tack was found to be affected and observations were made that the registered proprietor's holding was liable. In the case that it is an *obiter dictum* the matter will be open to consideration. However, since the position taken up by the Government is to fix the liability on one party or the other and not all, that is not of much importance.²

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—Your Excellency, in this Bill we see certain terms freely used, such as 'landholder,' 'tenant,' 'ryot' and 'defaulter.' The definition of the word 'estate' was borrowed from the Estates Land Act, but the remaining terms are not defined. It involves a great principle in defining these terms. Even if these terms are left to be defined in the Select Committee's stage, the question of discussing the principle will be lost, if the Bill is to be accepted in this shape. Of all the terms, I think the term 'tenant' requires greater scrutiny, especially as it is not defined even in the Estates Land Act. As regards the principle of extending the right of Government to levy water-cess within the succeeding fasli, the objection against it has been so well urged by the other Honourable Members that I do not wish to dwell upon it. Now as regards the principle of the Bill that only one person shall be proceeded against as defaulter, I thank the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson for having come to that conclusion regarding it. But I join others in objecting to the statement that rules will be framed regarding persons who are to be proceeded against. It involves a great principle and it must be the subject of discussion in the Council and ought not to be left to the discretion of the Executive. It is for the first time that the *zamindari* ryot is to be subjected to the complicated machinery of Act II of 1864. I think that the Bill is not introduced with sufficient foresight as to how the machinery will work. We see that the *zamindari* rent is made the first charge upon the land by the Estates Land Act; and we equally see from the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act that the Government revenue is made the first charge upon the land. If the *zamindari* is to attach the ryot's holding for his rent and if the Government is to attach his holding for the water-cess due to the

*The Madras Irrigation Act (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Narayana Raja; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu; the President; Mr. Gordon.)*

Government, which is to take precedence? That is an important principle which has to be settled at this stage. Now even supposing that only one person is to be proceeded against, we are to see whether the cultivator interest of the zamindar, or the Andaman interest of the ryot or both should be sold. As regards the question when the zamindar is to be held liable and when the ryot is to be held liable, I do not think there can be much difficulty in arriving at a solution, because in the Act VII of 1885 we see the principle enunciated as between the Government and the landholder. It clearly enunciates the principle that the zamindar is not liable to pay the cost to the Government where there is an express or implied contract that the zamindar should get water free from a particular source of irrigation regarding which water-cess may be claimed by the Government. The same principle may be extended to regulate the relations between the ryots and zamindars. In all cases where the zamindar has entered into express or implied contract with the ryot to supply him with water from that particular source of irrigation regarding which the Government levy water-cess, the zamindar must pay the water-cess. This is a simple principle and it will cover all the objections that are raised by the zamindar members.

The Honourable the Zamindar of Palavaram has raised a question regarding garden crops and second crops. In all these cases it is a matter that has to be settled whether there is a contract expressed or implied between the zamindar and the ryot to supply him with water from that particular source of irrigation regarding which water-cess is levied by Government for these crops. What I have stated may be taken as a guiding principle in determining the liability of one party or the other; and I don't think that there can be much objection to it. There may be cases in which the zamindar does not admit his liability and the ryot also does not admit his liability. In all these cases the Government may proceed against one party and the approved party may have an opportunity of resorting to the civil courts in establishing the liability of the other.

As regards section 5 of the Bill I have got one observation to make. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar that this provision is *advisory*. Besides this the provision comprises two cases—the first case being one where the cess is collected previous to the passing of the decision of the High Court in the first appeal No. 10, and the second being where it was collected subsequent to the passing of the decision of the High Court. There is an excuse for the executive as regards the cases that come under the first class, because there was a notion prevailing in the executive that they are entitled to recover from the ryot as well. As regards the second class of cases I should object to this Council validating the action of the executive. When there is a decision of the High Court the Government is bound to accept and respect it more than any ordinary individual. If the Government continue in doing a wrongful act which the High Court has pronounced to be illegal and if they ask the Council to validate such an act, I submit that it is regrettable and that it should not in any event be validated by this Council.¹⁾

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—²⁾ May I be permitted to say a word, your Excellency?³⁾

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—⁴⁾ I am afraid not. The Honourable Member has exhausted his right to speak.⁵⁾

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANDU :—⁶⁾ Your Excellency, the Council will have heard from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao the assurance that in his opinion the introduction of this Bill is absolutely necessary; and I confess that I myself listened to that assurance from the Honourable Member, who has made a considerable study of the subject, with much satisfaction. The Honourable Member, however, objects to the particular form in which the Government propose to deal with the difficulty, which has been created by the judgment of the High Court. He suggests that the proposal of the Bill to deal with the difficulty by taking power to make rules

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Jordan.)*

is open to objection. His alternative would apparently be to embody in the Bill the executive instructions which will hereafter have to be framed under the Bill in order to determine in what cases the water-rate is to be recovered from the *zamindar* and in what cases it is to be recovered from the *ryot*. It has been suggested by him, for instance, that a distinction will have to be drawn between the occupancy *ryots* holding under the *zamindar* and non-occupancy *ryots*. He again distinguished between the holders of the home-farm lands under the *zamindar* and he referred to several other classes of cases. It is evident that it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to define, within the compass of a Bill, the exact method in which these distinctions are to be given effect to. Apparently, if it were laid down that water-cases shall be recovered from an occupancy *ryot* when he has occupancy right and shall not be recovered from him when he has not, we should have to enquire, before any water-rate could be collected, whether or not a particular *ryot* had occupancy right. If the water has been taken, the *karnam* who makes the demand will have to ascertain whether or not the occupancy right existed in regard to that particular piece of land. It is evident that that could not possibly be done within the time which would be available. Somewhat, I think, inconsistently with that suggestion the Honorable Member further objected to the power to make recovery after the close of the fiscal. He wants the Government to be bound to carry out the imposition of the water-rate and I understand its recovery within the fiscal. It is a fact well within the knowledge of many members of this council, not certainly of the majority, that it is certainly impossible to carry out this in practice. In the Madras district where I was water-rate accounts for a large portion of the district which was irrigated under the Panyar system seldom closed or seldom approached completion in the taluk offices at the end of the fiscal. The number of cases to be dealt with were enormous and the difficulty which the *karnam* and the revenue inspector had in checking the accounts of each *ryot* was so great that delay must occur; and it would be highly unreasonable to say that because the demand has not been made before the 30th June, the man who had the use of the water should not have afterwards to pay the water-cess, which he would be liable to pay, if it had been levied before the 30th June.

"Apart from this objection regarding the form of the Bill, and the proposal to frame the rules under the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao accepted its principle, but he urged along with several other Honorable Members, notably the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, that the Government ought to meet certain supposed hardships which exist under the existing law. The first of those is the decision which is quoted as though it was something new—that any mixture of Government water with private water makes all the water liable to cess. But it is obvious that the decision follows necessarily from section 1 of the existing Act; and also it is an almost essential condition of the levy of the cess in a very large number of cases where a *zamindar* has a small tank and obtains a large and substantial supply of water of Government water from a channel taking off from a Government stream. It is impossible when the water enters into a *zamindar's* tank to distinguish what portion of the water is derived from the *zamindar's* source and what portion is derived from the Government stream. In such cases the direct provisions of the Act provide that the water having been supplied from the Government source and having been used for irrigation, if it has been used for the benefit of the crop, the *zamindar* is liable or the tenant is liable for the payment of the cess under the Act. It is impossible to distinguish the water derived from the Government source and therefore the law necessarily adopts the view that the use of the Government water over when it has been merged with other water creates the liability for the cess.

"The other point to which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar drew attention was the meaning of the term "irrigation" in the Act. This also is a matter which clearly arises from the wording of the Act and it was debated at great length when the Act was amended in 1890. The Act distinctly says that the condition which will create liability for the cess is that the water shall be drawn from the Government source, that it shall be used for irrigating the land and that it shall in the opinion of the

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(Mr. Carlen; Mr. Sivasami Aiyar.)

Collector be beneficial and sufficient for the requirements of the crop. I think the Honourable Members of this Council will recall the prolonged debates in 1900 as to whether or not involuntary flow should be allowed to be covered by the Act; and it was distinctly decided that involuntary flow was to render the land liable for the irrigation cess. It is also perfectly certain that such liability is essentially right. In large tracts of the Periyar-affected area you have had in the past, at the time when I was there, particular patches of the *sonnicheri* land which under the rules were not allowed to be irrigated. It frequently happened owing to the existence of the irrigated lands surrounding these patches that the water percolated through to the *sonnicheri* fields and he was able to raise crops with the benefit of that water. There is no reason why in a case like that the *sonnicheri* should not pay the water rate for the water of which he had the benefit and the use, and it will be clearly equitable to do so. I think these are the chief points touched upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivasami Aiyar.

"There is only one small point which I may notice in conclusion. The Hon'ble Mr. Rames Aiyangar quoted the preamble of Act VII of 1865 and laid stress on the fact that it related to cases when 'large expenditure out of Government funds has been' and is still being incurred in the construction and the improvement of works of 'irrigation and drainage.' I understood that it was inferred from that that it was only when such expenditure has been incurred, that it was intended, at the time when the Act was passed, to raise the liability for the water-cess. When the Bill was introduced, the Bill which is now Act VII of 1865, Mr. Phillipps in 1865 made it quite clear that the reference to the great hydraulic works was only a part object of the Bill. He said 'Hitherto it has been the custom to charge consolidated assessment to cover both the use of the land and the use of the water. But of late under instructions from the Home Government it has been deemed advisable to have a separate and distinct rate for the water and to charge a fixed sum for the quantity supposed to be necessary for irrigating an acre of land. The Government are thus enabled more accurately to ascertain the advantages to be derived from the hydraulic works in the various parts of the Presidency and thereby to determine what benefits could be derived from extending the system.' It was not intended to limit the application of the Act to cases in which the water is drawn from great irrigation works then constructed. Whenever water is taken from Government source and that irrigation should benefit the crops, the liability should arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivasami Aiyar :— "With regard to the provision that the water-cess may be imposed before the end of the succeeding fall Honourable Members are under the impression that that will probably be the rule and not the exception. They imagine that there will grow up a practice of imposing the cess not during the current fall but in the succeeding fall. As a matter of fact, the practice is to levy it within the current fall and it is only in most exceptional cases of cancelled or unauthorized use of water which may come to light after the close of the fall, that that provision has been inserted. I think Honourable Members may take it that the pecuniary interests of the Government will be sufficient to ensure that the imposition and collection of water-cess are made as expeditiously as possible and during the current fall. It is not intended to change the practice which has hitherto prevailed of imposing the cess within the fall. It is only in those exceptional cases in which the use of water has not come to light during the fall, that it is intended to arm ourselves of this provision. Then with regard to the principles which ought to be adopted for determining the liability of one party or the other, the divergence of opinion that has manifested itself here and the variety of the rules that have been passed upon the subject and have found a place in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue show that it would be an immensely difficult task to give effect to all these varying rules of practice and to incorporate them in the Bill, even if it is possible to generalize the large number of cases. But I seriously doubt whether it will be at all possible to generalize the principle which ought to govern the imposition of the liability upon the landlord or the tenant. Honourable Members have had an assurance that it is intended to introduce an amendment that only one

*The Madras Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Sivasami Aiyar; Sir John Acheson.)*

of the parties should be liable either the landholder or the ryot or the tenant, and the intention is only to recognize and legalize the existing practice and so to frame rules which will take note of the existing practice. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaiah suggested that as between the landholder and the ryot the principles which ought to determine the right of one to proceed against the other should also be definitely settled. He suggested that the landholder should have the right of recovering unless he has himself entered into a contract expressly or impliedly to supply water to the ryot. Now if you will turn to clause 4, sub-clause (3), you will find the principle which is adopted in the Bill:—

“(2) Except where (i) the rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied or (ii) the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot or tenant to bear the cess himself, any sum collected from a landholder under the first clause of this section may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 53 of the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908, be recovered by him from the ryot or tenant of the land in respect of which the cess was due, as if it were an arrear of rent due on the land.”

“That is the principle which has been adopted in the Bill. It is one thing to say what the principle ought to be as between landholder, ryot or tenant as to the person against whom he has the right to proceed; and it is another thing to say what the principle should be as between the Government and the landholder or the ryot. Their rights *inter se* and the relations towards the Government are not exactly governed by the same principle. It would not be possible for the Government to adopt this principle which determines the rights between landholders and ryots, but it would be possible for them to go and ascertain what the contract is between the landholder, and the ryot or the tenant before they impose the cess. They must necessarily proceed upon other principles in ascertaining the question as to what the arrangement has been between the landholder and the ryot or the tenant. As between the Government and the landholder and the ryot the probability in many cases is that it will be the occupancy ryot who is using the water that will be liable. But then in the case of the occupancy ryot, if he pays *namam* to the landholder, the Hon'ble Mr. Brahmachari Rao pointed out that it is the landholder who ought to be made to pay in the first instance. These are all the questions which I submit it is impossible to be adequately dealt with in the Bill and must necessarily be relegated to rules. If, however, it is possible to lay down any principles which will cover all cases we shall be prepared to consider them in the Select Committee though I very much despair of arriving at any such principles. Then as regards the other objections of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, one of the objections was that the Bill was not comprehensive enough. Strictly speaking, I think he was not in order because under the rules he is entitled to discuss the principles which the Bill contains and not what it does not contain. Obviously it would not be a proper thing to postpone the introduction of a measure the necessity and urgency of which will be recognized because of certain other outstanding questions which Honourable Members think should also receive the consideration of this Council. As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's objection regarding the validation of the past payment, that clause 5 of the Bill is *ultra vires*, that can be considered in the Select Committee.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ACHESON:—“I have very little to add to what has fallen from the last two speakers. I need say nothing in regard to the question of the extension of time in which the Government is to be entitled to collect the cess—that is the extension to one full. It has been recognized by one or more Honourable gentlemen who have spoken in criticism of the Bill that some time is necessary after the full, and I take it, that everybody who knows anything about our revenue procedure must admit, that it is practically impossible within the full to make sure that every field which is liable to pay water-cess for the crop grown thereon is properly assessed with the water-cess. The principal point upon which I wish to make a few remarks is in regard to the way we should proceed by rules in deciding the class of persons

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Sir John Atkinson.*)

against whom proceedings have to be taken. The question in that connection will arise upon what principle these classes of cases should be selected—are we going to give effect to the existing practice or are we going to attempt to lay down principles based on the nature of the holdings to guide us in prescribing from whom the cess should be collected? I was glad to hear the two representatives of the zamindari classes; and I understood that they approved of the principle that what we should do under this Bill is to attempt to give effect to the existing practice. That is what we shall do. We propose to maintain the status quo and not introduce any change whatever. Now let us consider what effect that proposal will have in determining whether the Government shall proceed by rules or should attempt to embody in this Bill the exact method in which proceedings should be taken. Even in regard to the existing practice we are at the present time insufficiently acquainted with the facts. If we were to attempt to lay down principles based on the nature of the holdings it would almost certainly follow that we should be led into omitting some peculiar forms of tenure in some outlying parts of the Presidency. Now supposing we proceed by legislation and supposing we try to embody in the Bill either of these principles, that is to say, either the principle of adopting the present practice or the principle of following the tenure of the land, it is almost certain that we should find that we did not provide for all cases. I take it that would be certain. And then what would follow? We should have to have an amending Act and that amending Act, it may be taken for certain, would not be complete and we should have another amending Act after another in order to provide for every possible mode of tenure and for every possible practice that exists in the Presidency.

"As regards the simplicity of proceeding by rules, I had an illustration kindly afforded to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer of the advantage of executive action. In connection with his objection to what has been omitted from this Bill he said to me that if it were impossible for us now to embody the points in the Bill by way of legislation, at least the Government might take executive action to prevent cases of injustice occurring in the interpretation of the law, as it at present exists. I am glad he made that request to me, because I look upon it as a recognition on his part of the much greater celerity of executive action as compared with recourse to legislation. The only question before the Council is—*is this Bill to be introduced or is it not?* If it is not to be introduced, we are thrown back upon the present position of the law as it has been expounded by the High Court. That means that water-cess must be collected from the landholders in all cases; and in that connection it is worth remembering that objections have been raised to clause 5 as being *ultra vires*. If clause 5 is *ultra vires*, of course it must go out. But we must consider that position at once, because if we cannot validate past action by that clause then we must at once re-consider the position and follow the law as laid down by the High Court; in other words we must proceed in all cases against the landholder. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Harivandana Rao admitted that there is necessity for this Bill or for some Bill of this sort. To me it seems that there can be no question on the point and therefore I trust that the Council will realize that we shall be consulting the true interests of the landholding classes if this Bill be now read in Council."

The motion to read the Bill in Council was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson:—"Your Excellency, the Bill having been read in Council I now beg to move that it be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Seshagiri Aiyer seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

*The Madras Irrigation Bill (Amendment) Bill.**(Sir John Alcock, in the Chair.)*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ALCOCK:—"I now beg to move your Excellency that the Select Committee do consist of the Hon'ble Mr. Siraswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardon, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Polavaram, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswajhari, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and myself."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"There being no further business before the Council, it is my duty to declare this meeting dissolved."

The meeting was then dissolved.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX I. REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1913-1914.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL | 245 |

PART I.

| | |
|--|---------|
| BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1913-1914, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1912-1913 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1911-1912 | 246-247 |
|--|---------|

PART II.

MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINING THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

| | |
|---|---------|
| REVENUE ESTIMATE, 1912-1913 | 248-251 |
| BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1912-1914 | 251-254 |
| GROUPING OF HEADS FOR BUDGETING | 255 |

PART III.

DETAILED MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLAINING THE SAUCEY OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE AND EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF ACCOUNT.

| | |
|--|---------|
| INTRODUCTION | 259 |
| I. & 2. LAND REVENUE | 261-264 |
| IV. & 5. STAMPS | 267 |
| V. & 7. EXCISE | 266-274 |
| VIII. & 10. ASSRESSED TAXES | 270-271 |
| IX. & 11. FOREST | 271-273 |
| X. & 12. REGISTRATION | 273-274 |
| 1. RESCUES AND DRAWINGS | 274 |
| 2. ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS | 274-275 |
| XII. & 13. INTEREST | 275-276 |
| 13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | 276-277 |
| XVI-A. & 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW | 277-280 |
| XVI-B. & 19-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS | 280-281 |
| XVII. & 20. POLICE | 281-284 |
| 21. FOOD AND PROVISIONS | 284 |
| XIX. & 22. REGISTRATION | 284-289 |
| XX. & 24. MEDICAL | 289-291 |
| 25. POLITICAL | 291-294 |
| XXI. & 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS | 294-299 |
| XXII. & 28. SURVEYING | 299 |
| XXIII. & 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING | 299-300 |
| XXV. & 32. MISCELLANEOUS | 300-301 |
| 33. PRESENTATION OF ADVANCEMENT OF DEBT | 301 |
| XXX. & 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS | 301-303 |
| XXX. & 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATIONS | 303-310 |
| XXXI. & 45. CIVIL WORKS | 310-315 |

| | PAGE |
|--|---------|
| PROVISIONAL ADVANCE AND LEAN ACCOUNT | 315-316 |

PART IV.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY DETAILING THE
ALTERATIONS MADE IN THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.. 317-329

[N.B.—Values otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1913-1914.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 3rd February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimate. On the 1st March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz:—
(a) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (b) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (c) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

11th March 1915.

H. A. STUART.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1913-1914,
and the Accounts

| State of Receipts. | Amount,
1913-1914. | Excess
amount,
1913-1914. | Revised
amount,
1913-1914. | Budget
amount,
1913-1914. |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | LAKE. | LAKE. | LAKE. | LAKE. |
| I. LAND REVENUE— | | | | |
| Collections | 283 66 | 291 43 | 292 05 | 292 43 |
| Adjustments | + 28 55 | + 2 24 | + 153 27 | + 19 68 |
| IV. STAMPS | 63 63 | 65 50 | 68 25 | 71 25 |
| V. EXCISE | 150 32 | 150 32 | 150 32 | 174 06 |
| VIII. AMUSEMENT TAXES | 16 03 | 15 21 | 17 06 | 17 75 |
| IX. YACHT | 41 63 | 40 63 | 41 25 | 42 00 |
| X. REGISTRATION | 28 55 | 29 60 | 29 63 | 29 50 |
| XII. INTEREST | 4 43 | 4 45 | 4 53 | 4 62 |
| XVI. LAW AND JUSTICE— | | | | |
| A. Courts of Law | 9 22 | 9 62 | 10 47 | 9 25 |
| B. Jails | 4 64 | 5 00 | 4 68 | 4 28 |
| XVII. POLICE | 4 76 | 4 66 | 4 95 | 4 76 |
| XIX. EDUCATION | 2 23 | 2 43 | 2 46 | 2 63 |
| XX. MEDICAL | 1 27 | 1 25 | 1 52 | 1 25 |
| XXI. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS | 6 42 | 6 29 | 6 15 | 6 53 |
| XXII. RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, ETC. | 37 | 35 | 38 | 40 |
| XXIII. STATISTICS AND PRINTING | 1 34 | 1 69 | 1 65 | 1 64 |
| XXV. MISCELLANEOUS | 2 29 | 2 63 | 2 65 | 2 68 |
| XXIX. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS— | | | | |
| Direct Receipts | 1 27 | 1 32 | 1 60 | 1 29 |
| Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation | 53 43 | 52 54 | 51 70 | 51 92 |
| XXX. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION— | | | | |
| In charge of Civil Officers | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| " of Public Works Officers | 2 05 | 2 00 | 2 45 | 2 00 |
| XXXI. CIVIL WORKS— | | | | |
| In charge of Civil Officers | 05 | 08 | 14 | 09 |
| " of Public Works Officers | 2 64 | 2 55 | 2 85 | 2 63 |
| Total Receipts | 701 82 | 699 31 | 685 88 | 740 87 |
| Opening Balance | 150 93 | 187 49 | 185 29 | 229 05 |
| Grand Total | 852 75 | 879 33 | 871 17 | 969 92 |

17-7

I.

combodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1912-1913 for 1911-1912.

| Head of Expenditure | Actuals,
1911-1912. | Budget
1911-1912. | Revised
estimate,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | LAUREA | LAUREA. | LAUREA. | LAUREA. |
| 1. RENTING AND DRAWINGS | 216 | 159 | 155 | 178 |
| 2. AMUSEMENTS AND CONFESSIONS .. | 272 | 280 | 281 | 289 |
| 3. LARD REVENUE | 10938 | 14567 | 14250 | 10954 |
| 4. BEANS | 234 | 229 | 234 | 251 |
| 5. BEANS | 892 | 924 | 916 | 821 |
| 10. ASSIGNED TAXES | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 |
| 11. FOREST | 2415 | 2510 | 2140 | 2234 |
| 12. REGISTRATION | 1042 | 1260 | 1251 | 1246 |
| 13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT .. | 326 | 319 | 317 | 346 |
| 18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | 1515 | 1541 | 1581 | 1578 |
| 19. LAW AND JUSTICE— | | | | |
| A. Costs of Law | 6219 | 6336 | 6611 | 6574 |
| B. Jails | 1437 | 1580 | 1490 | 1418 |
| 20. POLICE | 5450 | 5281 | 5737 | 5746 |
| 21. POSTS AND FIREARMS | 21 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
| 22. EDUCATION | 4547 | 5045 | 6544 | 6163 |
| 24. MATERIAL | 1827 | 2205 | 1987 | 2014 |
| 25. POLITICAL | 123 | 94 | 95 | 92 |
| 26. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS .. | 1385 | 1737 | 1883 | 1823 |
| 29. SUPERINTENDENT ALLOWANCES AND PER-
SONS | 2596 | 2694 | 2750 | 2828 |
| 30. SUPPLEMENT AND PRINTING | 1555 | 1471 | 1552 | 1644 |
| 32. MISCELLANEOUS | 374 | 404 | 452 | 431 |
| 34. RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS OF DEBT .. | 250 | 240 | 250 | 250 |
| 42. MAJOR WORKS— | | | | |
| Working Expenses | 1122 | 1122 | 1022 | 1567 |
| Interest on Debt | 1438 | 1425 | 1471 | 1468 |
| 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION— | | | | |
| In charge of Civil Officers | 512 | 260 | 630 | 260 |
| " of Public Works Officers .. | 2466 | 2266 | 2270 | 2294 |
| 45. COAST WORKS— | | | | |
| In charge of Civil Officers | 4969 | 7231 | 8184 | 8234 |
| " of Public Works Officers .. | 6844 | 2843 | 6833 | 2119 |
| Total Expenditure | 67123 | 75792 | 76212 | 82925 |
| Closing Balance | 18522 | 12241 | 22205 | 14584 |
| Grand Total | 85645 | 87933 | 98417 | 97509 |
| Surplus | + 2929 | | + 4374 | |
| Deficit | | - 6501 | | - 8021 |

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the general financial position of the Presidency.

It has fallen to me this year to present to the Legislative Council the memorandum explaining the general financial position of the presidency for the current and the closing year prescribed in rule 10 (2) of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement. In Part III of this Financial Statement will be found the usual memoranda explaining in detail the estimates of revenue and expenditure under each major head. I shall therefore confine myself to the more important variations in the figures, dealing first with the revenue and then with the expenditure of the current year and next in the same order with the estimates of the ensuing year.

Revised Estimate, 1912-1913.

2. Commencing then with those of the current year, the position in which we now expect to close the year as compared with our budget forecast prepared twelve months ago may be summarised in broad totals as follows:—

| | 1912-1913. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Budget estimate. | Revised estimate. |
| | SALES. | SALES. |
| Opening balance | 187 42 | 185 29 |
| Receipts | 560 51 | 555 83 |
| Expenditure | 737 02 | 749 13 |
| Surplus (+) or deficit (—) | — 85 09 | + 43 76 |
| Closing balance | 122 41 | 259 35 |

Our opening balance for the current year is, of course, the closing balance of the previous year. A review of the actual transactions of the year which determined the final closing balance for 1911-1912 will be found in the Accountant-General's appropriation report for the year 1911-1912 which has been placed on the Editors' Table in G.O. No. 183, Financial, dated 24th February 1913.

Receipts.

5. For the current year, our budget anticipations with regard to revenue were based on the assumption of the prevalence of normal climatic conditions. As a matter of fact, we have, on the whole, had a good year with the result that our potential revenue, excluding adjustments between Provincial and Imperial funds, show an increase over the receipts of the previous year almost double of what we allowed for in the budget. Members of the Council will probably find it easier to follow the main movements if I condense the relevant figures appearing in Part I as follows:—

| Head of account. | Actuals,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1879-1912. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Difference,
between 1—
and 3—. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I. LAND REVENUE (PROPER) AND
XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE
DUE TO IMMIGRATION. | 835 09 | 311 26 | 344 35 | + 233 |
| IV. STAMPS | 43 43 | 45 50 | 60 25 | + 275 |
| V. EXCISE | 120 32 | 159 50 | 165 55 | + 6 05 |
| VIII. AMENDED TAXES | 18 03 | 18 21 | 17 99 | + 79 |
| IX. PORTS | 31 09 | 40 80 | 41 25 | + 55 |
| X. REGISTRATION | 67 50 | 50 80 | 52 85 | + 2 05 |
| OTHER HEADS | 45 82 | 45 70 | 45 58 | + 45 |
| TOTAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE
(PROPER). | 672 06 | 590 27 | 705 41 | + 154 14 |
| I. LAND REVENUE—ADJUST-
MENTS FROM IMPERIAL TO
PROVINCIAL. | + 28 06 | + 2 84 | + 100 27 | + 99 43 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS .. | 701 12 | 593 11 | 805 68 | + 212 57 |

The advance affects all heads and, under STAMPS and STAMPS, constitutes a record.

In the matter of assistance from Imperial funds we have also been fortunate. The last item in the foregoing statement is that under which the grants from the Government of India to the Local Government are shown. The difference of 99 43 between the budget figure of 2 84 and the figure 100 27 on the revised estimate is chiefly due to the following large non-recurring assignments:—

- (i) 48 00 for expenditure on education, in 1913-1914 and future years;
- (ii) 27 00 for expenditure on police sanitation, in 1913-1914 and future years;
- (iii) 15 00 being a lump assignment in aid of general provincial resources for expenditure by the Local Government on suitable objects in 1913-1914 and future years;
- (iv) 8 00 of which 4 is for development of the Madras University and 4 00 is for hostel; and
- (v) 1 63 being the assignment from Imperial to meet the expenditure in 1913-1914 under Provincial heads on account of the Royal house of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

99 43

I shall have something more to say of some of the Imperial grants we have received when I come to deal with expenditure.

Expenditure.

4. I append a condensed statement which will enable members of the Legislative Council to follow more readily the variations between what we now anticipate we shall be able to spend in the current year and the figures of our budget programme.

| Head of expenditure. | Budget
1912-1913. | Second
estimate,
1912-1913. | Difference,
column 2—
column 1. | Difference, column 2
minus column 1, a fair
and ruling approximation
on account of the
Royal Warrants and
grant-in-aid facilities
afforded. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. LAND REVENUE | 145.67 | 142.00 | — 3.72 | — 5.53 |
| 11. FOREST | 35.19 | 31.00 | — 3.90 | — 3.84 |
| 15-A. COURTS OF LAW | 69.36 | 69.41 | + 0.75 | + 1.42 |
| 20. POLICE | 62.94 | 67.20 | + 4.96 | + 1.43 |
| 23. EDUCATION | 56.55 | 65.60 | + 9.73 | + 9.43 |
| 24. MISCELLANEOUS | 59.29 | 19.87 | — 9.52 | — 9.55 |
| 26. SCIENTIFIC, ART, DEPARTMENT | 37.87 | 14.83 | + 1.46 | + 1.43 |
| 26. STATISTICS AND PRINTING | 14.71 | 16.51 | + 3.80 | + 3.71 |
| 42. MARINE WORKS AND NAVIGATION | 22.08 | 20.70 | — 2.38 | — 2.68 |
| Public Works Department. | | | | |
| 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL | 72.81 | 85.85 | + 13.57 | + 13.67 |
| 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT | 79.43 | 69.33 | — 10.10 | — 10.37 |
| OTHER HEADS | 197.41 | 127.44 | + .83 | — .86 |
| Total | 707.22 | 762.12 | + 14.90 | — 3.94 |

The most important variations from the budget programme of expenditure are due to—

(a) increased outlay amounting to 8.54 on account of the grant of grain compensation allowances (7-12) and the payment in 1912-1913 of the Royal Warrants of half a month's pay to all permanent Government servants on Rs. 50 and less in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar (1-23);

(b) increased expenditure amounting to nearly 12 on education partly out of allotments provided by the Government of India after the budget was presented to the Legislative Council in April last and partly from our own provincial funds. I shall refer to the policy under which the expenditure on elementary education is being incurred when dealing with the expenditure side of the budget for the ensuing year; and

(c) a large lapse in Public Works Department grant under 45, CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, due however mainly to causes which could not be foreseen and for which that department is not responsible.

5. The extra outlay on education appears partly under the head 23, EDUCATION and partly under 45, CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL, under which latter head the excess outlay on elementary school buildings is 0.61.

Of the remaining variations, the two most considerable are under 24, MISCELLANEOUS and 45, CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL. They are mainly due to the transfer of charges on account of minor sanitary works budgeted for under 24, MISCELLANEOUS to the latter head in the revised estimate. There is, however, a real lapse under 24, MISCELLANEOUS on account of the contribution to the Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee in connection with the construction of a hospital and sanatorium for consumptives owing to the details of the scheme not having been settled.

6. The lapse under 3, LAND REVENUE is chiefly under payments to village servants in proprietary estates for which a lump sum had been entered in the budget for the current year, this lump sum being only a rough forecast made when the Government of India announced the abolition of the proprietary estates village service cess.

There was also a saving under salaries of officers due to a larger number of senior officers on leave. Under Forest it is due to further progress made in the substitution of contract for departmental agency in the distribution of forest produce.

The increase under Courts and Law is due to the charges on account of Mr. Phillips' deputation to enquire into the adequacy of the existing judiciary outside the city of Madras and into the necessity for a re-adjustment of the territorial jurisdictions of the various courts, to the opening of more temporary Sub-Courts and to more printing and translation work executed in the High Court on behalf of suitors. Under Police, the increased expenditure is due to fuller recruitment towards the sanctioned cadre.

The increase under Structures, etc., Departments is mainly due to our taking steps to build up more rapidly than we at first thought necessary a reserve of quinine in the factory at Neduvallam equivalent to five years' requirements.

Under Stationery and Printing the increase is due to our purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras. We have long had under contemplation the building of a new press at a considerable cost. We found it more economical, however, to purchase the Lawrence Asylum Press.

Before I leave the subject of this year's expenditure, I would like to make mention of a change which we have made in the current year in the manner of expenditure in the Public Works Department, and which contributes to short cutlay in the current year under the Public Works Department funds.

There has hitherto been an undue rush of expenditure in the month of March, while there is a comparatively low rate of expenditure in the early months of the official year particularly in April and May which are good working months. The rush of expenditure in March was due to the practice of measuring and paying for in March not only the work done in February—which is the normal course—but also most of the work done in March. In order to obviate hasty inspection and measurement of works at the close of the official year the Government have decided that in future work done in March should be measured and paid for in the same way as work done in any other month; that is, it should ordinarily not be paid for till April. The low rate of expenditure in the early months of the official year was also due to work not being started till late in the year on new works included in the budget programme owing to the want of sanctioned plans and estimates or to land not having been acquired. To minimise this defect, it has been decided that no provision, save for exceptional reasons, shall be made in the budget for any work unless the estimate of the work can be sanctioned and the site acquired by the 31st March of the year preceding that to which the budget relates. Another cause of delay in starting work was due to the inability of Executive officers to make arrangements with contractors until the orders sanctioning the budget reached them. We are now sending early information to our Engineers of the works for which provision is likely to be made and they are allowed to enter into provisional agreements with contractors so as to allow of work being started at the beginning of the financial year.

Budget Estimate, 1912-1914.

7. I turn now to the finances of the coming year. The general position is as follows:—

| | Revised estimate, 1912-1914. | Budget estimate, 1912-1914. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | LAKEB. | LAKEB. |
| Opening balance | 185.29 | 226.05 |
| Total receipts | 535.06 | 760.37 |
| Total assets | 991.17 | 993.42 |
| Total expenditure | 762.12 | 800.58 |
| Closing balance | 739.05 | 168.84 |
| Surplus (+) or deficit (—) | + 42.70 | — 60.21 |

These broad totals by themselves are, however, misleading. For, as explained by Sir Murray Hammick when introducing the budget last year, the true financial position is obscured by large Imperial grants which for the most part appear as receipts in the revised estimate of one year while their expenditure is spread over the next and following years. A more correct impression of our anticipations with regard to revenue will be derived from the following condensed statement:—

Receipts.

| Head of revenue. | Revised
estimate,
1920-1921. | Budget
estimate,
1919-1920. | Difference,
column 2—
column 1. |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. LAND REVENUE (proper) and XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IMMIGRATION | 344 84 | 348 33 | + 4 49 |
| IV. STAMPS | 68 25 | 71 85 | + 3 60 |
| V. EXCISE | 165 55 | 174 03 | + 8 48 |
| VIII. AMERICAN TAXES | 17 60 | 17 75 | + 15 |
| IX. FISCAL | 41 55 | 40 00 | — 1 55 |
| X. RESPIRATOR | 22 65 | 23 10 | + 45 |
| OTHER HEADS | 45 28 | 46 95 | — 1 67 |
| I. LAND REVENUE—AMOUNTS DUE FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL. | 725 61 | 720 88 | + 4 73 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS .. | 805 58 | 799 37 | + 6 21 |

3. We have, as you see, budgeted for a total income of 15·27 under our provincial revenue proper. We have no indication of any check to the prosperous conditions with which we have been favoured for some time past and I have accordingly framed our revenue estimates on the usual assumption of the prevalence of normal climatic conditions in the coming year.

The only important head which shows a decline as compared with the receipts of the current year is FISCAL. The receipts of the current year under this head contain some special items of revenue which are not expected to recur. Other possible disturbing factors are the substitution of contract for departmental working, and the action that may be taken with reference to the recommendations of Mr. Horne's Committee. We have yet to consider that report. In view of these circumstances we have not thought it advisable to make allowance for any growth of revenue in the coming year.

9. Before I leave the subject of our revenues I may mention that the Government of India have within the last fortnight given us small non-recurring grants of 50 and 1·50 for expenditure on agriculture and on medical relief and allied objects respectively, as also a recurring annual grant of 6·50 for education and another of 6·00 for sanitation. The Government of India state that they will communicate with us further regarding the utilisation of these grants.

Expenditure.

10. I come now to our expenditure for next year. We are budgeting for a deficit of 80·21. This deficit does not indicate that our obligatory recurring expenditure is in excess of our normal revenues, but merely represents a non-recurring expenditure of 29·55 from what may be called our own accumulated Provincial balances proper and of 50·66 from Imperial grants mostly for particular purposes given in the current and previous years for expenditure in future years which will have merged in the opening balance for the coming year.

11. The two most important features of our budget for next year are—

(a) a further large advance of expenditure under Education including the improvement and expansion of elementary education; and

(b) very heavy subsidies to local bodies for various sanitary, medical and other objects of public utility such as roads and bridges.

The greater portion of our increased expenditure is non-recurring, and is due to the generally prosperous conditions that have prevailed in recent years, which have enabled the Government of India to make as large special grants out of their surpluses and thus very materially supplement such amounts as we could ourselves spare.

Elementary Education.

12. In view of the intrinsic importance of the subject, the heavy additional recurring liabilities we are assuming on account of it and the general interest taken in the development of elementary education, I propose here to make a few remarks as to our policy in this matter.

The goal we have set before ourselves is the extension of elementary education to the entire school-going population. The attainment of this ideal is, of course, beyond the resources of our provincial settlement, and the Government of India have recognised that the bulk of the funds for the financing of the new forward movement must come from Imperial sources. Anxious, however, to supplement Imperial aid as largely as we could from our existing provincial resources, we have closely scrutinised the normal development of our ordinary revenues and expenditures, and we find that by careful economy and without starving other services we can in present circumstances set aside a sum of two lakhs each year as arithmetical progression from our provincial funds proper to assist in the financing of this great undertaking. In the current year we have provided this amount for additional recurring liabilities and in the budget for the coming year we have added a further two lakhs. But as I have said before, the bulk of the money has to be found by the Government of India and the rate of future expansion must depend directly on the amount they can give us for the purpose. In the current year the portion of the recurring expenditure which they have supplied is £65, and for the next year they have given us an additional recurring subsidy of £80, the greater part of which will doubtless be for this purpose, though at present details are not forthcoming. The prospects of future Imperial increments of subsidy are not so certain as we could wish, as the Government of India refrain from making a definite pronouncement as to future instalments. We can only hope that the Government of India will find themselves in a position to make regular recurring additional grants. I must confess that I could wish the position were less indefinite.

13. I shall now say something about the lines on which we are incurring additional outlay on the improvement and extension of elementary education. The policy being pursued is to increase the supply of teachers by the offer of large salaries and by increased facilities for training, to secure the improvement of existing schools and to open new schools in both urban and rural areas. While it is essential to go on opening as many new schools as possible in places where no school exists, we find that it is very desirable to place on a more permanent footing a number of the ephemeral teacher-manager schools, many of which are at present almost useless and are established one year and shut the next. We find a widespread desire throughout the Presidency on the part of both teachers and parents that these schools should be taken under board management.

With regard to the opening of new schools, maps are being prepared showing for each taluk the areas supplied by each existing school, and lists are under preparation of villages where schools should be opened as soon as possible. It is found that more rapid progress can be made by extending gradually outwards from existing schools rather than locating new schools in distant centres where the advantages of education are not yet fully appreciated. Every school newly opened under board management is ordinarily provided in the first instance with one teacher and others are added as necessity arises and as funds permit, the number and scale of salaries following the

recommendations of the Educational rules. It is expected that during the current year about 1,200 new schools will have been opened by local boards and over 100 by municipalities. The corresponding figures for 1911-1912 were 698 and 19.

The inspecting staff has also been increased by the appointment of 48 additional sub-assistant inspectors as a temporary measure of relief.

The present policy with regard to the education of girls is to open schools for girls in as many places as possible where the population exceeds 5,000; in smaller places the so-called boys' schools are, as a rule, mixed schools and every new boys' school opened provides some girls with education in their early years.

To ensure that this policy of improvement and expansion shall be carried out to the best advantage we have selected Sir Alfred Boorne of his routine duties by placing Mr. Sten on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction to carry on whatever part of the Director's work can be made over to him.

14. Before I leave this subject I would draw your attention to two small tables, which I think may interest you. The first shows the growth of expenditure on education as a whole in this Presidency from all public sources, i.e., from Government and local and municipal funds, for the last few years, and the other that on elementary education alone. These statements include both recurring and non-recurring expenditure including outlay on buildings shown under 45, Civil Works.

A.—STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred from all public sources on **EDUCATION** (including buildings).

| Year. | Imperial funds. | Provincial funds. | Local funds. | Municipal funds. | Total of columns 2 to 5. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1906-1909 | .. | 39.54 | 11.58 | 4.06 | 55.02 |
| 1909-1910 | .. | 29.52 | 11.20 | 4.58 | 55.30 |
| 1910-1911 | .. | 42.49 | 11.43 | 4.42 | 58.35 |
| 1911-1912 | 3.95 | 45.81 | 10.82 | 4.27 | 65.05 |
| 1912-1913 (Revised Estimate) .. | 17.52 | 58.50 | 11.72 | 4.55 | 82.29 |
| 1913-1914 (Budget Estimate) .. | 35.25 | 62.00 | 14.84 | 4.47 | 117.56 |

Note.—(1) The figures do not include expenditure incurred on buildings by local boards and municipalities from own funds.

(2) The total figure in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 includes the lump grant of 12 lakhs provided out of the Imperial exchequer for education.

B.—STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred from all public sources on **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION** (including buildings).

| Year. | Imperial resources. | Provincial resources. | Local funds. | Municipal funds. | Total of columns 2 to 5. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1906-1909 | .. | 24.04 | 8.78 | 2.44 | 35.26 |
| 1909-1910 | .. | 25.12 | 6.40 | 2.74 | 34.26 |
| 1910-1911 | .. | 26.03 | 8.21 | 2.83 | 37.07 |
| 1911-1912 | 1.25 | 27.09 | 8.11 | 2.62 | 39.07 |
| 1912-1913 (Revised Estimate) .. | 7.60 | 34.00 | 8.71 | 2.78 | 53.09 |
| 1913-1914 (Budget Estimate) .. | 6.45 | 42.48 | 10.65 | 3.00 | 62.58 |

Note.—(1) The figures do not include expenditure incurred on buildings by local boards and municipalities from own funds.

(2) The figures for 1912-1913 do not include expenditure to be incurred on elementary education out of the lump grant of 12 lakhs.

15. Referring to the consideration of our budget programme as a whole, I append the following condensed statement:—

Expenditure.

| Heads of expenditure. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Difference, col. 3—col. 2. | Difference, col. 3—col. 2—
a. b. c. d. after adding up
expenditure on special
heads and other
Departmental disburse-
ments. |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. LAND REVENUE | 142 55 | 146 51 | + 3 96 | + 5 93 |
| 11. FOREST | 31 60 | 33 93 | + 2 33 | + 4 31 |
| 19-A. COURTS OF LAW | 68 11 | 65 94 | - 2 17 | + 3 35 |
| 20. POLICE | 87 30 | 87 48 | + 18 | + 32 23 |
| 22. EDUCATION | 60 50 | 57 23 | - 3 27 | + 32 23 |
| 24. MEDICAL | 19 37 | 19 11 | - 26 | + 19 27 |
| 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS .. | 18 63 | 18 23 | - 40 | - 65 |
| 28. SUPPLEMENTATION | 27 20 | 28 20 | + 1 00 | + 1 00 |
| 30. STATISTICS AND PRINTING .. | 18 51 | 18 46 | - 5 | - 1 06 |
| 43. MISCELLANEOUS AND NAVIGATION—
CIVIL | 6 00 | 7 00 | + 1 00 | + 1 01 |
| MISCELLANEOUS AND NAVIGATION—
FOREIGN WORKS DEPARTMENT .. | 29 70 | 31 94 | + 2 24 | + 2 24 |
| 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL | 85 88 | 85 86 | - 22 | - 22 |
| CIVIL WORKS—FOREIGN WORKS
DEPARTMENT | 68 83 | 71 29 | + 3 46 | + 2 91 |
| OTHER HEADS | 91 24 | 53 19 | - 38 05 | - 64 |
| Total | 763 12 | 820 28 | + 57 16 | + 54 54 |

8. LAND REVENUE.—The increase here is contributed to by the inclusion of provision for the whole year of charges on account of the reorganisation of taluk establishments sanctioned by the Secretary of State and ordered to be given effect to from 1st July 1912 and enhanced provision for village establishments in proprietary estates. A portion, viz., one-fifth of the expenditure for taluk establishments, is as usual transferred to the head 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law and this contributes to the increase under that head.

11. FOREST.—Provision has been made for a fourth vernacular forest school in the Central Circle and for stipends for a larger number of subordinates to be deputed to the Forest College. We have at last our own college at Coimbatore and do not need now to send officers and candidates of the Ranger and Deputy Ranger class all the way to Dehra Dun. The vernacular forest schools are far from perfect and forest guards to whom we find it of benefit to give a regular training in convenient courses.

20. POLICE.—Provision has been made in the budget for a further recruitment in the police force required to make up the sanctioned strength.

22. EDUCATION.—The current year's figures include a special expenditure of about 8 on account of the non-recurring grants aggregating 5 34 to the Madras University and grants of 2 75 for special grants to secondary and European schools for equipment. If these special items are excluded, the budget for the coming year exceeds the current year's figure by about 40. This excess of 40 is accounted for as shown below:—

(a) 25 00 representing the expenditure of the recurring Imperial assignment of 6 00 for 1912-1913 and of a portion of the special Imperial grant of 40 for education entered on the receipts side in the revised estimate for the current year;

(b) 2 25 being expenditure on hostels which comes out of a special Imperial non-recurring grant given for the purpose in the current year;

(c) 6.76 being the grants made with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of January last, which include a recurring expenditure of ₹50 for a Government secondary school for girls in the Madras City (15) and for the opening of additional elementary schools for girls (25);

(d) 2.00 being the additional recurring subsidy from Provincial funds to local bodies for the maintenance of elementary schools;

(e) 1.09 approximately, being the extra cost on account of the additional temporary sub-assistant inspectors who must be provided to deal with the additional schools which have already been opened. These officers have been appointed provisionally, pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the inspecting agency;

(f) 1.06 being the cost of the reorganization of training schools for masters and of the strengthening of the staff of the Law College, Madras; and

(g) ₹40 being an increased provision for the Madras Technical Institute and for weaving, dyeing and leather exports.

I have already alluded to the policy which is being adopted by this Government in the matter of the improvement and expansion of elementary education.

24. MEDICAL.—The budget for 1913-1914 includes the grant of ₹2.00 which cannot be paid in the current year, being the promised contribution to the Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee in connection with the hospital and sanatorium for consumptives. The remainder of the increase is mainly due to the lump provision of ₹16.50 out of the special grants given by the Government of India. We still await further details as to the utilization of these grants.

Sanitation vies with education in the claims it makes on the public purse. The bulk of the expenditure consists of grants towards the execution by Public Works Department of water-supply and drainage works on behalf of municipalities and grants paid direct to local bodies for minor sanitary schemes or works of a permanent nature, such as the construction of protected wells provided with pumps and cisterns in places where large annual festivals and fairs are held, the execution of similar schemes of water-supply in important towns, the opening up of congested areas and the provision of fresh house-sites for people in overcrowded localities especially in places affected by plague, etc.

In regard to rural sanitation, as a preventive measure against epidemics of cholera, we are making an experiment in the direction of providing in rural areas a water-supply protected from contamination. Each village selected for experiment is to be furnished with at least one thoroughly protected well constructed according to a suitable type-design which comprises provision for a masonry platform with a lead-off drain, a permanent covering, four semi-rotary pumps and the plastering with cement of the interior of the well to a depth of 20 feet.

All such charges are shown under the head 45, CIVIL WORKS. They are referred to here as the supplementary grants made by the Government of India are shown by them under the head 24. MEDICAL, while our own provision appears under 45. CIVIL WORKS. The total expenditure from Government funds in the shape of grants to local bodies for major and minor sanitary objects which was only ₹2.26 in 1905-1906 amounted to ₹4.49 in 1908-1909, while the expenditure in 1911-1912, 1913-1914 and 1913-1914 will be about ₹15, 86½ and ₹4, respectively.

25. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENT.—The decrease under this head in the budget for next year is due to the fact that the revised estimate includes large expenditure out of special Imperial grants aggregating ₹4.50, namely, for agriculture (₹1.50) and for the purchase of quinine (₹3.00). For the ensuing year the expenditure on quinine will be ₹2 lakhs less. This decrease is partly counterbalanced by (i) the lump provision of ₹50 under the major head for agriculture and allied objects made out of the Government of India's special grant in 1913-1914 for which details are not yet available, and (ii) increased provisions for the development of the Veterinary, the Agricultural and the Fishery departments.

29. **SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.**—The provision here is for the normal expiration of the pension list.

30. **STATIONERY AND PRINTING.**—Excluding from the current year's figures, the special expenditure of 1-00 on account of the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, the budget for the coming year shows an excess of about 1-00. We have just completed a work which has engaged our attention for some years past, viz., the standardisation of all prescribed printed forms used in Government offices. The increase is due to additional establishments sanctioned in connection with the concentration of the printing and supply of standardised forms at the Government Press and the purchase of linotype machines and for issues of stationery for an initial supply of one and a half years' stock of printed forms to all non-revenue offices.

43. **MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL.**—The budget provides for larger outlay on view of the increased culture of work anticipated in consequence of the strengthening of the minor irrigation staff which is under consideration.

45. **CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.**—As in last year, the budget provides liberal grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works, for the construction of elementary school buildings and for various objects of public utility such as medical buildings, roads and bridges.

45. **CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The budget for 1913-1914 contains provision so far as possible only for works for which sanctioned plans and estimates are ready. It includes grants of (a) 5-10 for new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges and (3) 10-55 for Police buildings mainly in connection with the reallocation scheme. In the case of Public Works Department establishment, provision has been made in the budget for the following items:—

(a) the formation of a tank restoration scheme division in the I Circle at a cost of 1-16 per annum for a period of five years with reference to the recommendations made by a mixed conference of officials and non-officials held at Ottummand on the 20th September 1901;

(b) the revision of the pay of the lower subordinate establishment at an extra cost of 1-17 per annum including the raising of the minimum pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per annum; and

(c) the reorganization of clerical establishments in Public Works Department offices at an extra cost under permanent establishment of 2-25 per annum.

18. For the year 1913-1914 the budget for a closing balance of 148-84 lakhs. This, however, makes no allowance for special grants from Imperial surpluses, if any, which, of course, cannot at present be foreseen. We usually receive notice of these only about six weeks before the close of the year. The balance includes about 85 lakhs being the unutilised portion of the special grants given by the Government of India from 1910-1911 onwards.

17. The recommendations of the Finance Committee which have been accepted by Government and which have been incorporated in the provisions under each head are as follows:—

| Service head. | Nature of the item. | Amount. |
|---|---|---------|
| (1) 18-H. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. | Purchase of books for the Legislative Council library. | 1-33 |
| (2) 22-B. IRRIGATION | Provision of optical lanterns and slides for inspecting officers. | 1-15 |
| (3) 22-D. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES—TECHNICAL. | Apparatus and machinery required for the teaching of higher electrical engineering in the College of Engineering. | 2-20 |
| (4) 22-K. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL. | A Government secondary school for girls in the Madras City. | 1-15 |

| Service head. | Nature of the Item | Amount. |
|--|--|---------|
| (5) 22-E. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL. | Opening of additional elementary schools for girls. | 25 |
| (6) Do. do. | Subsidies to local bodies for equipment of elementary schools. | 2 00 |
| (7) 22-F. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—SPECIAL. | Equipment for Government training schools for Madras. | 44 |
| (8) 22-G. GRANTS-IN-AID. | Grants to aided training schools for masters for equipment. | 37 |
| (9) Do. ... | Special grants to aided secondary schools for equipment. | 4 00 |
| (10) Do. ... | Grants for the development of certain aided industrial schools. | 75 |
| (11) Do. ... | Special grants to aided elementary schools for equipment. | 40 |
| | Total, 22. Education ... | 805 |
| (12) 24-E. MEDICAL—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES. | (1) Victoria Cross and Goshu Hospital | 10 |
| | (2) Grant for hospitals for women and children | 20 |
| | | 30 |
| (13) 25-G. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—AGRICULTURE. | Various objects in the Agricultural Department such as the purchase of platinum boxes and crucibles, microscopes, etc. (50), acquisition of land for an experimental farm under Voluntary project (12), establishment of a cotton ginner at Nagari (33), provision of an instrument museum at Coimbatore (52). | 20 |
| (14) 25-I. BOTANICAL AND OTHER PUBLIC GARDENS. | Grants to the Madras Corporation for improving the zoological collections in the People's Park. | 15 |
| | Total, 25. Scientific, etc., Dep't. ... | 37 |
| (15) 25-D. MISCELLANEOUS. | Contributions in aid of Municipal balances. | 50 |
| (16) 45. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. | Tank Works in the Guntur district. | 12 |
| (17) 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL. | Works in the Ganjpur Agency. | 2 |
| (18) Do. ... | Grants to Puleram taluk board for roads and bridges. | 1 0 |
| (19) Do. ... | Grants for construction of medical buildings. | 9 00 |
| (20) Do. ... | Grants for minor sanitary works. | 23 00 |
| (21) Do. ... | Grants to local board for the provision of protected wells in rural areas. | 5 00 |
| (22) Do. ... | Grants to local boards for bridges and drains. | 2 00 |
| (23) Do. ... | Grants to local boards for roads. | 5 00 |
| (24) Do. ... | Grants to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings. | 4 12 |
| (25) Do. ... | Grant to the Madras Port Trust for harbour development. | 6 00 |
| | Total, 45. Civil Works—CIVIL. | 50 00 |
| (26) 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. | (a) Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works divisions. | 37 |
| | (b) Grants for Municipal works. | 1 07 |
| | (c) Public Works Department (Proper). | 4 35 |
| | (d) Construction of hospitals and dispensaries. | 1 12 |
| | (e) Other works in charge of Public Works Department. | 1 00 |
| | Grand Total. | 72 13 |

18. The remaining portions of the present statement which contain accounts explanatory of the figures under each major revenue and expenditure head of account and a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the Amended Draft Financial Statement have been prepared by the Chief Secretary.

19. Finally, I may state that in the discussion on the 18th March the estimates open to discussion will be classified under the following groups of heads:—

[The Roman numerals represent Receipt heads and the Arabic figures Expenditure heads.]

| Number of the heads of Receipt and Expenditure. | Head. | Reference to paragraph in the Financial Statement. |
|---|---|--|
| I & 3 & 1 | LAND REVENUE AND REVENUE AND DEBENTURES. | 3-54; 75-76. |
| 6 & 10 | STAMPS AND LICENSE TAXES (the receipt heads are excluded from discussion). | 38-39; 56. |
| 7 & 7 | REVENUE | 40-52. |
| IX & 11 | FOREIGN | 53-56. |
| X & 12 | RECONSTRUCTION | 57-74. |
| 10 | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (the statutory charges such as salaries of His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council are excluded from discussion). | 82-93. |
| XII | INTERIOR (the expenditure head is excluded from discussion). | 79-85. |
| XVI-B & 18-A & B. | LAW AND JUSTICE (the receipt head XVI-A. Courts or Law and statutory charges such as those of the Judges of the High Court are excluded from discussion). | 96-101; 102-107. |
| XVII & 20 | ARMY | 108-123. |
| 21 | NAVY AND MARINE | 124. |
| XIX & 22 | EDUCATION | 124-139. |
| XX & 24 | MEDICAL | 140-151. |
| XXI & 25 | SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS | 145-161. |
| XXII & 26 | SUPERANNUATIONS AND PENSIONS | 162-164. |
| XXIII & 28 | STATISTICS AND PRINTING | 165-166. |
| XXV & 32 | MUNICIPALITIES | 202-211. |
| 33 & 34 | PAVING, BRIDGE AND REVENUE OR AVANCE OF DEBT | 212-214. |
| XXIX & 42 | ILLUMINATION (the expenditure head "ILLUMINATION OF DEBT" is excluded from discussion). | 215-225. |
| XXX & 43 | MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION | 227-233. |
| XXXI & 45 | CIVIL WORKS | 234-243. |

11th March 1913.

H. A. STUART.

PART III.

Detailed Memoranda by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue Head and under each Major Expenditure Head of Account.

Introductory.

With effect from the 1st April 1911, a very important change was made in the Provincial Settlement, the quasi-permanent settlement being made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) It shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commutating fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) In case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) In special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount of a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had formerly been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The following statement shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

| Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Major heads. | Imperial share. | Provincial share. | Major heads. | Imperial share. | Provincial share. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I. LAND REVENUE .. | One-half. | One-half. | 1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS. | The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of revenue. | |
| IV. STAMPS .. | One-half. | One-half. | 2. AMMUNITION AND CONSTRUCTION. | | |
| V. EXCISE .. | One-half. | One-half. | 6. STAMPS .. | One-half. | One-half. |
| VIII. ASSAMER TAXES. | One-half. | One-half. | 7. EXCISE .. | One-half. | One-half. |
| XXIX. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS. | One-half. | One-half. | 10. ASSAMER TAXES .. | One-half. | One-half. |
| | | | 62. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS. | One-half. | One-half. |

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

1. & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue.

6-7

| | Amount. | | | Budget
estimate,
1910-1911. | Revised
estimate,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Ordinary revenues | 644.72 | 626.00 | 665.49 | 681.00 | 684.75 | 692.70 |
| Sale of Government estates .. .. | .. .. | 05 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Sale-proceeds of waste lands and
redemption of land-tax | 7.20 | 1.61 | 1.90 | 41 | 46 | 1.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.15 | 3.50 | 3.96 | 3.00 |
| Total shared | 649.15 | 631.22 | 670.29 | 688.01 | 688.67 | 696.70 |
| Defect—Portion of Land Revenue
due to Irrigation | 94.93 | 96.46 | 104.87 | 101.48 | 102.39 | 102.63 |
| Net total shared | 554.22 | 534.76 | 565.42 | 586.53 | 586.28 | 594.07 |
| Provincial share | 277.11 | 281.38 | 292.66 | 299.42 | 292.45 | 296.43 |
| Adjustments | - 10.43 | + 11.84 | + 39.66 | + 3.24 | + 109.25 | + 19.43 |
| Total | 240.65 | 295.72 | 311.35 | 299.46 | 422.22 | 315.93 |

Expenditure.

8-12

| | Amount. | | | Budget
estimate,
1910-1911. | Revised
estimate,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Change of District Administration.
Survey and Settlement | 47.40 | 58.14 | 10.61 | 53.34 | 51.23 | 24.00 |
| Land Records | 12.82 | 13.67 | 13.35 | 17.38 | 17.75 | 13.14 |
| Land Revenue | 23.98 | 24.61 | 24.71 | 22.60 | 24.50 | 29.01 |
| From Commissioner | 96 | 57 | 72 | 94 | 28 | 25 |
| Allowances to District and Village
officers | 39.20 | 38.71 | 39.85 | 40.29 | 47.93 | 50.12 |
| Large provision for establishment
paid from Proprietary Estates
Village Service fund | | | | 33.30 | | |
| Total | 124.05 | 127.50 | 129.35 | 145.67 | 142.75 | 146.32 |

Revenue.

9

3. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The budget estimate for 1912-1913 was framed on the basis of normal conditions in respect of rainfall. It included a new item formerly credited to the separate Proprietary Estates Village Service funds, viz., quit-rents on Village Service lands, due to the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess as from the 1st April 1912. In pursuance of the policy which led to the abolition of the ryotwari Village Service cess in 1906-1907, it had long been decided to abolish the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess also. The carrying out of this intention had, however, to be postponed until the Government of India found their finances to be in a position to admit of the necessary compensation being given to Provincial revenues on account of the additional expenditure thrown on this Government by the taking over of the charges hitherto borne by the various Proprietary Estates Village Service funds. The proceeds from quit-rents on Village Service lands in Proprietary Estates which were hitherto credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds are, as a result of the abolition of the funds, treated now as an item of Land Revenue. Credit was accordingly taken for receipts amounting to £ from this source in the budget estimate for 1912-1913 under the minor head "Ordinary Revenue."

4. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due mainly to the collection of revenue for past years from enhanced

Village Service means in proprietary estates. The budget for 1913-1914 provides for the growth of revenue expected under this head in the coming year.

5. *Adjustments*.—All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. The details of these adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

| | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1914-1915. |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Imperial to Provincial.</i> | | | |
| (1) Assignment in connection with the Familar-
ized scheme | 2-00 | 2-00 | 2-00 |
| (2) Contribution for Archaeological works | " | 10 | " |
| (3) Contribution towards the cost of the appoint-
ment of a Scientific Officer to super-
intend the planning industries in Southern India by the
Administration of Coorg (for five years from
1908-1913) | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| (4) Assignment for meeting charges in connection
with the constitution of additional dioceses
and other charges | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| (5) Assignment to Provincial on account of the
grant of the Royal house of half a month's
pay in connection with the Delta Commission
Darbar | " | 1-00 | " |
| (6) Recurring assignment to meet expenditure on
popular education | 8-00 | 8-25 | 8-25 |
| (7) Further recurring assignment for expenditure
on education | " | " | 0-80 |
| (8) Recurring assignment for development of the
Madras University | " | 65 | 65 |
| (9) Non-recurring assignment for development of
the Madras University | " | 4-00 | " |
| (10) Non-recurring assignment for the erection or
improvement of hostels | " | 6-50 | " |
| (11) Recurring assignment for improvement of
education in Aided English Secondary
schools | " | 80 | 5-00 |
| (12) Recurring assignment for the extension of
education among the poorer classes of the
Dominated Community in the City of Madras | " | 30 | 80 |
| (13) Non-recurring assignment for expenditure
on education | " | 42-00 | " |
| (14) Recurring assignment to meet the expenditure
thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition
of the Proprietary Estates Village Service
funds | 10-00 | 6-00 | 10-00 |
| (15) Assignment to Provincial on account of the
outstanding cost of establishment ap-
paratus yet to be reimbursed to Provincial
funds | " | 1-00 | " |
| (16) Assignment on account of stipends to
Mahasabhapathyas and Shasana-
dhis-bhaktas | " | 00 | 60 |
| (17) Assignment for improvement of Sanitary
services | " | 16 | 95 |
| (18) Recurring assignment for expenditure on
Sanitation | " | " | 0-04 |
| (19) Non-recurring assignment to meet expenditure
on urban Sanitation | " | 27-00 | " |
| (20) Non-recurring assignment for expenditure on
agriculture and allied objects | " | " | 50 |
| (21) Non-recurring assignment for expenditure on
national relief and allied objects | " | " | 1-00 |
| Grand total | 32-00 | 107-74 | 39-08 |

| | Budget,
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Brought forward .. | 22 06 | 207 74 | 20 03 |
| <i>Imperial to Provincial—cont.</i> | | | |
| (22) Non-recurring assignment in aid of general Provincial resources .. | .. | 12 00 | .. |
| (23) Non-recurring assignment on account of grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Total, Imperial to Provincial .. | 22 06 | 119 74 | 20 03 |
| <i>Provincial to Imperial.</i> | | | |
| (24) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement .. | 18 00 | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| (25) Assignment on account of the reduction from 10 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationery stores .. | .. | 20 | 20 |
| (26) Assignment on account of the Imperialisation of the Public Works Department Assistant staff .. | 1 38 | 95 | 94 |
| (27) Assignment towards the extension and improvement of the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Ootacamund .. | 20 | 20 | 22 |
| Total, Provincial to Imperial .. | 19 60 | 19 67 | 19 54 |
| Net addition to Provincial .. | 2 24 | 100 27 | 19 49 |

6. *Item (1).*—The figures under this item relate to the scheme described in paragraph 212 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds.

7. *Item (4).*—The total extra recurring expenditure to be made good from Imperial to Provincial funds in accordance with the entire scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges, which is now practically in full operation, amounts to 7 05. Allowing for 7 10 which has emerged in the fixed assignment of 18 00 in item (24), the balance of 75 has been provided for in the estimates for the current and ensuing years against item (4).

8. *Item (5).*—The probable expenditure in 1912-1913 under Provincial heads on account of the Royal bonus of half a month's substantive pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar will, in addition to an expenditure of 4 75 already incurred in 1911-1912, amount to 1 62.

9. *Items (6) and (7).*—The assignment of 8 in the budget for 1912-1913 against item (6) represents the share allotted to Nadra out of the annual recurring grant of 50 sanctioned at the Delhi Coronation Durbar for expenditure on popular education. This has since been increased by an additional recurring grant of 25 per annum with effect from the current year. The Government of India have now made a further recurring grant of 5 50 per annum with effect from 1913-1914. This grant is included in the lump sum of 23 which the Government of India have entered under 22 Revenue and which is mentioned in paragraph 149 below.

Items (8) to (12) represent additional grants for educational objects which the Government of India have sanctioned during the course of the current year after the budget had been presented to the Legislative Council in April last. Of the non-recurring grant of 4 00 for bursars, 2 25 will be spent in 1913-1914 and the balance in subsequent years. It is expected that the other grants for education in the current year, viz., items (8), (9), (11) and (12) will be fully utilised before the close of 1913-1914.

Item (13) represents a special grant given by the Government of India for expenditure in 1913-1914 and ensuing years. With reference to this special grant and the further recurring assignment of 6 00 given from 1913-1914 onwards for education, item (7), a sum of 25 has been provided on the expenditure side as already noticed, under the head 22, Revenue, in the budget for next year as mentioned in paragraph 149.

257

10. *Item (14).*—In consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from 1st April 1912 referred to in paragraph 8, the charges on account of the village establishments hitherto paid by these funds are now borne by Provincial revenues. The net cost of the village establishments after deducting the Provincial share of the quit-rents credited under the head I. Lano Ravenna is made good to Provincial funds from Imperial revenues in the shape of an assignment. The assignment from Imperial for this purpose, which was estimated at 10 80 in the budget for 1912-1913, undergoes the following variations in the revised estimate for 1913-1914 and in the budget for 1913-1914:—

| | Budget
estimate 1912-1913 | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Receipts—I. Lano Ravenna (Provincial share) .. | 5 00 | 4 51 | 3 40 |
| Charges—I. Ravenna and Duanvacka and 2. Lano Ravenna .. | 12 80 | 11 16 | 14 00 |
| Assignment from Imperial .. | 10 80 | 6 65 | 10 60 |

257

11. *Item (15).*—Expenditure incurred on the enfranchisement of village service tenants in proprietary estates is first debited wholly to Provincial. Formerly this expenditure was recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds and such recoveries were treated as I. Lano Ravenna receipts; but in consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds from the 1st April 1912 already referred to, there will be no such recoveries in future. Credit has accordingly been taken for an assignment from Imperial of 1 53, being the outstanding cost of enfranchisement operations incurred in the past which has yet to be reimbursed to Provincial funds.

12. *Item (18).*—The Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of £ for expenditure on sanitation with effect from 1913-1914. No details regarding this grant have yet been received; but it is included in the lump grant of 10 00 which the Government have entered in the Budget estimate for 1913-1914 under 24. Morita. See paragraph 164 post.

13. *Items (19) to (22).*—The figures under these items represent special non-recurring assignments which the Government of India have made in February last in passing orders on the second edition of the civil estimates. The extent to which they will be spent in the coming year is described in paragraphs 161, 191 and 245 post. No further information regarding the first three grants is yet available. The last grant is not earmarked for any specific objects and may be devoted to such schemes as the Local Government may deem to be most necessary with reference to the special requirements of the Presidency.

258

14. *Item (24).*—This item is due to the fact that the revenues assigned to this province exceeded the Provincial expenditure estimated at the time of the Settlement. The fixed assignment payable from Provincial to Imperial funds, according to the terms of the revision of the Provincial Settlement introduced as from 1st April 1911, was fixed at 15 09.

15. *Item (26).*—In consequence of the imperialisation of the Public Works Accounts staff the assignment from Provincial was originally fixed at 1 38. As however charges on account of Public Works Divisional Accountants continue to be debited to Provincial under 45. Civil Works Provincial, the assignment has been reduced to 34.

16. The recurring and non-recurring grants aggregating to 102 00 referred to in items (7), (13) and (18) to (25) have been made by the Government of India when passing orders on the second edition of the budget submitted to them in February.

264

Expenditure.

17. Under this head, as under other heads throughout the budget, provision has again been made for the payment of grant compensation allowances. The amounts included under the present major head are as shown below:—

| | Approved,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Grant compensation allowance .. | 1 42 | 1 40 | 2 43 | 1 44 |

18. *Charges of District Administration.*—Under "Leeward Islands establishment" which is a new item of account opened since 1910-1911 are recorded the charges on account of the administration of the Leeward Islands in regard to which it was decided to assimilate the financial administration with that of the Presidency of Port St. George with effect from the 1st April 1910, as a result of the cession of the sovereignty of these islands to the British Government by the Sultan Adil Raga Imbichu Baki of Capomoro.

19. The increased charges under this minor head since 1910-1911 are mainly due to the scheme for the reconstitution of district, sub-divisional and other charges which has now been fully introduced throughout the Presidency.

20. The increased expenditure in 1911-1912 as compared with the previous year was chiefly on account of the grant of the Royal House and the reorganisation of the Deputy Collector service which was introduced with effect from 1st October 1911.

21. The estimates for the current year include charges on account of—

(a) the officers and establishments required for the new taluka recently formed in the Ganjam district in connection with the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and taluk charges;

(b) the revision of taluk establishments in the Presidency as follows—

(i) the raising of the pay of taluk saribhaddars and taluk head accountants from Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 and Rs. 70, respectively;

(ii) the raising of the minimum pay of clerks to Rs. 20 per mensem, as in the case of Collectors' and Divisional offices;

(iii) the reorganisation of the clerical staff in Tahsildars', Deputy Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' offices generally by an increase in the numerical strength of the establishment and by an enhancement of the scale of pay; and

(iv) the raising of the minimum pay of dafferbands to Rs. 8 per mensem and that of peons to Rs. 7 per mensem.

This scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, costs 3-10 per centum and was ordered to be introduced with effect from the 1st July 1912.

(c) the reorganisation of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars. This scheme which costs 55 has been introduced with the sanction of the Secretary of State with effect from the beginning of the current year. The pay of the two grades of Deputy Tahsildars has been raised from Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 to Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 respectively.

22. The decrease in the revised estimate is due mainly to savings under salaries of officers largely counterbalanced by increased expenditure on grain compensation allowance. The budget for the ensuing year takes into account a full year's charges on account of the schemes mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

23. *Survey and Settlement.*—The increase in expenditure under this minor head in 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 was on account of large temporary establishments employed in survey parties in order to realise the prescribed outlines of work and in settlement parties to accelerate the introduction of resettlement rates in certain districts. One of the six survey parties has been employed since the middle of 1910-1911 on survey of estates, the cost of which is recoverable from the estates concerned. This partly counterbalanced the increased expenditure in that year and also accounts for the decrease in 1911-1912 as compared with the previous year.

24. The estimate for the current year provides, as in 1911-1912, for the employment of five survey parties in ryotwari tracts. The excess in the revised estimate as compared with Budget for 1912-1913 is mainly on account of larger expenditure on grain compensation allowance.

The budget for 1913-1914 anticipates a smaller provision for grain compensation allowance and a decrease in the temporary establishments employed in settlement parties.

25. *Land Records.*—This minor head includes the cost of statistical establishment in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and messengers, and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the undersigning of surveys of

municipal towns. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of zoological surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in municipal municipalities and one-fourth of the rest in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges.

24. The increase in the actuals for 1911-1912 as compared with previous years was partly on account of the Royal bonus and partly on account of larger expenditure under pay of village karnams and establishment for checking field sketches.

25. The estimates for the current year provide for a full year's charges on account of the two additional Revenue Inspectors for each district who have been appointed in connection with the scheme for the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue department into two divisions, upper and lower, with separate recruitment for each which was introduced during 1911-1912.

26. The increase in the revised as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is mainly due to the inclusion under the minor head of charges on account of karnams and assistant karnams in proprietary estates which are being borne by Provincial revenues as a result of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from 1st April 1912. A lump provision under the major head was made for these charges in the budget for the current year.

27. The budget for the ensuing year provides for the usual expenditure on the revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas and anticipates a decrease in charges for checking field sketches owing to the disbandment of the establishments employed on measurement work.

28. *Item: Commis-sioner.*—For the enforcement of village service, personnel and other miscellaneous items in proprietary estates, temporary establishments are employed in the Income Commissioner's office, and temporary Deputy Collectors and establishments in the municipal. The whole cost of these expenditures was formerly debited to Provincial revenues in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as money became available. It was decided in 1910-1911 that the cost of the enforcement of personnel and other miscellaneous items should not be recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds and that, in respect of the temporary establishments employed in the Income Commissioner's office, the recovery to be made from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds should be only one-third of the cost instead of the whole as formerly. In consequence of the remission of the Proprietary Estates Village Service dues already referred to, the special funds ceased to exist as from the 1st April 1912, and the entire cost of such charges will be met from Provincial revenues.

29. The budget estimate for 1912-1913 contained a lump provision of Rs. 25 for an Indian Civil Service officer and his establishment on special duty for dealing with the question of pre-emption income in the Jeypore and other mündar in the Vingsapatam district. It is not likely that any expenditure on this account will be incurred in the current year and this account for the full in the revised estimate. The budget for the ensuing year does not provide for any expenditure on account of establishments for the enforcement of Village Service income.

30. *Allowance to District and Village Officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams.

31. The accounts for 1909-1910 included Rs. 40 being charges on account of the Royal bonus of one week's pay granted in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, the greater part of which was disbursed to village officers in that year.

32. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is mainly owing to the inclusion under this minor head of Proprietary Estates Village Service charges other than expenditure on karnam and assistant karnams for which a lump provision was made in the budget for 1912-1913 under the major head and to the payment of the Royal bonus to village servants in ryotwari tracts amounting to Rs. 105. The budget for 1913-1914 similarly contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in proprietary estates.

IV. & S. Stamps.

* Revenue.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Sale of general stamps | 40 41 | 42 14 | 44 84 | 45 25 | 46 20 | 50 00 |
| Sale of court-fee stamps | 72 67 | 77 05 | 81 30 | 84 00 | 86 40 | 88 52 |
| Duty on impressing documents .. | 85 | 86 | 1 61 | 54 | 57 | 94 |
| Fines and penalties | 37 | 35 | 19 | 74 | 88 | 91 |
| Miscellaneous | 62 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 67 | 60 |
| Total | 114 92 | 122 16 | 127 55 | 131 40 | 126 50 | 143 50 |
| Provisional share (one-half) .. | 57 46 | 60 58 | 63 63 | 65 54 | 63 25 | 71 75 |

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Superintendence | 53 | 54 | 59 | 75 | 76 | 76 |
| Charges for the sale of general stamps | 1 73 | 1 73 | 1 86 | 1 78 | 2 62 | 1 64 |
| Charges on sale of court-fee stamps .. | 70 | 73 | 76 | 75 | 81 | 80 |
| Stamp paper supplied from Central Station | 1 61 | 1 60 | 1 54 | 1 62 | 1 68 | 1 59 |
| Total | 5 87 | 4 30 | 4 45 | 4 49 | 4 68 | 4 63 |
| Provisional share (one-half) .. | 2 93 | 2 15 | 2 24 | 2 24 | 2 34 | 2 31 |

Revenue.

35. The receipts comprise the share credited to this major head of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

36. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head Post Office. The Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head Stamps of a sum of 4-50 per annum as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, the amount being included under the minor head Sale of general stamps.

37. The receipts under Stamps show a progressive income; and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 has been framed on the assumption that the revenue will continue to increase as in the past few years.

Expenditure.

38. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp office and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper.

39. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list and the total cost of the combined establishment is distributed between the heads 5. STAMPS and 10. STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 4 to 6.

2-1

V. & T. Excise.

Revenue.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1911-1912. | Revised estimate, 1911-1912. | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Licence and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs | 258 12 | 264 25 | 265 24 | 304 43 | 313 13 | 330 30 |
| Duty on adulterants of excise spirits | 7 60 | 9 65 | 10 89 | 10 30 | 11 40 | 11 30 |
| Duty on galls | 9 27 | 9 95 | 9 18 | 9 00 | 9 40 | 9 90 |
| Fine, confiscation and interest | 97 | 1 05 | 1 20 | 9 10 | 1 10 | 1 50 |
| Total | 269 96 | 277 74 | 286 34 | 319 80 | 331 10 | 348 50 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 134 48 | 138 87 | 143 17 | 159 90 | 165 55 | 174 00 |

10

Expenditure.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| District Executive establishment .. | 03 | 04 | 04 | 04 | 05 | 05 |
| Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs establishment | 18 12 | 17 70 | 17 80 | 18 45 | 18 38 | 18 37 |
| Total | 18 15 | 17 74 | 17 84 | 18 49 | 18 43 | 18 42 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 9 07 | 8 87 | 8 92 | 9 24 | 9 16 | 9 21 |

2-2

Revenue.

40. About 90 per cent. of the receipts are derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs.

41. The main items of the receipts under "country spirits" are "still-head duty" and "vend roots."

42. The excise system was extended to the Guntur Agency, excluding the Konth and Sovera hills, with effect from the 1st April 1910. In 1910-1911 the rate of still-head duty on country spirits was raised in Madras and in eleven adjoining villages of the Saldapet taluk, in South Canara, and in the excise tracts of Malabar excluding the Wynad taluk, and in the Mangalore and Lingasira mandars of the Kottam districts. The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised still further in 1911-1912 in Madras and in the eleven villages of the Saldapet taluk and in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high-duty areas), North Arcot, Chittoor, South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, the Nilgiris and in the Wynad taluk of the Malabar district. With effect from the 1st April 1912 the rates of excise duty were again raised in Madras and in the adjoining eleven villages of the Saldapet taluk, in the districts of Cuddalore, Anantapur, Bellary and Karur (including Borgasapalle State), in the Malabar taluk and Vazhappad taluk of the new Chittoor district, and in the districts of South Canara and Malabar (excluding the Wynad taluk and the rented tracts) and the contract distillery system was extended to the Palkonda agency in the Visagapatnam district. With effect from the 1st April 1913 the rates of excise

duty will be further raised in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high duty area), Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot (including frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris, in the Wynad taluk of the Malabar District, and in the Musnagali and Lingugudi mandalams of the Kottar district.

In 1910-1911 the number of arrack shops sold in the entire tracts was 192 less than that in 1909-1910. This reduction was followed by a decrease of nearly 2 lakhs in vend rents. In 1911-1912 the number of shops sold was 176 less than in 1910-1911, but the vend rents realized in that year exceeded those of the previous year by '95. In 1912-1913 the number of shops sold was 407 less than in 1911-1912, but the vend rents have owing to competition at the sales exceeded those of the preceding year by over 4. The vend rents for 1913-1914 exceed those of 1912-1913 by nearly 9.

The bulk of the increase in the receipts under country spirits has arisen from the higher rates of duty levied, as already noticed, and also from a slight increase in consumption and enhanced rentals.

53. The main items under "toddy revenue" are "vend rents" and "tree-tax." The rates of tree-tax were raised by 35½ per cent. in the districts of Cochin, Amalapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Bangalore) from the 1st October 1910. The rentals obtained for toddy shops in the toddy lease nevertheless exceeded those of the previous toddy lease by 4-50.

The rates of tree-tax were raised on the 1st October 1911 by 50 per cent. in the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam districts (tree-tax areas) by 12½ per cent. in the Malakampalle and Vayalpal taluks of the Chittoor district and by about 11 per cent. in the 116 villages newly added to the Pudukottai taluk. The rentals secured for the toddy lease exceeded those of 1910-1911 by 6-73.

The system of assigning toddy shops on fixed fees in the Madras town circle was completely abolished in favour of the auction system with effect from the 1st October 1911.

The rates of tree-tax were raised roughly by 12½ per cent. in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem, with effect from the 1st October 1912, i.e., during the current toddy season. Notwithstanding a reduction of 1912 shops, the rentals have exceeded those in the previous toddy lease by 2-67.

54. The number of foreign liquor taverns and beer shops has been reduced, but the rentals realized in 1912-1913 have slightly exceeded those of the previous year. The vend rents for 1913-1914 exceed those of the previous year by nearly 1 lakh.

55. This Presidency is now supplied with Glasgow opium, which is supplied by Government free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at the rate of Rs. 8½ per seer (the estimated cost of production) is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium and the balance to the shared head V. Revenue—Gross sale-proceeds of *Erato* opium.

In 1911-1912 the number of opium shops sold was 73 less than in 1910-1911, but the rents realized were over half a lakh in excess of the preceding year.

With a view to further restrict the consumption of opium in the Presidency, the issue price was raised by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1910, and was raised again by Rs. 5 a seer from 1st April 1912 while the number of shops has been further reduced.

In 1912-1913 notwithstanding a further reduction of 105 shops the rents have exceeded those of the preceding year by 38. The vend rents for 1913-1914 exceed those of the previous year by 41.

Sanction has been accorded to the abolition of the two Government storehouses, one at Rajahmundry and the other at Tondiarpet, and the transfer of the storage of opium to district treasuries for distribution thence to taluk cutcherries which will be the only sources of supply of opium for shops. It has also been decided to enhance further the issue price of opium from taluk cutcherries by Rs. 5 from the 1st April 1913.

56. In 1912-1913 the number of ganja shops sold was 79 less than that in 1911-1912, but the rentals were 41 more than those of 1911-1912. The vend rents for 1913-1914 exceed those of 1912-1913 by nearly 1 lakh.

47. The increase in the actuals under excise in 1911-1912 over those in the previous year may be ascribed to the enhanced rates of excise duty, a slight increase in consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops owing to prospects of a favourable season, and larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of rates and enhanced rents from arrack and opium shops. The budget estimate of the revenue in the current year provided for an increase of 18-36, but the latest actuals indicate that this will be exceeded and in the revised estimate the increase has been put at 30-46, the advance being due to the same causes as were at work in 1911-1912.

48. In the budget estimate for 1912-1913, credit has been taken for an increase of 16-90 in receipts under the major head V. EXCISE over the revised estimate. This estimate of increase takes into account the favourable character of the north-east monsoon of 1912.

49. It should be carefully noted that the growth in excise revenue does not necessarily imply a growth in consumption, because the constant enhancements in still head duty on spirits, in the rates of tree-tax, in the issue price of opium, etc., bring in larger returns even when consumption remains stationary. Such advance in consumption as has occurred is due to the increasing wealth of the Presidency and is in spite of the large reduction in the number of shops and the higher duties imposed.

Expenditure.

50. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

51. *Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment*—Ninety-five per cent. of the expenditure on the conjoint establishments (after deduction of charges on account of Salt Excise licences' works and Salt purchase and freight) was distributed between the heads 5. Salt and 7. EXCISE in the ratio of 1 to 2, the remaining 5 per cent. being debited to 3. Customs.

52. A modification made with effect from 1st April 1910 in the debiting of the actual cost of Customs establishments, which have been separated off from the rest, to 9. Customs, while retaining the existing proportional distribution between 5. SALT and 7. EXCISE.

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

* Revenue.

| | Assessed. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Revenue (c) | 31-27 | 31-26 | 32-67 | 32-43 | 34-01 | 25-51 |
| Provincial share .. | (a) 15-27 | (a) 15-41 | (a) 16-02 | (a) 16-22 | (a) 17-00 | (a) 17-75 |

* This head is not open to discussion.

(c) One-half of the reductions under Civil officers and c.

(d) One-half of receipts including reductions in the Public Works Department including Casing.

(e) The figure includes collections of assessed taxes from Public Works Officers in Casing which are in receipt.

Expenditure.

| | Assessed. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Expenditure | -39 | -35 | -37 | -37 | -37 | -37 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | -19 | -15 | -18 | -18 | -18 | -18 |

Revenue.

3-13

53. Income-tax realisations in the Public Works department were formerly wholly Imperial, but with effect from the year 1911-1912 they are exhibited under the Civil head VIII. **ANNUAL TAXES.**

54. Owing to the transfer of the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Dharwar to Madras, the income-tax on the profits earned by that company now accrues in this Presidency; the figures for 1909-1910 and the following years include this item.

55. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 is based on the latest actuals which exhibit a growth due to the general prosperity of the Presidency. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 makes allowance for the continuance of favourable conditions.

Expenditure.

37

56. The budget for 1913-1914 includes provision for raising the minimum pay of all income-tax clerks in municipal offices to Rs. 20.

IX. & 11, Forest.

Revenue.

18

| | Actuals. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency | 14-52 | 34-41 | 14-94 | 17-60 | 10-53 | 9-95 |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by concession or purchase | 24-28 | 21-37 | 23-05 | 23-20 | 25-65 | 26-38 |
| Contracted drift and wall wood | 15 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 17 |
| Miscellaneous | 1-31 | 2-28 | 2-95 | 2-55 | 4-65 | 3-03 |
| Total .. | 41-78 | 29-26 | 41-69 | 43-50 | 41-25 | 39-53 |
| Provincial share .. | (a)25-69 | (a)19-46 | (a)41-99 | (a)46-60 | (a)43-25 | (a)40-00 |

(a) District.

(b) The whole.

Expenditure.

18-40

| | Actuals. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Conservancy and works | 29-75 | 19-26 | 18-86 | 29-11 | 16-62 | 16-50 |
| Establishment | 12-65 | 13-05 | 14-29 | 14-93 | 15-10 | 15-03 |
| Total .. | 42-40 | 32-36 | 33-15 | 44-04 | 31-72 | 31-53 |
| Provincial share .. | (a)16-79 | (a)16-13 | (a)34-16 | (a)23-10 | (a)21-69 | (a)21-63 |

(a) District.

(b) The whole.

Revenue.

57. The revenue under this head was formerly divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, but from the 1st April 1911 the whole has been credited to Provincial funds.

58. The fall in the actuals for 1910-1911 as compared with those of the previous year was due mainly to a depressed market for timber in the western districts and to the discontinuance of the sale of babul pods on unreserved lands. Part of the revenue from compensating fees previously credited to the second minor head is shown under the last minor head with effect from 1910-1911.

The increase in the actuals for 1911-1912 under the first minor head was chiefly under timber due to increased demand and better prices.

The decrease under the first and increase under the second minor head in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for 1912-1913 are due to a change in the system of working, contract agency being substituted for departmental working.

The increase under the last minor head is due to the realisation of certain unexpected items, such as the sale of elephants, &c., amounting to £ 20.

59. The total budget estimate for 1913-1914 has been placed 1·25 less than the revised estimate for 1912-1913 as the special receipts in the current year referred to in the previous paragraph are not expected to recur and as there is not much prospect of an early increase in revenue from other sources. The extension of contract working accounts for the variations under the first two minor heads. Under the last minor head the fall is due to the absence of the special items of the current year.

Expenditure.

60. The whole of the expenditure is now a Provincial charge.

61. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant.

62. The second minor head *Establishment* includes the salaries of the staff of Forest officers and of their establishments, their travelling and other allowances and contingencies.

Under the second minor head the increase in the actuals for 1911-1912 was caused by the appointment of a fourth Conservator, the formation of a new circle and office, the introduction of a time-scale of pay for Provincial officers, the new scale of pay for range and clerical establishments for the whole of 1911-1912 instead of for part of the year as in 1910-1911 and the payment of the Royal bonus.

63. The bulk of the decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 under the first minor head occurs under "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," and is due mainly to the stoppage of departmental operations and the introduction of the contract system.

64. Under the second minor head an increase is caused in the revised estimate by the anticipated payment of grain compensation allowance for the whole year and larger outlay under contingencies, due to the supply of uniforms and warm clothing to foresters, forest guards and peons. The increase would have been greater but for the savings under *Salaries and Establishments*.

65. The increase in the budget estimate under the second minor head is caused by provision being made for increased salaries to the Imperial and Provincial Service officers under the time-scale of pay, for a full year's charges for the Forest College, Coimbatore, for a fourth vocational Forest School in the Central Circle, for stipends for a larger number of subordinates to be deputed to the Forest College, annual increments to the pay of the clerical staff and for allowances for increased touring of officers.

66. The reorganisation of the controlling staff was introduced with effect from the 28th January 1911 and the time-scale of pay was extended to Provincial Forest officers with effect from 1st April 1911. The Forest College at Coimbatore was opened with effect from the 1st July 1912.

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1914-1915. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Fees for registering documents | 14-55 | 16-35 | 17-45 | 17-75 | 19-48 | 20-90 |
| Fees for copies of registered documents | 45 | 67 | 49 | 48 | 55 | 65 |
| Miscellaneous | 2-38 | 2-65 | 2-64 | 2-87 | 2-90 | 2-95 |
| Total .. | 19-38 | 20-68 | 20-58 | 20-69 | 22-93 | 23-50 |

Expenditure.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1914-1915. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Superintendence | 61 | 86 | 54 | 61 | 61 | 51 |
| District charges | 11-24 | 11-43 | 11-55 | 11-59 | 12-60 | 12-45 |
| Total .. | 11-73 | 12-03 | 12-46 | 12-46 | 12-61 | 12-45 |

Revenue.

67. With effect from the 1st April 1909 a new scale of registration fees was introduced which reduced the fee for registering documents relating to transactions of small value.

68. The slight fall in the receipts under the first minor head in 1910-1911 was due to a decline in the number of registrations. This decline was, however, only temporary. Since 1911-1912 there has been a recovery resulting in increased growth of revenue under this head. The revised estimate has been framed on the latest actuals available.

69. The budget estimate for 1915-1916 provides for a slight increase over the revised estimate for 1912-1913.

Expenditure.

70. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst *District charges* represents the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and their contingent charges.

71. *District Charges*.—Since 1909-1910 allotments have been made annually for the employment of temporary sub-registrars for certain months in each year to work jointly with permanent sub-registrars in heavy offices, while most district registrars have been given the assistance of a permanent joint sub-registrar at head-quarters so as to give them more time for inspection and other duties.

72. The increase in 1911-1912 was due to the expenditure on account of the bonus (1/2) of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Convention Durbar and the opening of new sub-registry offices.

73. The lump provision of '55 entered in the budget estimate for 1912-1913 for revision of clerical establishments in sub-registry offices will not be utilised as the scheme requires the sanction of the Secretary of State; but this saving will be

more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure under *Salaries* due to arrears of salary drawn by sub-registrars on account of promotions given retrospectively from November 1911 and under *Section-writing and copying charges and Grain compensation allowances*.

74. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains the usual provision for the employment of temporary sub-registrars. It also provides for the opening of new sub-registry offices in the Timorvally, Trichinopoly and South Malabar districts.

* 1. Refunds and Drawbacks.*

26-26

Expenditure.

| | Amounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1909. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Land Revenue | 31 | 75 | 76 | 35 | 56 | 59 |
| Stamps | 98 | 67 | 72 | 92 | 73 | 72 |
| Excise | 18 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 19 |
| Assessed lands | 30 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 12 |
| Forest | 14 | 14 | 34 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| Registration | 95 | 96 | 95 | 85 | 96 | 96 |
| Total .. | 184 | 188 | 215 | 159 | 196 | 178 |

* Fully Imperial where lands which are not under the Imperial control of this Government are not shown here.

† Denotes the minor native States only and are wholly Imperial.

75. The amounts shown above represent the debts to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenue under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. From 1911-1912 the whole of the Forest refunds is debited to Provincial in consequence of the provincialisation of the revenue under IX. Forest.

76. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental control.

2. Assignments and Compensations.

26-26

Expenditure.

| | Amounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1912. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Incidental and other grants .. | 97 | 86 | 86 | 95 | 96 | 86 |
| Provision in lieu of resumed lands .. | 221 | 202 | 208 | 215 | 207 | 193 |
| Malikans | 803 | 282 | 288 | 297 | 295 | 295 |
| Excise compensations | 95 | 35 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| Total .. | 566 | 537 | 544 | 549 | 543 | 523 |
| Proportional share (non-half) .. | 263 | 268 | 272 | 259 | 281 | 269 |

2 Fully Imperial where lands which are not under the Imperial control of this Government of Madras are not shown here. This land is not open to Government.

77. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue.

78. The charges consist chiefly of payments paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikans allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent wholly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkari and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native

State. The main items under this head are the annual payment of Rs. 25 to the Nawab of Banghal for the lease to Government of the abkari and opium revenue of that State and a compensation of Rs. 48 to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation.

* XII. & 13. Interest.

Revenue.

| | Amounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1911-1912. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1912-1914. |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Revenue | 358 | 419 | 413 | 415 | 455 | 442 |

* Partly Expenditure items which are not under the financial control of the Government have been left out.

† Expenditure.

| | Amounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1911-1912. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1912-1914. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Expenditure | 365 | 345 | 316 | 319 | 317 | 326 |

† This head is not open to discussion.

Revenue.

19. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies required are furnished by the Government of India and the Local Government pay interest thereon at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and bear losses on account of bad debts, charging a higher rate of interest, as a rule, to the persons and bodies to whom they lend the money, in order to cover risks and cost of management. It also includes the interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions.

The increase in the estimate for 1910-1911 was mainly due to larger realisations of interest on advances to cultivators.

The increase in the estimate for 1911-1912 was chiefly due to increased recoveries of interest on land improvement and agricultural loans, the budget under which for that year was under-estimated.

20. The budget estimate for 1912-1914 includes a sum of Rs. 61 for interest on loans aggregating Rs. 88 disbursed to 88 rural co-operative credit societies which were registered in the years 1904-1905 to 1908-1909, loans to these societies being free of interest for a period of three years from the date of registration. Under interest on loans to local bodies the budget estimates take account of interest for a whole year on loans taken up or expected to be taken up in 1912-1913 and for one half-year on half the amount of new loans provided in the budget estimate for 1912-1914.

Expenditure.

21. The interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, the interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial

advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. No interest was, however, charged to the Local Government on loans to co-operative credit societies so long as the loans to the societies were free of interest.

* 18. General Administration.

76-82

† *Expenditure.*

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1911-1912. | Revised
estimate,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Commissioners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salary of the Governor | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 117 | 120 |
| Staff and household of the Governor | 71 | 67 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Expenditure from contract allow-
ance | 108 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Tour expenses | 65 | 65 | 71 | 67 | 67 | 65 |
| Executive Council | 109 | 109 | 105 | 203 | 217 | 213 |
| Legislative Council | 49 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 21 |
| Civil Secretariate | 443 | 465 | 500 | 511 | 501 | 505 |
| Board of Revenue, Financial Com-
missioner and Establishments .. | 140 | 162 | 160 | 161 | 197 | 185 |
| Civil Office of Accounts and Audit,
Rajad. Vaid—Baba Corvation
Darbar | 97 | 104 | 103 | 108 | 109 | 113 |
| .. .. . | .. | .. | 512 | .. | 94 | .. |
| Total .. | 1200 | 1305 | 1619 | 1811 | 1881 | 1874 |

* Formerly Imperial money heads which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here.
† Expenditure charges under this head are not open to discussion.

52. To the head *Tour expenses* are debited certain travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor and the charges in connection with the camp equipment of His Excellency. The remaining minor heads sufficiently indicate the nature of the expenditure debited to them.

53. The amounts for 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 under *Commissioners* represent the leave allowances paid to the Superintendent of the Paga Commissioner's office, Baroda, who resided on the Nilgiris during leave. The charge has under the rules to be finally borne by the revenues of the Madras Government.

54. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 under the head *Salary of the Governor* is due to annuity fund deductions from the salary of Sir Murray Hannick when he was Governor of Madras.

55. Under the head *Staff and household of the Governor* the decrease in the actuals for 1910-1911 was due to minor fluctuations and that in 1911-1912 was due to municipal rates and taxes on Government House, the Assistant Surgeon's quarters and Marine Villa in Madras previously debited to this head having been transferred to 45 Civil Works.

56. Under *Expenditure from contract allowance* the accounts for 1909-1910 included arrears not previously drawn and a special addition in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in December 1909 and to cover previous overdrafts.

57. The increase in the actuals for 1910-1911 under *Tour Expenses* occurred mainly under camp equipment of His Excellency the Governor. Additional expenditure on the camp equipment of His Excellency the Governor in connection with the Delhi Corvation Darbar accounts for the higher figures of 1911-1912.

58. The actuals for 1910-1911 under *Executive Council* include the charges on account of the third Member of the Executive Council appointed under the new India Councils Act.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 is due mainly to the salary of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Kulkarni Aiyar for December 1911 having been drawn by his heir only in May 1912, and to increased expenditure under travelling allowance due to more extensive inspection tours of the Honorable Members.

The arrears payment mentioned above amounts also for the slight fall in the budget for 1913-1914 as compared with the revised estimate for the preceding year.

89. The actuals from 1909-1910 onwards under *Legislative Council* include the additional expenditure due to the recent enlargement of the Legislative Council. The actuals for 1911-1912 exhibit an excess over those of the preceding year owing to the travelling allowances of non-official members. The budget for 1913-1914 contains, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, a provision of '03 for purchase of books for the Legislative Council library.

90. Under *Civil Secretariat*, the appointment of a Clerk for the Central Record office, privilege leave allowances of the Secretary, Revenue department, and increase of clerical establishment have resulted in a further increase in the actuals for 1911-1912. The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 is caused chiefly by the payment of leave allowances, revision of establishment, the employment of both the Deputy Secretaries throughout the year as against only one provided for in the budget, and the transfer with effect from the 1st April 1912 to the respective departments of charges on account of the supply of electric current previously debited to the head 45. *Civil Works—Public Works Department*. The budget for 1913-1914 contains full provision for the revision of the clerical establishment in some of the Secretariat departments.

91. Under *Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Settlements* the revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes provision for the reprinting of the Board's Standing Orders and the revision of the statistical tables in 3 volumes of District Gazetteers, and under *Supply and Services* a new item relating to the maintenance of electric installations.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for an Assistant Secretary on less salary than in the budget for 1912-1913 and takes no account of leave allowances.

92. Under *Civil Office of Account and Audit* the actuals from 1909-1910 include the charges due to the investigation of the Estate Audit branch with the Local Fund section of the Accountant-General's office and the consequent revision of establishment. The higher rate of salary drawn by the Examiner has led to further increase from 1911-1912.

The increase in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 is chiefly due to increment to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and to an additional audit group recently sanctioned.

93. The budget grant of 2-50 in 1911-1912 for expenditure in connection with the Delta Coromation Barber in 1911 was inadequate. The actuals amounted to 5-12. The entry of '04 in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 relates to charges booked in that year.

XVI-A. & 10-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

* Revenue.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Salvage proceeds of unclaimed and abandoned property .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Court-fee realised in cash .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| General fees, fines and forfeitures .. | 7-72 | 8-45 | 8-23 | 8-90 | 8-19 | 9-20 |
| Plundering examination fees .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Miscellaneous fees and fines .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Total .. | 8-45 | 9-45 | 8-22 | 9-82 | 10-07 | 9-95 |

* This head is not open to increase.

44-45

Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| High Court | 682 | 743 | 821 | 775 | 923 | 937 |
| Law Offices | 589 | 124 | 122 | 286 | 357 | 295 |
| Administrator-General | 93 | 92 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 24 |
| President Magistrate's Court | 65 | 69 | 73 | 68 | 72 | 73 |
| Civil and Sessions Courts | 3956 | 3175 | 3502 | 3875 | 3531 | 3448 |
| Court of Small Causes | 104 | 102 | 100 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| Criminal Courts | 1922 | 1484 | 1533 | 1643 | 1618 | 1605 |
| Plendship Examination charges | 21 | 97 | 99 | 67 | 95 | 95 |
| Refunds | 115 | 117 | 119 | 117 | 119 | 117 |
| Lump provision for High Court
Judges | .. | .. | .. | 119 | .. | .. |
| Total | 5510 | 5938 | 6239 | 6245 | 6511 | 6594 |

* Veterinary charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue.

94. The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures*, which is liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fines inflicted. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the year is due to larger realisations under translation and printing fees. Hitherto the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee was remunerated solely by fees, unless the fees did not amount to a limit of Rs 300 a month was made good by Government. It has since been decided, with the Secretary of State's approval, to make the Administrator-General and Official Trustee a full-time salaried officer of Government. In consequence of this change which is to be introduced with effect from 1913-1914, the commission, fees, etc., levied by the Administrator-General and Official Trustee will be credited to general revenue and the salaries of the officer, establishment and the connected contingent expenditure will be borne by Government. The budget estimate for the ensuing year accordingly takes credit for a sum of '81 being receipts expected from this source.

95. The fall in the receipts under Plendship examination fees from 1911-1912 onwards is due to the abolition of the second-grade Plendship examination.

Expenditure.

96. The total figures under this major head include expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance as shown below:—

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Grain compensation allowance | 173 | 115 | 135 | 167 | 241 | 196 |

97. *High Court*.—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent charges. The increase in 1910-1911 was chiefly caused by the appointment of a seventh Punes Judge in October 1909 and the revision of the establishment of Bench Clerks and Translators and of the clerical establishment in the High Court which was sanctioned in 1909-1910 and 1910-1911. The increase in 1911-1912 was due to the appointment in the beginning of 1912 of two additional Judges in the High Court and the establishments required for them, to an increase in printing and translation charges incurred in the High Court and to the expenditure on account of the Royal bazaar.

The revised estimate for the current year includes a full year's charges on account of the two additional Judges and their establishments for which a lump provision of £110 was made under the major head in the budget for the current year. Another contributory cause to the increase in the revised estimate is an excess in printing and translation executed on behalf of visitors which is covered by receipts credited per *costo*. The budget for 1913-1914 generally follows the revised estimate for the current year.

98. *Law Officers.*—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mofussil, as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under this minor head is due to larger expenditure on fees to pleaders in criminal cases.

99. *Administrator-General.*—The budget for next year provides for charges on account of the Administrator-General and his establishment with reference to the charge referred to in paragraph 94 ante.

100. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Giddavari, and process-serving and cognate establishment.

The minimum pay of clerks in District and Sessions Courts and in Courts of Sub-Judges was raised to Rs. 20 per mensem in 1909-1910. With effect from the 1st April 1910 the minimum pay of clerks in District Munsifs' Courts was raised to Rs. 20 and this scheme and the regrading of the pay of District Judges and the constitution of additional courts which were sanctioned along with the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges have contributed to the increased expenditure since 1910-1911. The increase in 1911-1912 is mainly on account of the grant of the Royal bonus, the appointment of two Sub-Judges and the establishment of temporary Sub-Judges and District Munsifs' Courts at Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Giddavari. The budget estimate for 1912-1913 provided for the continuance throughout the year of (a) the five temporary Sub-Courts at Vizagapatnam, Guntur, Elamudi, Masulipatam and Giddavari; and of (b) the temporary District Munsifs' Courts in Kistna (two courts), Guntur, Giddavari and Ganjam and Madras. It also contained provision for the following permanent additional charges:—

- (a) three District Munsifs' Courts, one each in the Salem, South Arcot and Madras districts,
- (b) the regrading of the District Munsifs sanctioned in 1911, and
- (c) additional process-service establishments sanctioned in 1911-1912.

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is on account of (i) the appointment of an officer on special duty to enquire into the adequacy of the existing judiciary outside the city of Madras and into the possibility of redistributing territorial jurisdictions, (ii) the opening of additional temporary Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts not contemplated at the time of the framing of the budget, and (iii) enhanced expenditure under process-serving establishment mainly on account of grain compensation allowance. The budget for the coming year provides for the continuance throughout the year of nine temporary Sub-Courts at Berhampur, Vizagapatnam, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Elamudi, Srirangapatna, Masulipatam, Chingleput and Palghat, and of seven Munsifs' Courts at Tirupur, Giddavari, Elamudi, Berhampur, Chingleput, Nellore and Guntur. This increase has been counterbalanced by a similar provision made for grain compensation allowance.

101. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding estimates under the minor head A-A. *LAW REVENUE—CHARGES OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION*, one-fifth of most of the charges thereunder being transferred to it.

The figures for 1911-1912 included charges on account of the additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments appointed in connection with the scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges. The estimates for 1912-1913 include the following additional charges:—

(a) the cost of additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments for two additional taluks formed in Ganjam recently;

(b) the cost of the revision of pay of Sub-Magistrates with effect from the beginning of the year;

(c) a portion of the cost of revision of Sub-Magistrates' establishments which was introduced in July last along with the scheme for the reorganization of taluk establishments of which it forms part.

The budget for 1913-1914 provides for a full year's charges on account of the foregoing schemes.

XVI-B. & 18-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

Revenue.

| | Jails. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Jails | 31 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Jail manufactures | 475 | 545 | 452 | 474 | 484 | 485 |
| Total .. | 506 | 591 | 497 | 520 | 530 | 531 |

Expenditure.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Jails | 1037 | 1096 | 1212 | 1100 | 1034 | 1010 |
| Jail manufactures | 899 | 423 | 345 | 409 | 366 | 409 |
| Total .. | 1936 | 1519 | 1557 | 1509 | 1400 | 1419 |

Receipts.

102. The main sources of receipts under the head Law and Justice—Jails are the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

103. Jails.—The fall in the figures from 1910-1911 onwards under this minor head is due to the discontinuance, with effect from 1st April 1910, of book adjustments to the credit of the Jail department on account of the hire of convicts employed in the jail premises and of rent for the buildings occupied by the Branch Press at the Penitentiary.

104. Jail manufactures.—The abolition of the text industry in the Coimbatore Central Jail accounts for the decrease from 1911-1912 onwards under this minor head. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 is based on the latest actuals available. The budget for 1913-1914 follows the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

105. Under this head are shown (a) expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (b) the charges for the maintenance of convicts and (c) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (b) and (c) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

106. *Jails.*—The high figures for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 were mainly due to increased dietary charges necessitated by the larger prison population and by the prevailing high prices of food-grains.

The decrease in the actuals for 1911-1912 and in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 as compared with the budget estimate of that year occurs mainly under "Dietary charges."

The figures from 1910-1911 onwards include charges for the warder establishment which has been recognized and for the staff of the Vingsapattam jail which has been raised to the status of a central jail and three from 1912-1913 the charges for the staff of the Cinnamora jail which has been raised to the status of a first-class central jail. The minimum pay of warders attached to sub-jails has been raised to Rs. 7 per mensem with effect from the 1st November 1912 and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains a full year's provision therefor.

107. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years and to the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures.

XVII. & 20. Police.

Revenue.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Police supplied to Railways .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. |
| Police supplied to public depart-
ments, private companies and
persons | 43 | 57 | 59 | 56 | 41 | 56 |
| Presidency Police | 65 | 64 | 61 | 60 | 65 | 51 |
| Rice, rice and sweetmeats .. | 359 | 342 | 354 | 354 | 348 | 348 |
| Superannuation receipts .. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Miscellaneous | 52 | 58 | 59 | 15 | 52 | 55 |
| Total .. | 492 | 485 | 479 | 476 | 476 | 476 |

Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Presidency Police | 568 | 563 | 564 | 552 | 556 | 579 |
| Superintendence | 281 | 294 | 305 | 284 | 261 | 291 |
| District Revenue Force | 6129 | 6691 | 7986 | 6955 | 7320 | 7320 |
| Village Police | 84 | 80 | 77 | 71 | 97 | 65 |
| Criminal Investigation Depart-
ment | 158 | 151 | 247 | 143 | 159 | 150 |
| Railway Police | 62 | 118 | 146 | 157 | 148 | 141 |
| Cattle Pounds | 556 | 245 | 250 | 261 | 250 | 250 |
| Refunds | 62 | 51 | 51 | .. | 61 | 61 |
| Lump provision for reorganization
schemes | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 7413 | 8045 | 8829 | 8242 | 8738 | 8746 |

Revenue.

108. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (a) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (b) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (c) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor-vehicles Act.

109. The decrease under the third head in 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 as compared with 1909-1910 was due to the abolition of the guard at the Harness and Saddlery workshops.

110. The increase in the revised estimate under the fourth head occurs mainly under "Fees on stray cattle."

111

111. Since 1910-1911 recoveries on account of lost articles which have to be replaced are taken in statement of charges instead of as receipts. This accounts for the fall under the last head since 1910-1911. From 1912-1913 it is proposed to take in whatever of charges the cost of arms and ammunition returned to the arsenal instead of as receipts as hitherto.

The budget for 1913-1914 follows the latest actuals.

160-121

Expenditure.

112

112. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department and includes the cost of the scheme of police reorganization introduced on the recommendation of the Police Commission.

113. The total cost of the scheme of police reorganization, as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State, amounts to 28.39 after deducting the share of the cost of the Railway Police to be borne by Railway Companies, or to about 37 inclusive of the recurrent charges under "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" on account of the additional establishments. The several constituent items of the reorganization are—

- (a) Revision of the superior grades.
- (b) Establishment of a Provincial Training school at Vellore.
- (c) Formation of the Criminal Investigation department.
- (d) Reorganization of the City Police.
- (e) Increase of the minimum pay of the constabulary to Rs. 9 in the Presidency town and to Rs. 8 in the mofussil (including the grant of first, second and third increments to constables of three, ten and seventeen years' approved service, respectively, and of local allowances in special localities).

- (f) Improvement in the pay of Inspectors.
- (g) Revision of the pay of head constables.
- (h) Reorganization of the Railway Police.
- (i) Strengthening of the armed reserves including the creation of the grade of Sergeant.

- (j) Creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent.
- (k) Creation of the grade of Sub-Inspector.
- (l) Establishment of training schools for constables and sub-inspectors.
- (m) Reorganization of the District Police.

The final sanction of the Secretary of State to all these schemes was received in the middle of 1909-1910. Schemes (a) to (i) have been already given full effect to. Schemes (j) and (k) are being introduced gradually. As regards (l), there will ultimately be four training schools for constables at Vellore, Vinnegarum, Coimbatore and Annatapur. The schools at Vellore and Vinnegarum were opened on 1st April 1908 and 1st May 1909, respectively, and that at Coimbatore in the current year. The school for sub-inspectors has been established in the old Police training school at Vellore.

114. The total figures under the major head include charges on account of grant reorganization allowance, as shown below :—

| | Amount. | | | Budget
and actuals,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1914-1915. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Grant reorganization allow-
ances | 5.11 | 7.02 | 3.40 | 1.64 | 4.43 | 2.04 |

The accounts for 1911-1912 under this major head include 1.68 on account of the grant of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem notified in connection with the Delhi Commission Enquiry.

160-112

115. The expenditure under the minor head *Presidency Police* includes the cost of scheme (d), reorganization of the City Police. The budget for 1913-1914 provides for the additional establishments sanctioned in the current year and for increments and promotions among the constabulary.

116. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspector-General and of their establishments are accounted for under the minor head. The lower figure in the accounts for 1911-1912 were due to the absence of the permanent Inspector-General on leave.

319-320

117. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, the cost of the District Police force, the provincial training school at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents over 80 per cent. of the expenditure under the whole major head.

320-322

The expenditure since 1909-1910 includes the cost of the revised scale of pay of Inspectors for which the sanction of the Secretary of State was received in the course of that year, the (Veteral Recruits) school at Virumangalam, which was opened in May 1909, and the additional sub-inspector who passed out of the Police Training school at Vellore during the year. The accounts for 1910-1911 include charges for the reorganization of the establishment in the head-quarter and sub-divisional police offices in the Presidency which was introduced on 1st August 1910.

319

The increase in 1911-1912 was due mainly to the enlistment of additional constables so as to bring the force nearer to the sanctioned strength, to promotions in the grades of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, to the creation of the new district of North Arcot and to the grant of the Royal bonus.

The excess in the revised estimates as compared with the budget for the current year occurs mainly under pay of police force and under allowances. The increase under the former item is owing to recruitment having proceeded faster than was anticipated and under the latter item is chiefly due to expenditure on grain compensation allowances having exceeded budget anticipations and to the grant of travelling allowances to head constables and constables for all journeys extending to more than fifteen miles from their head-quarters, a concession for which they were formerly ineligible.

The budget for 1913-1914 provides, as in previous years, for the full sanctioned strength required under the reorganization of Inspectors, sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the sort of so much of the force as is not likely to be recruited in 1913-1914. The budget contemplates a larger recruitment in the police force required to make up the sanctioned strength. This increase is, however, more than counterbalanced by a smaller provision for charges on account of grain compensation allowance. No provision has been made in the budget for the ensuing year on account of the fourth training school for constables to be opened at Annaspur as charges are not likely to be incurred on that account in the next year.

118. The expenditure in connection with police telegraph, which was formerly exhibited under the head 3. LAND REVENUE, has been transferred to the minor head Village Police.

320

119. The charges of the Criminal Investigation Department are shown under the 225 minor head. The finger-print establishment, which previously formed part of the Inspector-General's establishment, and was shown under the minor head Superintendence, has been transferred to this branch which is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also superintends the Railway Police. The enhanced rates of pay given to Inspectors and the strengthening of the establishment of the department have contributed to increased expenditure under this head.

320-321

120. The minor head Railway Police includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. The fact that arrears recoveries relating to the preceding year 1903-1904 were adjusted in the accounts for 1909-1910 accounts for the decreased figure in the latter year.

319-320

121. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle pounds in the mofussil, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head Presidency Police.

320

321

122. The additional outlay on schemes of police reorganization, as compared with the previous annual charges, is estimated roughly at 51-50 in 1913-1914 and 29-73 in 1912-1913 as against 27-49 in 1911-1912, 24-81 in 1910-1911, 18 in 1909-1910,

10 in 1904-1905, 12-22 in 1907-1908 and 5-15 in 1906-1907. The total additional grant for this purpose allowed for by the Government of India in the provincial settlement amounts to 27-92.

21. Ports and Pilots.

Expenditure.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Marine establishments | 10 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 24 |

124. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Commissions.

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Fees—Government Colleges—General | 72 | 72 | 83 | 86 | 95 | 100 |
| Fees—Government Colleges—Professional | 45 | 74 | 90 | 84 | 114 | 104 |
| Fees—Schools—General | 34 | 50 | 80 | 101 | 32 | 27 |
| Fees—Schools—Special | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 22 | 33 | 91 | 27 | 20 | 28 |
| Total .. | 180 | 225 | 288 | 305 | 240 | 262 |

Expenditure.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| University | 17 | 22 | 23 | 104 | 816 | 106 |
| Director | 46 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 105 | 107 |
| Inspector | 702 | 712 | 760 | 770 | 780 | 913 |
| Government Colleges—General .. | 247 | 279 | 219 | 258 | 224 | 302 |
| Government Colleges—Professional .. | 106 | 229 | 224 | 212 | 214 | 226 |
| Government Schools—General .. | 257 | 241 | 279 | 205 | 1178 | 1627 |
| Government Schools—Special .. | 371 | 303 | 426 | 557 | 622 | 825 |
| Scholarships | 1060 | 1729 | 2046 | 2225 | 2645 | 3122 |
| Miscellaneous | 79 | 54 | 88 | 89 | 105 | 125 |
| Salaries | 233 | 216 | 312 | 304 | 20 | 20 |
| Grants | .. | .. | 91 | .. | 91 | .. |
| Lump provision for the establishment of Model High Schools | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. |
| Lump provision for reorganisation of Training Schools for Masters | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. |
| Lump provision for reorganisation of Training Schools for Mistresses | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Lump grant for education | .. | .. | .. | 640 | .. | 2290 |
| Total .. | 3790 | 3993 | 4367 | 2655 | 6603 | 9768 |

124. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development which were formerly shown under the heads XXI. and 26. SANITATION, &c., DEPARTMENTS are with effect from the 1st January 1911 exhibited under the heads XIX. and 22. EDUCATION.

Contributions to district boards and municipalities for expenditure on elementary education which were hitherto classified under the minor head "Miscellaneous" are now exhibited both in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 and in the budget for 1913-1914 under the minor head "Government Schools—General" in accordance with the requirements of financial rules.

128

Revenue.

125. *Fee—Government Colleges—General.*—The higher figures from 1911-1912 onwards are due to an increase in the strength of Government Arts colleges.

16-17

124. The smaller figure against the second minor head *Fee—Government Colleges—Professional* in the accounts for 1908-1910 is due to the F.L. and B.L. classes not having been held in the spring term of 1910. The improvement from 1911-1912 onwards is due to an increase in the strength of the Law College.

19

20

127. The budget estimate for 1912-1913 under *Fee—Schools—General* took credit for a sum of £100 as less from Government model secondary schools. This will not be realised. No provision has been entered in the budget estimate for 1913-1914, as the scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

17

123. *Miscellaneous.*—As already stated, the figures from 1910-1911 under this head include receipts relating to industrial development. The increase in 1911-1912 was due to the fact that the second instalment of the purchase money and the balance of the value of stock payable by the Jewish Dairies in account of the chrome tannery at Sembian sold to the Dairies, were credited under this minor head, the instalments which had been already paid by them having been shown in the accounts for 1910-1911 under the head XXI. *Scholarships, etc., Disbursements—Miscellaneous.*

17

Expenditure.

129. The expenditure under this major head represents the cost incurred by Government directly on education, including establishments maintained in Government colleges and schools, the staff for the inspection and supervision of institutions, both public and aided, grants-in-aid to educational institutions under the management of private bodies, and subsidies to district boards and municipalities for educational purposes. The cost of the construction of school buildings by Government directly or through the agency of local bodies, and all charges incurred by the Public Works Department on educational institutions as well as other indirect charges, such as pensions to officers of the department and stationery supplied to Government institutions are not shown here, but under the heads of account to which such charges are debitable.

109-116

130. The figures presented under most of the minor heads dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs have been considerably affected by the grants received from Imperial funds. These recurring and non-recurring grants may be summarised as follows:—

| Object. | Amount. | | Minor heads under which expenditure is classified. | |
|--|----------------|------------|--|---------|
| | Non-recurring. | Recurring. | | |
| (1) In 1910-1911 for various special objects such as furniture, apparatus, buildings, etc. | £37 | .. | (i) Government Colleges—General and Professional. | 105-106 |
| | | | (ii) Grants-in-aid and | 118 |
| | | | (iii) 43. Civil Works—Civil. | 119 |
| | | | (iv) Inspection. | 120 |
| (2) In 1912-1913 for expenses of education, mainly elementary. | .. | £20 | (v) Government Colleges—Professional. | 121 |
| | | | (vi) Government schools—General and Special. | 122-123 |
| | | | (vii) Grants-in-aid. | 124 |
| | | | (viii) Scholarships. | 125 |
| | | | (ix) 32 A. Miscellaneous—Expenditure for charitable purposes and | 126 |
| | | | (x) 43. Civil Works—Civil. | 127 |

| | Object. | Amount. | | Minor heads under which
expenditure is classified. |
|-----|---|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | | Non-
recurring | Recur-
ring | |
| 140 | (3) In 1912-1913 for grants to aided English secondary schools | .. | 88 | Grants-in-aid. |
| | (4) In 1912-1913 for hotels—
(275 to be spent in 1913-1914 and the
balance in future years) .. | 450 | .. | Do. |
| 123 | (5) In 1914-1915 for the Madras University .. | 400 | 80 | University. |
| 141 | (6) In 1912-1913 for the extension of education
among the poorer classes of the distressed
community in the city of Madras. | .. | 20 | Grants-in-aid. |
| | | 1547 | 10 00 | |

The foregoing statement does not include the Imperial grants which have just been made and are referred to in paragraph 9 *ante*, viz., the special non-recurring assignment of £9 00 for expenditure in 1913-1914 and succeeding years and the recurring assignment of £80 from 1913-1914 onwards.

131. *Item (1).*—Of this a sum of £ 05 was spent in 1911-1912 and the balance is merged in the expenditure incurred in the current year on grants to secondary schools for equipment (£2 00), to European schools for buildings and equipment (£5) and to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings (£66).

132. *Item (2).*—Out of the annual recurring grant of 50 for the promotion of popular education announced at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the portion assigned to this Presidency was 8, to be distributed approximately as follows:—

| | LAKHS. |
|--|--------|
| (a) Extension and improvement of elementary education for boys | 5 00 |
| (b) Education of girls | 67 |
| (c) Hotels | 94 |
| (d) Technical and Industrial education | 12 |
| (e) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians | 52 |
| Total | 8 00 |

The above grant of 8 has recently been supplemented by a further recurring grant of 23.

For the purposes covered by this grant, a lump provision of 4 only was inserted for expenditure in the budget for 1912-1913; but the progress made in the current year has been so rapid as to absorb more than the whole aid received, while the budget for the coming year provides for a large increase over and above the amount of the Imperial subsidy.

133. The outlay on items (c) and (d) is shown under the minor head GRANTS-IN-AID, while the expenditure on account of item (e) is shown partly under GRANTS-IN-AID and partly under SP. A. MISCELLANEOUS—DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES. In utilising the remainder of the grant of 23, the main objects of expenditure have been as follows:—

- (i) increase in the rates of stipends to elementary teachers under training and training extra batches of teachers,
- (ii) increase in the pay of teachers in elementary schools,
- (iii) opening of additional elementary schools and placing on a more permanent footing a number of the ephemeral teacher-manager schools,
- (iv) construction of elementary school buildings, and
- (v) increase in the subordinate inspecting agency.

134. *Item (3) to (6).*—These were all received after the budget had been presented to the Council in April last.

134. The whole of these grants have been made through the head **I. LARD REVENUE—Adjustments** as described in paragraph 8 ante.

135. *University*.—This minor head includes expenditure on account of—

(a) grants for the development of University work in the direction of the realisation of the idea of a teaching University;

(b) travelling expenses of Fellows proceeding on the inspection of colleges and other duties immediately connected with University business; and

(c) special schemes, such as University building and equipment and University lectures.

Out of the budget allotment of £51 under this minor head, payments have been made to the University of £0 for travelling allowance to Fellows and £0 for the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon the preparation of which has been taken in hand by the Committee appointed for the purpose under the control of the Syndicate. A grant of £24 intended for the construction of a University Library has also been made to the University to be funded pending the preparation of plans and estimates for the work.

During the course of the year, the Government of India made, as mentioned in paragraph 136 ante, the following additional grants for the development of the University which amount for the increase of £65 in the revised estimate:—

(1) a non-recurring grant of £00; and

(2) a recurring grant of £65 per annum from 1912-1913.

These grants have also been paid to the University on the condition that the money shall be funded until a scheme of expenditure on suitable objects has been duly approved.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains, besides the recurring Imperial grant of £5 referred to above, allotments of £0 for travelling allowance to Fellows and £0 for the cost of publishing the Tamil lexicon.

136. *Director*.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1913-1913 and in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 is due to the expenditure on account of the Special Deputy Director appointed for two years from July 1912 to enable the Director of Public Instruction to devote his full attention to the drawing up and carrying out of schemes connected with the improvement and extension of elementary education. In the budget estimate for 1913-1913 provision for this purpose was made under the next minor head *Inspection*.

137. *Inspection*.—Pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the inspecting agency, sanction has been accorded provisionally to the employment of 43 additional temporary sub-assistant inspectors of schools urgently required to meet the exigencies created by the expansion of elementary education that has already taken place. A sum of £55, is included in the revised estimate for 1913-1913 while the budget for 1913-1914 contains £06 for this purpose.

Besides this the budget for 1913-1914 makes provision for the raising of the pay of clerks in the offices of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee an allotment of £0 has been entered under this minor head for the provision of optical lanterns and slides for inspecting officers.

138. *Government Colleges—General*.—The budget estimate for 1913-1914 under this minor head as well as under the minor heads *Government Schools—General* and *Government Schools—Special* contains provision for raising the pay of pupils and teachers.

139. *Government Colleges—Professional*.—The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for the strengthening of the staff of the Law College, Madras. Provision has also been made under this minor head for an instructor in manual training, who will be attached to the Teachers' College, Saidpet, so that the teachers under training in that college may, if they like, qualify themselves to take charge of similar classes in the schools to which they revert. Another instructor will work under the Inspector of

European Schools and hold central classes in Madras and other places where suitable arrangements can be made. The charge on account of this second instructor is shown under the next minor head *Government Schools—General*.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee an allotment of -30 has been entered for the purchase of the apparatus and machinery required for the teaching of higher electrical engineering in the College of Engineering.

200-220

140. *Government Schools—General*.—As already stated subsidies to local boards and municipalities towards expenditure on the maintenance of elementary schools which were hitherto shown under the minor head "*Miscellaneous*" are being now exhibited under this minor head viz., "*Government Schools—General*" both in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 and in the budget for 1913-1914. This change of classification considerably affects the figures appearing under this minor head and the minor head "*Miscellaneous*".

141 The budget estimate for 1912-1913 contained, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912, a provision of -25 for the opening of additional elementary schools for girls. During the year, 14 such schools were opened.

The expenditure on account of the girls' schools at Rajahmundry and Karmattangudi which has hitherto been shown under this minor head is now exhibited under the minor head *Government Schools—Special*, as they have been converted into training schools in order to provide additional trained female teachers.

222

The revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes a special expenditure of -22 for equipment of Government girls' schools. Besides providing for an instructor in manual training as already stated in paragraph 139 and, the budget for 1913-1914 contains provision for the opening of a secondary school for girls at Vinayapuram.

Provision has also been made in the budget for 1913-1914, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee for (1) the establishment of a Government secondary school for girls in the Madras City (-15) and (2) the opening of additional elementary schools for girls (-25).

223-2

142. It is under this minor head and the minor head "*Grant-in-aid*" that the heaviest expenditure in connection with the extension of elementary education occurs. The policy being pursued is to open new schools in both urban and rural areas working through the agencies of the local bodies concerned, as well as to secure the improvement of existing schools, by the offer of larger salaries and by increased facilities for training. These areas are being surveyed and mapped to show their educational needs.

228

229

143. Against a subsidy of 2-94 given in 1911-1912 to local bodies for the maintenance of elementary schools which was an advance of about a lakh on the previous years' figures, the current year's budget grant was fixed at 5-28. This has been raised to 7-96 in the revised estimate while the budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains an allotment of 10-08, besides a special grant of 2-50 made on the recommendation of the Finance Committee for equipment of local board and municipal elementary schools. These figures include subsidies for the opening of seasonal schools for the training of additional elementary school teachers. The balance of the grant of 8-25 referred to in item (2) of paragraph 130 and helps in part to meet the increased allotment in the revised estimate. The further increase of over 2 in the budget for the coming year is being met from Provincial funds. In future years it is hoped, if circumstances permit, to increase the increment provided from Provincial funds progressively by 2 per centum to meet recurring liabilities on elementary education under this and other heads.

234

Although the expenditure on account of subsidies for the construction of elementary school buildings is not shown under this head, it may be mentioned here that the provision for the purpose under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL amounted to 1-25 in 1911-1912 and to 1-15 in the budget for 1912-1913 which has been raised to 5-66 in the revised estimate for this year. A provision of 4-12 for the same purpose has been made in the budget for 1913-1914 with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

230-232

144. *Government Schools—Special*.—The increase from 1911-1912 onwards has been affected by the exhibition under this head of charges on account of industrial education, formerly shown under the head 26. SCIENCE, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

The budget estimate for 1912-1913 contained—

(1) a provision of 45 for the opening of seasonal schools for elementary school teachers, and

(2) lump allotments of 50 for the reorganization of and 04 for the opening of industrial classes in training schools for mistresses.

The expenditure on account of the first item is now shown under the minor head "22-E. Government Schools, General.—Payment in support of Local Board schools" both in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 and in the budget estimate for 1913-1914.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 and in the budget for 1913-1914, as compared with the budget estimate for 1912-1913, occurs mainly under teaching schools and is due to the payment of a higher rate of stipends and to the training of extra batches of students in order to provide for the large number of teachers required for the expansion of elementary education. The rates of stipends paid to elementary teachers and would-be teachers under training have been raised by Rs. 2 a month in order to offer greater inducement to undergo training. As many extra students were taken in for training as could be accommodated in the Government training schools.

A provision of 70 is made for the introduction in the coming year of the scheme for the reorganization of training schools for masters which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee which has been accepted by Government, an allotment of 14 for improving the equipment of Government training schools for masters has been made in the budget for 1913-14.

For women, training sections have been opened in connection with the existing Government girls' schools at Rajahmundry and Karimnagar, and industrial classes in the existing training schools for women. A widows' home has been opened in connection with the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. As explained in paragraph 141 ante, a secondary school for girls to which it is proposed ultimately to attach a hostel is to be opened at Vizagapatam. This school, although it will not be definitely organized at present as a training school, will attempt to raise female education in the Northern Circars to a higher stage with the object of securing more female teachers in those districts where they are not at present forthcoming.

The increase in the budget for 1913-1914 under *Weaving Expert* makes provision for the organization of a peripatetic party for demonstrating the use of improved appliances in weaving. It is hoped also to open a leather trade school in Madras in the coming year, the charges for which are provided under *Leather Expert*.

145. *Grants-in-aid*.—The increase in 1911-1912 is due partly to the expansion of elementary education and partly to expenditure from the non-recurring grant received from the Government of India in 1910-1911 for various special objects, such as furniture, apparatus, buildings, etc., as mentioned in paragraph 131 ante.

The budget estimate for 1912-1913 contained in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912 special grants of 200 to secondary schools for equipment and of 100 to European schools for buildings and equipment. The expenditure on account of the latter object is, however, not expected to exceed 75.

The increase in the revised estimate over the budget for 1912-1913 amounts to a little over 4 and is due in the main to additional provisions having been made during the course of the year for the following:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Teaching grants to aided secondary schools | 95 |
| (b) Teaching grants to aided elementary schools towards the best of mistresses the minimum pay of teachers to Rs. 10 per mensem .. | 100 |
| (c) Stipendiary grants and subsidy to aided training schools | 17 |
| (d) Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc. | 41 |
| (e) Grants for European schools | 21 |
| (f) Technical and industrial education | 12 |
| (g) Education of the poorer classes of the denational community in the City of Madras | 30 |
| (h) Hostels | 96 |
| Total | 418 |

This additional expenditure is mainly due to the Imperial grants received after the budget had been presented to the Legislative Council in April last. Item (a) includes the expenditure of the grant of £80 referred to in item (3) of paragraph 130 ante. Items (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) represent the expenditure of part of the grant of £25 referred to in item (3) of paragraph 130 ante. Item (9) represents the grant referred to in item (6) of paragraph 130 ante. In regard to item (a), the grant of £25 which was made to the Lawrence Asylum, Outram, is shown under the head 52-A. Miscellaneous—Donations for charitable purposes.

146. The provisions in the revised estimate for the current year, with the exception of the items specially recommended for 1913-1914 by the Finance Committee, are repeated in the budget for the coming year, which also contains the following additional provisions:—

(1) £25 being the portion of the grant for hostels referred to in item (4) of paragraph 130; and

(2) £15 recommended by the Finance Committee and accepted by Government for the following objects:—

| | |
|--|------|
| (a) grants to aided training schools for masters for equipment | 07 |
| (b) special grants to aided secondary schools for equipment | 4 00 |
| (c) Grants for the development of certain aided industrial schools | 78 |
| (d) Special grants to aided elementary schools for equipment | 30 |
| Total | 5 15 |

147. *Scholarships*.—Both the revised estimate for 1913-1914 and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 provide for more scholarships in colleges, schools (both secondary and elementary) for boys and girls, Sanskrit schools, and some scholarships for widows willing to become teachers.

148. *Miscellaneous*.—The variations which the figures under this head have undergone are as already explained due to a re-classification of charges on account of subsidies to local bodies more in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Codes.

149. In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates submitted to them in February last, the Government of India have sanctioned for expenditure on education a special non-recurring assignment of £900 and a recurring assignment of £800 from 1913-1914 onwards, against these a lump provision of £2000 has been entered in the budget for 1913-1914 for expenditure under this major head. No details are at present forthcoming, though the Government of India have stated that they will communicate with us subsequently with regard to the utilization of these allotments.

XX. & 24. Medical.

Revenue.

| | Accounts | | | Budget and Income,
1913-1914. | Revised
and amended,
1913-1914. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Medical School and College fees | 37 | 35 | 42 | 30 | 33 | 39 |
| Hospital receipts | 32 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 33 | 34 |
| Lunatic Asylum receipts | 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 21 |
| Contributions | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 102 | 102 | 127 | 114 | 115 | 126 |

Expenditure.

145-151

| | Accounts | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Actual
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Medical establishment .. | 475 | 462 | 422 | 465 | 506 | 496 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries .. | 653 | 635 | 606 | 581 | 655 | 649 |
| Vaccination and sanitation .. | 177 | 175 | 180 | 239 | 222 | 274 |
| Grants for medical purposes .. | 134 | 147 | 160 | 138 | 148 | 137 |
| Madras School and College .. | 241 | 254 | 285 | 271 | 245 | 245 |
| Madras Asylum .. | 124 | 126 | 148 | 120 | 148 | 148 |
| Chemical Examiners .. | 50 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 57 |
| Refunds .. | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 62 |
| Lump grant sanctioned by the Government of India .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 | .. | 1850 |
| Total .. | 1765 | 1822 | 1827 | 2209 | 1957 | 2914 |

Revenue.

15-18

150. The minor head *Madras Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-poor lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in Madras Asylum.

17

151. Under the minor head *Contributions* the annual payment of Rs. 20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city is shown. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes a contribution of Rs. 28 from the Indian Research Fund placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for antimalarial projects.

18

152. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute and the sale-proceeds of salves are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

19

Expenditure.

161-167

153. *Medical Establishment*.—The increase in the actuals for 1910-1911 was under District Medical and Sanitary officers. The further increase in the actuals for 1911-1912 was mainly under Salaries of Medical officers. The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 is due to the grant of privilege leave to the Surgeon-General and to his deputation to Europe for one month in addition to the period of leave to study the latest examples of hospital construction and equipment, and to provisions of Indian Medical Service officers.

166-167

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 reckons on larger savings than in the current year under Salaries of District Medical and Sanitary officers.

167

154. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—The increase in the actuals for 1910-1911 over those of the preceding year was caused by a special grant of Rs. 50 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund. The excess would have been larger but for the fact that the charges on account of electric installations were transferred from this head to 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department.

168-169

The absence of such special grant in 1911-1912 accounts for the fall in the actuals for that year.

The provision of Rs. 3 in the budget for 1913-1914 for a contribution to the Edward VII Memorial Fund is not expected to be utilized in 1913-1914 and has accordingly been repealed in the Budget for 1913-1914. The saving in the current year due to this cause is partly counterbalanced by charges on account of (1) electric lights and

169

have transferred from ST. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT to departmental heads from the 1st April 1912, and (3) bacteriological, pathological and other outfalls for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee allotments of -10 for grant to the Victoria (Caste and Goshia Hospital) and -20 for grants to hospitals for women and children have been entered in the budget estimate for 1913-1914.

155. *Sanitation and Vaccination.*—The charges on account of the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination are shown under this minor head.

The charges on account of the Malaria Board newly constituted in 1911-1912 account for the increase in the actuals for that year. The saving in the revised estimate for 1913-1914 is due to (1) the fact that the lump provision of -18 in the budget for the investigation of malaria in Rangoon and the vicinity is not likely to be fully utilized; (2) the lapse of the lump provision of 12 for two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments; (3) changes in the personnel of officers and (4) short supply of calves to the "King Institute of Preventive Medicine."

In the budget for 1913-1914 there is a lump provision of -25 for the two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments and a lump provision of -10 for charges in connection with the investigation of malaria in Rangoon and its vicinity.

156. *Grants for Medical Purposes.*—Charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coomoor are exhibited under this head.

Provincial funds meet the salary of the Director of the Pasteur Institute and the grade pay of the Assistant Director, both of whom are officers of the Indian Medical Service appointed by the Government. The staff salary of the Assistant Director and the cost of the subordinate staff are met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Institute. In addition to the charges on account of the Director and Assistant Director, the Government make an annual contribution of Rs. 3,500 from Provincial funds to supplement the grant of Rs. 3,500 from Imperial funds.

In 1910-1911 there was less expenditure on plague preventive measures and in connection with the Pasteur Institute than in the preceding year. Further there was a special charge of -06 for grants to district medical libraries in 1909-1910. Hence the lower actuals for 1910-1911 as compared with the preceding year.

In 1911-1912 the charges in connection with plague preventive measures were slightly less than those in 1910-1911, but the charges in connection with the Pasteur Institute were somewhat higher than in the previous year. Some changes in connection with the investigation of kala azar were also incurred in 1911-1912.

The budget for 1912-1913 included a provision of -12 to meet an annual grant to the Provincial Committee of the Committee of Dufferin's fund from the 1st April 1912 to enable the Committee to meet expenditure in connection with the encouragement of female medical education and a lump provision of -10 for the investigation of kala azar. Both grants are expected to be fully utilized within the year.

The budget grant of -75 for 1913-1914 for plague preventive measures is likely to be exceeded and the increase in the revised estimate for 1913-1914 under this minor head is due to this cause mainly.

Besides containing a larger provision for plague preventive measures and for charges in connection with the Pasteur Institute, the budget for 1913-1914 includes allotments of -05 for the investigation of kala azar, -12 for a grant to the Provincial Committee of the Committee of Dufferin's fund, and -08 for charges in connection with the leprosy survey of ports.

157. *Medical School and College.*—The increase in the actuals for 1910-1911 over those of the preceding year occurred mainly under Salaries in the Medical College.

The further increase in 1911-1912 was due to increased expenditure under instruments and chemicals. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes larger provision for "Instruments and Chemicals" in the Medical College, for enhanced municipal assessment and for electric lights and fans counterbalanced in part by savings due to the abolition of the appointment of Principal, Medical College, as a separate salaried post.

The budget for 1913-1914 contains less provision than in the revised estimate under Instruments and Chemicals for the Medical College but the fall under Medical College is partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under Medical schools.

158. *Lazaretto Asylum.*—The increase in the actuals for 1910-1911 occurred mainly in the Madras Lazaretto Asylum and was partly owing to increase in number of inmates and high prices of food-grains. In 1911-1912 there was a further increase. The steady growth of the asylum population and the high prices for articles of diet, etc., also account for the increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 includes larger provision for the nursing staff in the Madras Lazaretto Asylum, which has been reorganised.

159. *Chemical Examiner.*—The lower rate of salary drawn by the present Chemical Examiner accounts for the decrease in the actuals since 1910-1911.

160. The lump provision of 8 in the budget for 1912-1913 represented the special non-recurring assignment made by the Government of India from their surplus funds for expenditure on sanitation last year. The whole amount has been transferred to 45. CIVIL WORKS.

161. In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates submitted to them in February last, the Government of India have sanctioned special non-recurring grants of 27 00 for urban sanitation and 1-50 for medical relief and allied objects and a recurring assignment of 6 00 for sanitation. Against these, a lump provision of 16-50 has been entered in the budget for 1913-1914 for expenditure under this major head. No details are at present forthcoming regarding the utilisation of these grants, though the Government of India state that they will communicate with us later.

25. Political.

* Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Political Agents | 1-12 | 96 | 1-43 | 84 | 95 | 92 |

* Truly Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
This head is not open to discussion.

162. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Subsidies, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipendiary Magistrate, Karaikal and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pondicherry and Sandur is recovered together with pecuniary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

163. The accounts for 1909-1910 include a special charge incurred on the purchase of furniture required for the Travancore and Cochin Residences, due to the assumption by Government of charges for maintenance formerly borne by the Native States concerned. The cost of the establishments necessary for the upkeep of the Residences appears in the figures for 1910-1911 and subsequent years. The figures for 1911-1912 include the cost of a motor-boat purchased for the Resident. Charges on account of the maintenance of the boat and of annual repairs to the furniture in the Residences are included in the figures from 1911-1912 onwards.

219

184. In consequence of the death in May 1912 of the late Rani of Tanjore, Her Highness Matsuri Vijayamma Bhaji Saheba, the establishment of the Government Agent, Tanjore, has been considerably reduced with effect from the 1st December 1912, the palace being handed over to the Public Works Department. This accounts for the decrease in the budget.

XXI. & 26. Scientific, etc., Departments.

18-19

Revenue.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1909. | 1909-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Botanical and other public gardens receipts | 97 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 96 |
| Veterinary and stallion receipts | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Cachora plantations | 2 44 | 2 37 | 2 22 | 2 00 | 2 22 | 2 14 |
| Agriculture receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation | 57 | 58 | 70 | 79 | 83 | 83 |
| Emigration fees | 62 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 45 | 45 |
| Island labour transport fees | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Excise duties fees | 85 | 1 84 | 1 77 | 1 61 | 1 23 | 1 23 |
| Fees for inspection of bullocks | 22 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| Miscellaneous | 59 | 1 09 | 1 11 | 1 11 | 1 11 | 1 15 |
| Total | 5 41 | 5 53 | 6 42 | 5 29 | 5 16 | 5 53 |

220-228

Expenditure.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1909. | 1909-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Archaeological Department | 36 | 37 | 46 | 52 | 54 | 52 |
| Provincial Museum | 33 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 41 | 40 |
| Imperial Institute | .. | .. | .. | 61 | .. | 61 |
| Steam-roller inspection establishment | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 2 3 |
| Donations to scientific societies | 33 | 28 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 60 |
| Bacteriology | 42 | 36 | 43 | 45 | 50 | 53 |
| Agriculture | 2 73 | 3 23 | 2 47 | 3 44 | 4 51 | 5 08 |
| Cachora plantations and fairs | 5 22 | 4 73 | 3 56 | 3 96 | 3 00 | 4 46 |
| Public edifices and fairs | 63 | 64 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 63 |
| Veterinary and stallion charges | 64 | 68 | 66 | 1 20 | 1 15 | 1 09 |
| Botanical and other public gardens | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 36 |
| Emigration | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Inspector of Factories | 65 | 60 | 71 | 72 | 77 | 70 |
| Superintendent of railway traffic | 69 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Provincial statistics | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 23 |
| Excise duties | 84 | 80 | 1 25 | 1 31 | 1 40 | 1 28 |
| Registry of Co-operative Credit Societies | 62 | 62 | 75 | 63 | 61 | 1 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 54 | 1 96 | 75 | 76 | 71 | 90 |
| Refunds | 68 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 61 |
| Lump provision made by Government of India for Agriculture and allied objects | .. | .. | .. | 2 50 | .. | 50 |
| Total | 13 37 | 13 52 | 13 66 | 13 37 | 14 03 | 14 23 |

Firstly Depreciated where both which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

165. The receipts under *Botanical and other public gardens* represent the sale-proceeds of seeds, plants, fruit and grass at the Government gardens in the Nilgiris and at the Old College Park, Madras.

166. The head *Veterinary and Stables receipts* comprises the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at Veterinary hospitals.

167. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine, bark, seeds, plants and pulp whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. From 1st October 1909 the price of quinine supplied to Government institutions, Native States, Local Fund hospitals and Municipal dispensaries was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 8 *per lb.* but with effect from 1st April 1911 the price of Rs. 8 *per lb.* was limited to quinine supplied in bulk, higher rates being charged for small quantities. From 15th October 1910 the contents of quinine pipe-packets were increased from 7 to 10 grains without altering the price of the packets. Government have also sanctioned an increase in the commission payable to postmasters for sales of pipe-packets through their agency, viz., from 1 anna 6 pias to 4 annas per packet of 140 powders.

The demand from Burma for quinine in 1911-1912 was larger than in previous years and increased supplies had also to be made to the Bombay and Madras Medical Stores. This, and the higher rate which is being charged from the beginning of 1911-1912 for quinine supplied in small quantities, account for the abnormal rise in the actuals of 1911-1912, while the smaller receipts shown in the revised estimate were due to a lesser demand from other provinces. The budget estimate for the ensuing year has been based on forecasts received from the Medical Stores and other provinces.

168. *Agricultural receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at the district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural department. The revised estimate for the current and the budget for the next year provide for larger receipts expected.

169. *Emigration fees* represent the fees levied on emigrants to the British colonies. The large increase in 1910-1911 under this head, as compared with previous year's actuals, was due to special shipments of coolies to Fiji and Trinidad. In consequence of the prohibition of indentured emigration to Natal emigrants to that Colony has ceased from the 1st July 1911. Fees realized from emigrants to Fiji and Trinidad, however, swelled the receipts in 1911-1912. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 have been based on the latest actuals.

170. The receipts under *Island Labour Transferred fees* comprise fees for licenses from contractors, resubscribers and local agents and fees for registering emigrants in Gaojien and Vangaputan under the Asian Labour and Emigration Act.

171. Under *Examination fees* are credited the fees levied from candidates appearing for the various Government examinations and for re-examined examinations in the vernaculars. The increase in the receipts since 1910-1911 is due to the fees paid by candidates for the examinations held from March 1911 under the new scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates. The fall in the revised as compared with the budget for the current year mainly occurs under fees from the secondary school leaving certificate examination, the estimate of which was over-predicted.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 follows the revised estimate allowing for a progressive increase in the fees.

172. *Fees for inspection of boilers.*—These fees are levied in accordance with the rules made under the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1895.

The increase in the current year's revised over the budget is due to an increase in the number of boilers to be inspected.

173. The principal items comprised under the minor head *Miscellaneous* were receipts from the Weaving and Chrome-tanning departments of the late Department of Industries and from industrial institutes. The Government chrome tannery at Sembidin was sold to the Rensah Darbar in October 1910, and since that date there have been no receipts from that source.

As explained in paragraph 124 under *Revenue*, the receipts accruing since the 1st January 1911 from industrial development including the further instalment payable by the Rensah Darbar on account of the Sembidin tannery are shown in the estimates under the head XIX. *Revenue*. This accounts for the fall in the receipts in and since 1911-1912.

The principal items comprised in the receipts under XXI. *Scientific, and, Fisheries—Miscellaneous* from 1911-1912 onwards are receipts from the Fishery department and the Marine Aquarium.

Expenditure.

174. The increase in the figures for 1911-1912 under the minor head *Designated Department* was due to the revision of the Superintendent's office establishment and to the appointment in August 1911 of a temporary additional Superintendent. The estimates for 1912-1913 included provision for a full year's charge on account of the additional Superintendent; and the addition to the staff of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy which was sanctioned with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912.

175. The charges in connection with the Government Central Museum, the Consensus Public Library and the Marine Aquarium at Madras are shown under the minor head *Provincial Museums*.

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is mainly on account of enhanced municipal assessment on buildings partly contributed by savings in the pay of the permanent Superintendent who was absent on leave. The budget for 1913-1914 follows the revised estimate for the current year but provides for the pay of the Superintendent in full.

176. The provision made under the minor head *Imperial Institute* is for any expenditure which may be incurred on the purchase of specimens and other similar objects for the Institute.

177. *Shoe-leather Inspection Establishment*.—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 and in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 is chiefly due to posts being held by incumbents drawing minimum salaries.

178. The minor head *Donations to Scientific Societies* comprises the grant of ₹1 usually made to the Madras Fine Arts Society towards the expenses of the annual exhibition held by it, and the subvention of ₹45 made to the funds of the Madras Literary Society in consequence of the rent by the society of the space it formerly occupied in the Consensus Public Library. The accounts for 1909-1910 included a grant of ₹0 made to the Victoria Technical Institute for the completion of the buildings of the Institute and for the development of the art industries of Southern India; and those for 1910-1911 a further grant of ₹25 made with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1910 to enable the Institute to employ an officer specially to travel among the art workers and instruct them as to the class of goods wanted.

179. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Chooly are shown under the minor head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the Institute being debited to the head 24. *Miscellaneous—Vaccination and Facemask*.

The decrease in 1911-1912 is due to larger purchases of chemicals and apparatus. The revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate of the ensuing year provide for charges for working the refrigerating plant installed at the Institute and the cost of additional establishments sanctioned thereafter.

180. *Agriculture*.—The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(a) a Director of Agriculture, (b) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (c) an Agricultural Chemist, (d) a Government Botanist, (e) a sugarcane expert, (f) two Deputy Directors of Agriculture with an assistant under each for the northern and southern circles respectively, (g) a planting expert, (h) a Mycologist and (i) an Entomologist. The appointment of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in order to afford assistance to the Principal of the Agricultural College and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle. The appointments of the planting expert, sugarcane expert, and the Entomologist have been sanctioned for five years. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the former are obtained from the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States and from the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The department is under the immediate control of the Director, who, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Revenue, regulates the work of the several agricultural experts and deals with all matters relating to agriculture proper, including agricultural education.

Larger expenditure on the central farm at Coimbatore, on experimental farms at other stations and on account of the Mycologist, who was appointed in January 1910, accounted for the increase in the estimate of 1910-1911 over those of the previous year.

The increase in 1911-1912 was mainly due to increased expenditure under experimental and district farms.

Towards the end of 1911-1912 the Government of India sanctioned a special non-recurring assignment of 6-50 for expenditure in 1912-1913 and succeeding years on agriculture and allied objects as shown below:—

| | Sum given
by the
Government of
India. | Particulars in bud-
get for 1912-13. | Relevant to
year in 1912-13
and future years. |
|---|--|---|---|
| (1) For the opening of a sugarcane breeding station | 2-50 | 1-50 | 2-00 |
| (2) For minor Veterinary, Forest and Agricultural objects | 1-00 | | |
| (3) For the purchase of a reserve of quinine equivalent to five years' requirements | 3-00 | 2-00 | 1-00 |
| Total | 6-50 | 3-50 | 3-00 |

Of the lump sum provision of 1-50 against the first two items '65 is expected to be spent in the current year on the former and '74 on the latter.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 under this minor head provides '85 for the sugarcane breeding station. For the minor objects in item (2) above the balance of the grant has been provided under this head and under 45. CIVIL WORKS.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. The unexpended balance of 1-50 of the Government of India's special grant on account of the sugarcane breeding station will be expended on the upkeep of the station in the years following 1913-1914.

181. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee a sum of '22 has been entered in the budget for 1913-1914 for expenditure on the following objects in the Agricultural department.

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| (a) Purchase of platinum horns and crucibles, microscopes, etc., for the Agricultural College, Coimbatore | 65 | 180 |
| (b) Acquisition of land for opening an experimental farm under the Village project | 12 | 180 |
| (c) Establishment of a cotton ginner at Hagar | 53 | " |
| (d) Provision of an enrichment museum at Coimbatore | 92 | 18 |
| Total | 22 | |

182. The charges of the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona Plantations*. The increase of expenditure since 1909-1910 is due to the decision to accumulate a reserve of bark or quinine sufficient to make the Government independent of any sudden increase in prices due to a "corner" in the market, and to this end to purchase bark to supplement the yield of the plantations. It was also considered necessary to extend the area of cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris by taking up fresh land in the Meyer valley.

With reference to the special grant given by the Government of India for the purchase of quinine referred to in paragraph 180 a sum of 2-00 was allotted in the budget for the current year. The revised estimate for the current year however shows that the whole Imperial grant of 1-00 and a supplementary Provincial grant of 1-00 has been expended. The budget for 1913-1914 includes a provision of 3-50 for purchase of bark including what is required for completing the reserve.

183. The minor head *Veterinary and Staffs charges* includes the expenditure on the Veterinary College, Veterinary Assistants, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and cattle and pony-breeding operations, as well as the amount payable to Provincial funds on account of the office establishment of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department and on account of the house-rent allowance of the Principal of the Veterinary College and of the Superintendent. The salary and exchange compensation allowance of both the Superintendent and the Principal, who are on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary department, as well as the local allowance of the Principal, are borne by Imperial, but all other expenditure connected with the office is debited to Provincial funds. A comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganization of the Veterinary department. This contemplates the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary Service, which will consist ultimately of three Deputy Superintendents, fifteen Veterinary Inspectors, and one hundred and thirty-two Veterinary Assistants. By this means it is hoped that veterinary aid will be available to the agricultural population both at dispensaries and also in their villages. The scheme can, however, be brought into operation only gradually as the staff is trained at the local Veterinary College.

The increase in the accounts of 1911-1912 was due to the appointment of a new Deputy Superintendent and nine additional Veterinary Assistants during the year.

The estimates for 1913-1913 and the budget for 1913-1914 provide for the further expansion of the department.

184. *Botanical and other Public gardens*.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee an allotment of 15 has been made in the budget for 1913-1914 for a grant to the Madras Corporation to enable improvements to be made in the arrangements for the custody of the animals in the People's Park, Madras.

185. *Under Inspector of Factories* were hitherto recorded the fees paid to the ex-officio Medical Inspectors who were also Inspectors or Joint Inspectors of Factories and whose duties were to ensure that the requirements of the Indian Factories Act were complied with. With reference to the recommendations of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908, Government, with the Secretary of State's sanction, appointed in July 1912 a whole-time Inspector of Factories for the Presidency with the necessary establishment. This accounts for the increase in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for the coming year.

186. *Provincial statistics*.—The increased charges under this head in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget for the coming year are due to additional establishments employed in the South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Salem districts for the preparation of statistics relating to road traffic and inland trade.

187. The charges under the minor head *Examinations* appertain to the technical examinations and the special tests and other departmental examinations. The increase in 1910-1911 as compared with the preceding year's accounts was due mainly to expenditure on account of the grant of rewards to examinees in the technical examinations and special tests in consequence of the gradual increase in the number of candidates, and to a small portion of the charges connected with the new

scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving certificates, the first public examination under which was held in March 1911. The figures for 1911-1912 include the compensation payable to the University of Madras for the loss of income occasioned to that body by the substitution of the new examination for the Matriculation examination.

The figures from 1912-1913 onwards contain full provision on account of the scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving certificates.

128 The increase under the head *Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies* in the figures for 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 was due to the appointment of additional Inspectors necessitated by the large increase in the number of Co-operative societies and to more frequent travelling on the part of the touring staff.

The Secretary of State sanctioned the continuance for a further period of five years from the 1st April 1911 of the appointment of Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and the establishment working under him. The budget for 1912-1913 accordingly provided for the continuance throughout that year of all the existing establishments, for further additions to the inspecting staff, and for extra expenditure on establishment, travelling and other charges consequent on the placing of a second Deputy Collector in charge of a group of districts to keep pace with the development of the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

The increase in the revised as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is mainly on account of the appointment of a third Deputy Collector for training under the Registrar.

The budget estimate for the next year provides for the extra charges on account of the third Deputy Collector when it is proposed to place in charge of a group of districts.

129 The large decrease in the accounts for 1910-1911 as compared with the previous year under the minor head *Miscellaneous* was due partly to the Government Chamber Theatre at Serampore having been sold to the British Warburton and partly to the charges relating to industrial development from the 1st January 1911 having been transferred to the head 22. Extension as explained in paragraph 173 *ante*.

The figures from 1911-1912 onwards under this minor head do not contain any charges on account of industrial development and relate only to the Fishery department of which Sir Frederick Nicholson, *K.C.S.I.*, continues to be Honorary Director.

The Director is assisted by a Piscicultural Expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, to experiments on the culture of fresh-water fish and to practical pisciculture, and by a Marine assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries including the pearl and shark fisheries.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for—

- (i) the appointment of a European Master Fisherman to assist in the conduct of experiments in deep sea fishing in the Madras Presidency;
- (ii) the establishment of a hils hatchery in the Colair lake, and
- (iii) the purchase of up-to-date plant, etc., for can-making and canning, light-curing and pickling, refrigerating and net-making, to assist in the development of fishery industries.

130. *Refunds.*—The actuals for 1909-1910 included a special repayment of Rs. 2 out of the sale-proceeds of lint and cotton seed purchased with the allotments made by the British Cotton Growing Association. The increase in 1911-1912 was due to refunds of fees to certain candidates who were not admitted to the Secondary School-leaving certificate and Medical Entrance examinations.

131. The special grant of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Government of India, while passing orders in February last on the second edition of the estimates, for expenditure on agriculture and allied subjects has been entered in the budget for 1913-1914 under this major head. We await a further communication from the Government of India state they will send us regarding the utilization of this sum.

XXII. & 29. Superannuations.

** Revenue.*

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| REVENUE | 79 | 105 | 87 | 65 | 88 | 60 |

** Expenditure.*

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| EXPENDITURE .. . | 24-21 | 25-28 | 35-48 | 30-34 | 27-30 | 30-33 |

* Family Imperial secret funds which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

192. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, Municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders.

193. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 has been framed with reference to the latest available actuals and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 is based on the revised.

Expenditure.

194. This head comprises charges for pensions and for gratuity and compassionate allowances to Government servants. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list. The estimates under this head are framed by deducting the lapsed pensions (including pensions transferred to other presidencies or provinces) from, and adding the new pensions to, the estimate for 1912-1913, a lump deduction based on past actuals being made on account of probable savings.

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

** Revenue.*

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Stationery receipts .. . | 40 | 55 | 49 | 66 | 58 | 47 |
| Sale of gravities and other publications .. . | 58 | 67 | 53 | 43 | 50 | 55 |
| Other post receipts .. . | 45 | 48 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 52 |
| Total .. . | 143 | 170 | 141 | 153 | 149 | 154 |

* Family Imperial secret funds which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1910-1911. | Revised
estimate,
1911-1912. | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Stationery office of the Presidency .. | 47 | 57 | 57 | 63 | 68 | 71 |
| Stationery purchased in the country .. | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Government Presses | 471 | 444 | 456 | 469 | 788 | 538 |
| Printing at private Presses | 27 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 38 | 31 |
| Stationery supplied from Central
Stores | 1949 | 243 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 234 |
| Refunds | 48 | .. | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Total .. | 1548 | 1696 | 1556 | 1471 | 1551 | 1646 |

* Fully Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

195. The receipts under the minor head *Other gross receipts* include from 1910-1911 the earnings in jail presses which were previously included in the accounts under jail receipts. The receipts depend upon the work turned out for private parties and are fluctuating.

Expenditure.

196. The chief items of expenditure debited to this head are charges on account of the Stationery office at Madras, of the Government Presses at Madras and Ootacamund and of the Collectorate presses, the cost of printing work performed for Government departments at private presses, and the cost of stationery supplied to departments of Government from the Stationery office at Madras. The charges incurred on the transmission of stationery and printed forms from head-quarter offices to subordinate offices are included in the minor head *Stationery purchased in the country*.

197. The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 under *Stationery office of the Presidency* was due to the retention of the special officer deputed for the standardization of forms, etc., for another year and to charges on account of paper received from England on the indent of 2011. The increase in the budget for 1913-1914 is owing to additional charges under earnings of stationery.

198. Under *Stationery purchased in the country*, the despatch of a large quantity of stationery forms, etc., to Revenue subordinate offices and the formation of new divisional and taluk offices account for the increase from 1910-1911.

199. The decrease in the actuals for 1910-1911 under the minor head *Government Presses* was chiefly due to the discontinuance of adjustments for hire of copyrights, etc., from the 1st April 1910 in the Government Press. The excess in the actuals for 1911-1912 was mainly due to the charges on account of the Royal Stores and to larger outlay on plant for the Government Press obtained through the Director-General of Stores.

296-316

The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 under the minor head is due to the inclusion of a charge of 8 out of 5-10 representing the cost of the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras (the remainder 2-10 appearing under 45. Civil Works), to provision for the cost of machines indicated for in June 1911 and supplied during 1912-1913, and for charges for the packing and transmission of standardized forms, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the Superintendent, Government Press, being on leave in England.

Excluding from the revised estimate the special item relating to the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the increase in the budget for 1912-1913 is chiefly under *Salaries and Establishment* in the Secretariat Press, because of the return from leave of the Superintendent, Government Press, and owing to additional establishments sanctioned in connection with the concentration of the printing and supply of standardized forms at the Government Press, and the purchase of linotype printing machines.

294

200. Under the minor head *Printing at private Presses*, the increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 is mainly under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.

No provision has been made in the budget for 1912-1913 for the cost of printing the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation as the management of the journal has been ordered to be handed over to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.

490

261. Under the minor head *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* the expenditure in 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 was abnormal owing to large issues of stationery to clear off the overplus balances of *Isafata*. The normal expansion of requirements accounts for the slight increase in 1911-1912.

The revised estimate for 1912-1913 has been based on the actuals for 1911-1912 and takes into account the expected issues of paper for the initial supply of printed forms (one and a half year's stock) to revenue and some non-revenue offices.

The budget estimate for 1912-1913 has been based on the revised estimate and provides for issues of stationery for the initial supply of one and a half year's stock of printed forms to all non-revenue offices.

XIV. & 22. Miscellaneous.

20 39

* Revenue.

| | Amounts. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1911-1912. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers .. | .. | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| Unallocated deposits | 1-14 | 1-66 | 1-34 | 1-34 | 1-37 | 1-39 |
| Treasury loans | 01 | .. | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 |
| Sale of old stores and materials .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Fees for Government audits .. | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 00 |
| Costs of business | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures | 25 | 00 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 22 |
| Post-office receipts | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Total .. | 0-85 | 0-11 | 0-10 | 0-85 | 0-86 | 0-85 |

* Partly Imperial miscellaneous which are not in the financial control of the Government are not shown here.

*Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1908-1909. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations .. | 05 | 07 | 08 | 06 | 09 | 49 |
| Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, &c. .. | 07 | 06 | 03 | 06 | 09 | 03 |
| Annual stipends to holders of literary titles .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 02 | 02 |
| Subscriptions to periodicals .. | 37 | 35 | 47 | 27 | 37 | 36 |
| Cost of books and publications .. | 03 | 02 | 13 | 03 | 09 | 04 |
| Donations for charitable purposes .. | 67 | 51 | 53 | 53 | 124 | 55 |
| Charges on account of European vagrants .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | 01 | 01 |
| Rewards for destruction of wild animals .. | 19 | 19 | 10 | 19 | 22 | 19 |
| Petty establishments .. | 20 | 19 | 50 | 21 | 20 | 50 |
| Special commissions of enquiry .. | 05 | .. | .. | .. | 05 | .. |
| Charges on account of pearl fishery. | 18 | 17 | 10 | 74 | 78 | 60 |
| Irrecoverable temporary loans written off .. | 81 | 01 | 25 | 02 | 06 | 02 |
| Rents, rates and taxes .. | 28 | 08 | 10 | 05 | 10 | 10 |
| Contributions .. | 176 | 239 | 159 | 177 | 174 | 178 |
| Extraordinary items .. | .. | .. | 03 | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges .. | 02 | 02 | 10 | 23 | 07 | 19 |
| Miscellaneous refunds .. | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pestifer Institute at Coonoor .. | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 |
| Total .. | 398 | 578 | 374 | 434 | 637 | 491 |

* Funds expended under heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

12-14

262. The receipts recorded under the first minor head, *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 per cent charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

263. The increase under the last minor head in 1911-1912 as compared with previous years was due to a special adjustment of the difference between the treasury and the ledger balances under Loan accounts in the North Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore districts. The budget estimates for 1913-1914 are based generally on the average expenditure of recent years.

Expenditure.

101-110

264. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

265. *Annual stipends to holders of literary titles.*—The annual pension of Rs. 100 payable on the 13th December of each year with effect from the 12th December 1911 to all present holders and future recipients of the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shames-ul-ulama is shown under this minor head. The revised estimate of the current year provides for stipends due for 1911-1912 and 1912-1913.

266. The head *Donations for charitable purposes* comprises mainly the usual grants to orphanages and charitable institutions. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes a special expenditure of 25 on account of the repatriation of a troupe of

Indian performers who were stranded in Germany, and non-recurring grants of '05 to the Salvation Army for the establishment of an industrial settlement at Solanapur in the Coimbatore district for the reclamation of criminal tribes and of '28 to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund. The latter comes out of the Imperial grant of '03 for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians referred to in paragraph 139 ante.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains provision for a grant of '01 to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and a recurring grant of '02 promised for three years to the Salvation Army. A provision of '09 has also been made under this head for expenditure by His Excellency the Governor on petty grants and charitable donations.

207. Under the head *Special commission of enquiry* the sum of '06 in 1909-1910 relates to charges in connection with the Chemical Industries Committee, Bangalore, and for inquiries into the conduct of certain officers.

The sum of '46 in the revised estimate of the current year is due to expenditure incurred chiefly on the Forest Committee which was appointed in June last to enquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the working of the forests and also to the despatch of Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., for inquiry into the conduct of a District Munsif.

208. *Charges on account of Pearl Fishery.*—The steamer "Margaria" was sold in 1908-1910 and it has been decided to purchase instead a motor schooner which will be available alike for general and pearl fishery work. The cost of this vessel was originally estimated at Rs. 25, of which '25 was expected to be paid in 1910-1911 and the balance of '10 in 1911-1912. No expenditure has, however, been so far incurred. The cost of the schooner is now estimated at 1-09, of which '61 is expected to be paid during the current year.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for the payment of the balance ('39) of the cost of the schooner, for the establishment required for the working of the vessel and for larger inspection of pearl banks.

209. The head *Stores, rates and taxes* represents such charges incurred on that account as are not included under "Supplies and services" or "Contingencies" in the accounts of individual offices.

210. The miscellaneous Contributions includes grants for general purposes to municipalities, such as grants to cover deficits. The amounts include grants to the extent of 44 in 1909-1910, of '77 in 1910-1911 and of '34 in 1911-1912 in aid of municipalities for general purposes. In the budget estimate for 1912-1913 a provision of '60 was entered for this purpose on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. This amount will, it is anticipated, be almost fully utilized. In the budget for 1913-1914 a provision of '60 on this account has been entered on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in January last.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 also includes provision, as in previous years, for contributions to the district boards of the Nilgiris and of Kanyakumari. The grant to the Nilgiris is made in consequence of the small amount which it derives from general sources. This grant which formerly stood at '39 has, with effect from 1st April 1911, been reduced to '37 in consequence of the transfer from the District Board to the Coimbatore municipality of the duty of maintaining the roads within the municipal area. The grant to Kanyakumari ('23) is based upon the fact that the revenue of that district board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it.

211. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—The increase in expenditure in the budgets for 1912-1913 and 1913-1914 is due to the fact that Collectors of districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head, but the actual charges incurred are shown under other heads of account according to the purpose for which the grant was utilized.

38. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

| | Actuals. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913 | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1907-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Reduction or avoidance of debt .. | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |

212. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 250 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency by a contribution through the head I. LAFS—REVENUE—APPORTIONMENT and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 38, REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT. An administrative or *pro forma* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 38, REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief. When famine occurs, the expenditure on famine relief will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro forma* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited should be so great as to reduce the Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 25, the treatment of further famine expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time.

213. The entry for 1911-1912 represents not only charges incurred in that year for manufacturing tools to replenish the stock of famine tools in the Public Works stores but also charges incurred and debited in previous years under 45, CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT and written back to the head 38, FAMINE RELIEF in that year.

214. The *pro forma* account referred to above stands at present as follows:—

| Debit. | | | | Credit. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|---|----|-----|-----------|
| Rs. | P. | As. | Pa. | Rs. | P. | As. | Pa. |
| Opening balance | | | | Expenditure on famine relief during 1907-1909 (actuals) .. | | | 171 |
| Assignments during 1907-1909 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief during 1909-1910 (actuals) .. | | | 16,882 |
| " " 1909-1910 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief during 1910-1911 (actuals) .. | | | 40 |
| " " 1910-1911 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief during 1911-1912 (actuals) .. | | | — 9 |
| " " 1911-1912 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief during 1912-1913 (actuals) .. | | | 14,022 |
| " " 1912-1913 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief in 1913-1914 (proposed estimate) | | | |
| " " 1913-1914 .. | 2,50,000 | | | Expenditure on famine relief in 1913-1914 (budget estimate) | | | |
| | | | | Closing balance | | | 17,00,000 |
| Total .. | 17,50,000 | | | Total .. | | | 17,50,000 |

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
and actuals,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
and actuals,
1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Direct receipts | 4-21 | 2-50 | 2-53 | 2-44 | 2-50 | 2-58 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 2-10 | 1-24 | 1-27 | 1-52 | 1-30 | 1-20 |
| Portion of land revenue due to
irrigation | 24-23 | 28-45 | 104-57 | 301-35 | 103-32 | 132-80 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 47-67 | 49-23 | 52-41 | 50-54 | 51-70 | 51-90 |

115-116

* Expenditure.

| | Accounts. | | | Budget
and actuals,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1913-1914. | Budget
and actuals,
1913-1914. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Working expenses | 21-65 | 23-87 | 22-24 | 21-43 | 20-63 | 21-14 |
| Interest on debt | 27-61 | 28-00 | 30-45 | 28-61 | 29-54 | 29-77 |
| Total .. | 49-26 | 51-87 | 52-70 | 50-04 | 50-17 | 50-91 |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 24-63 | 25-94 | 25-25 | 25-47 | 25-09 | 25-45 |

* The minor head Interest on debt is not open to discussion.

215. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (a) Productive works, (b) Protective works and (c) Minor Works and Navigation.

216. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money, the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49. *IRRIGATION WORKS*—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. *IRRIGATION*—*MAJOR WORKS* and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. *IRRIGATION*—*MAJOR WORKS*. To admit of an irrigation work being classed as Productive, the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(a) There must be good reason to believe that the revenue derived from it will, within ten years after the probable date of its completion, repay the annual interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the capital invested which includes (1) direct charges, (2) indirect charges such as the capitalised value of the revenue of the land taken up for works in the execution of the project and of leave allowances and pensions of the staff employed on construction and (3) all arrears of simple interest, if any, i.e., balance of total interest over total net revenue.

(b) It must be such that clear capital and revenue accounts can be kept with respect to it.

(c) Its classification as a Productive work must be authorised by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

217. *Protective works* are those which, although not directly remunerative to the extent which would justify their inclusion in the class of Productive works, are

calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine-relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine-relief and insurance and is chargeable to the major head 35, *CONSTRUCTIVE OR PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS*—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads XXXIX and 42, *IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS*.

218. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into—

- (a) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
- (b) Works for which only a continuous record of revenue and expenditure is kept;
- (c) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
- (d) Agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

70-84

219. The receipts from Major Irrigation Works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

220. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works department and are derived from the following sources:—(a) sale-proceeds of water supplied for irrigation purposes, (b) rates imposed on owners of canal-irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation, (c) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (d) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (e) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (f) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (g) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (h) receipts from navigation and (i) rent of buildings, etc.

24-25

221. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

222. The decrease from 1910-1911 under *Direct Receipts* is due to the irrigation revenue from the Kurruel-Cuddapah canal which was formerly credited under this minor head, being shown from 1st April 1910 under *LAND REVENUE* and treated as a *portion of land revenue due to irrigation*.

24

223. The figures from 1911-1912 onwards under *Portion of land revenue due to irrigation* take into account the revision of the revenue due to old irrigation in the case of some of the irrigation systems. In 1911-1912 there was an increase of revenue mainly under second crop in the Godavari delta system.

Expenditure.

211-215

224. *Working expenses*.—The "Working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads:—(a) Extensions and improvements, (b) Maintenance and repairs, (c) Establishment charges and (d) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under (a) "Extensions and improvements" relates to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,500, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

212

Sub-head (b) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head-works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drains, and pertains of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

211

The charges on account of (c) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure and on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (d) Tools and plant.

203

225. In 1910-1911 large expenditure was incurred on the canals in the Krishna delta system owing to cheap labour being obtainable. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 as compared with the budget for that year is due partly to

301

smaller outlay under the Godavari and Kistna delta systems and partly to the fact that in the case of some of the irrigation systems alterations have been made in the figures relating to old maintenance charges which are deducted from this head and shown under the head 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

302

226. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1912-1914 is that incurred up to the end of 1912-1913 plus half the estimated outlay in 1913-1914.

30

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1909. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Civil officers | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 14 |
| Public Works officers | 232 | 185 | 253 | 290 | 205 | 228 |
| Total .. | 248 | 199 | 265 | 305 | 225 | 242 |

310-311

Expenditure.

| | Amount. | | | Budget estimate, 1912-1913. | Revised estimate, 1912-1913. | Budget estimate, 1913-1914. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1908-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | | | |
| Civil officers | 585 | 555 | 572 | 700 | 600 | 700 |
| Public Works officers—
Minor works, Revenue department | 71 | 72 | 73 | 68 | 60 | 67 |
| Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Inspectors | 66 | 63 | 64 | 75 | 57 | 65 |
| Works in charge of the Public Works department | 3808 | 3979 | 3891 | 3965 | 3875 | 3992 |
| | 3945 | 4115 | 3996 | 4008 | 3992 | 4024 |
| Total .. | 4169 | 4219 | 4050 | 4043 | 3987 | 4088 |

30

302

30

Revenue.

227. *Civil officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fees under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are Batching in character.

228. *Public Works officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from water-rates, sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system, the Buckingham Canal and other similar systems, and from ordinary and agricultural works. The higher figure in 1908-1910 was due to (1) larger receipts from the sale of raffia grass in the River Conservancy sub-division of the Kistna Central division and the Godavari Conservancy division, (2) the recovery by sale of water to the Pippartham Mill Company for an extension of the mill and (3) to an exceptional credit to revenue by value of materials transferred to stock from the Piller Ascent Works.

304

229. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 is based on the latest returns available and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 mainly follows the revised estimate for 1912-1913.

Expenditure.

250. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in statement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks. The presence of water in tanks considerably retarded expenditure in 1909-1910, 1910-1911 and 1911-1912. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 represents the expenditure which will be incurred during the current year. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 provides for larger outlay than in previous years, in view of the increased outturn of work anticipated in consequence of the strengthening of the minor irrigation staff which is under consideration.

23

12

251. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following sub-divisions:—

116

(a) "Minor works, Revenue department," relating to works of the Revenue department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works department;

(b) "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works distillers" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue department; and

(c) "Works in charge of the Public Works department."

252. The accounts for 1909-1910 under the last sub-head, "Works in charge of the Public Works department," included (a) the cost of the investigation during the year of the Kistna and Conavery Reservoir projects, and (b) the outlay incurred on the Siddimpor tank project first from Imperial funds in 1909-1909 and 1909-1910 and subsequently written back by debit to Provincial under this head in consequence of the project having been transferred from the class of "Productive" (Imperial) works to the class of "Minor Works and Navigation" (Provincial) since the revised estimates for it failed to satisfy the tests prescribed for "Productive" works. This fact and the larger outlay incurred on agricultural works, *i.e.*, works appertaining to protective embankments, *etc.*, in the Godavari and Kistna deltas, account for the high figures in 1909-1910. The decrease in the figures of subsequent years is chiefly due to estimates not being sanctioned in time to allow of execution within the year, to progress on some of the works having been retarded by the presence of water in tanks and to scarcity of labour. In the revised estimate for 1912-1913 the decline as compared with the budget for that year is also affected by the provision referred to in paragraph 244 post, *etc.*, that the work done in March should be measured and paid for in April.

116

The revised estimate for 1912-1913 and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 take into account the increase in the old maintenance charges of some of the major irrigation works referred to in paragraph 225 ante. In the budget estimate for 1913-1914 more care has been taken to restrict provision so far as possible to those works for which sanctioned plans and estimates are ready. A mixed conference of officials and non-officials was held at Ootacamund in September last for devising means for the better maintenance of minor irrigation works. The allotment for Tank Restoration Scheme works is 5-22 as compared with 4-85, the highest actuals of recent years.

With reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, an allotment of 41 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 for certain tank works in the Gunfor district.

248. The more important works in the course of construction are—

| | Total amt. | Amount to be paid
in 1911-1912. | Amount to be paid
in 1912-1913. | Budget,
1911-1912. |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Kocherankulam tank project | 1-17 | 54 | 34 | 50 |
| Siddhapur tank project | 8-85 | 1-70 | 1-95 | 73 |
| Yellamankulam tank project | 12-54 | 1-46 | 1-12 | 50 |
| Nagavaram water and supply channel | 65 | 12 | 31 | 34 |
| Chanjampattu reservoir project | 2-29 | — | — | 1-01 |
| Total | 18-14 | 3-76 | 2-75 | 2-50 |

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

| | Amount. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Civil officers | 13 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 14 | 50 |
| Public Works officers | 2-19 | 1-37 | 2-64 | 2-85 | 2-85 | 2-85 |
| Total | 2-68 | 2-45 | 2-72 | 2-65 | 2-99 | 2-85 |

Expenditure.

| | Amount. | | | Budget
estimate,
1912-1913. | Revised
estimate,
1912-1913. | Budget
estimate,
1913-1914. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. | | | |
| Civil officers | 23-85 | 36-36 | 42-80 | 72-81 | 80-55 | 85-05 |
| Public Works officers— | | | | | | |
| Civil officers acting as Public
Works officers | 1-21 | 1-21 | 7-22 | 8-24 | 8-67 | 2-27 |
| Grants for municipal works
executed by Public Works
Department | 4-89 | 1-45 | 4-62 | 10-39 | 6-04 | 6-54 |
| Works in charge of Public Works
Department | 14-31 | 38-26 | 84-58 | 61-90 | 58-82 | 62-41 |
| Lump sum granted by the Govern-
ment of India | — | — | — | — | — | 6-88 |
| Total | 50-13 | 58-92 | 60-44 | 79-18 | 85-33 | 77-19 |

Revenue.

254. Civil officers.—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government enclosures and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency towns of Ganjika.

The revised estimate for 1912-1913 includes a special credit of 65, being the sale-proceeds of a shed for combustibles at the Madras beach sold to the Port Trust.

255. Public Works officers.—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in Public Works Workshops,

from fees levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works and from fees collected from private individuals for work done in connection with boring operations and the inspection of pumping installations by the Pumping and Soring department.

236. The revised estimate for 1912-1913 and the budget estimate for 1913-1914 have been framed on the latest accounts available.

Expenditure.

237. *Civil officers.*—Under the head *Civil officers* the expenditure relates to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Sanjita, Vinnagapalam and Godevari costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department, and (ii) grants to local bodies in aid of communications, medical buildings and sanitary and other miscellaneous public improvements, when these works are not carried out through the agency of the Public Works department.

238. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the four years 1909-1910 to 1912-1913 :—

| Particulars. | 1909-1910,
Actuals. | 1910-1911,
Actuals. | 1911-1912,
Actuals. | 1912-1913,
Revised
Estimate. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 has been specially provided by the Government of India | | | | |
| 2 Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges | 1425 | 1470 | 1523 | 1601 |
| 3 Grants to local bodies for sanitary works | | | 440 | 300 |
| 4 Grants for the construction of medical buildings | 485 | 721 | 1104 | 2045 |
| 5 Grant to the Madras Corporation for improvements in the water-supply and drainage works | 34 | 80 | 545 | 232 |
| 6 Grant to the Madras Port Trust for Madras Harbour improvements | 300 | 760 | 500 | 1052 |
| 7 Grant to the Polonnaruwa taluk board for roads and bridges | Nd. | 500 | 600 | 400 |
| 8 Grants to district boards for the construction of elementary school buildings | Nd. | Nd. | 85 | 100 |
| Total .. | 2262 | 2671 | 4705 | 3405 |

239. The increase in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 over the budget for that year is caused by—

(a) the transfer to this head from 24. *Muzrai* of the special grant of 8 sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure on sanitation in March last, and

(b) an extra allotment of 5.61 in addition to the budget provision of 1.15 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

The budget estimate for 1912-1913 provides for the following grants :—

(i) 14.61 to district boards to supplement their resources ;

(ii) 12.60 to the Madras Corporation for water-works and drainage scheme, being the undischarged balance of the special grant of 25 given by the Government of India towards the close of 1911-1912, and

(iii) 80 to the South Indian Missionary Association towards the cost of buildings for a sanatorium for consumptives at Madanapalle.

240. The following further special grants to local bodies have also been made in the budget for 1913-1914 on the recommendations of the Finance Committee in January last:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| (1) to district boards and municipalities for various minor sanitary works | 20 00 |
| (2) to district boards for the provision of protected wells in rural areas | 5 00 |
| (3) to district boards and municipalities for medical buildings | 9 53 |
| (4) to district boards for bridges and causeways | 2 00 |
| (5) to district boards for roads | 5 00 |
| (6) to the Madras Port Trust for harbour development | 5 00 |
| (7) for survey on roads and bridges in the Ganjam and Ghatampur divisions | 1 00 |
| (8) to local bodies for the acceleration of elementary school buildings | 4 12 |
| Total | 59 95 |

237-238

241. *Public Works officers.*—Under this head is recorded the expenditure incurred by the Public Works department on the construction of roads and buildings, on schemes of water-supply and drainage in municipalities executed by the Public Works department, on establishments and on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works Engineers, except in the case of the Forest and Salt departments which are exempt from the limit of Rs. 2,500. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case of a work carried out for a municipality, such as a water-supply or a drainage scheme, each portion of the cost as is contributed by the municipality is shown as a deposit and the expenditure therefrom is kept out of the estimates and accounts of the Public Works department and charged against the deposit in the suspense accounts of that department.

242. *Civil officers acting as Public Works engineers.*—The budget estimate for 1912-1913 contained (1) large grants for jail works and (2) increased provision on account of the officer in charge of pumping and boring operations and his establishment. A saving is, however, anticipated in the allotment for the second item due to the deputation of Mr. Clatterton to the Mysore State and to the fact that no portion of the pay of the officer now in charge is debited to this head; and this accounts mainly for the decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913.

The budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee allotments of '05 for improvement of bridle paths in the Ganjam Agency, and '24 for expenditure on the following objects in the Pumping and Boring department:—

| | |
|--|----|
| (1) Purchase of a power drill | 40 |
| (2) Purchase of apparatus for testing machinery | 45 |
| (3) Installation of another sewage-erasing station similar to that at Suptanagar | 10 |
| Total | 24 |

243. *Grants for municipal works.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 as compared with the budget estimate for the year is due mainly to the lapse of (a) about 190 including '60 for Ellore water-supply out of the 1'80 provided by the Finance Committee of last year, owing to the want of sanctioned plans and estimates, (b) '32 for the Salem Municipal hospital on plans and estimates could not be prepared until a decision was reached regarding the most suitable type-design for such buildings, (c) '40 for the extension of water-supply to Walhai, pending the result of further investigation as to the quantity of water available, (d) 1'00 for Madras drainage owing to the matter being still under discussion with the municipality and (e) the adjustment by a deduction in 1912-1913 of a sum of '98 being the excess amount spent in the previous year from Provincial instead of contribution funds on the Vinnagaram water-supply scheme.

The budget estimate of ₹51 for 1913-1914 which includes a provision of ₹67 recommended by the Finance Committee in January last, represents grants for the following works:—

| Works in progress. | Provision
in the
budget. | New works | Provision
in the
budget. |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| LAKHS. | | LAKHS. | |
| (1) Chidambaram water-supply | 57 | (a) Ellore water supply | 100 |
| (2) Kottakeral | 15 | (b) Disinfect water-supply | 31 |
| (3) Karool water-supply improve-
ments | 12 | (c) Extension of the Vengalpetam
water-supply to Watalu | 40 |
| (4) Dismant water-supply investiga-
tion | 53 | (d) Valere drainage | 100 |
| (5) Improvements to the sanitation of
Gudiyapah | 10 | (e) Rajahmundry water-supply investi-
gation | 67 |
| (6) Extension of the Victoria College,
Palghat | 59 | | |
| (7) Valere municipal hospital | 17 | | |
| (8) Salem | 90 | | |
| | 578 | | 578 |

244. *Works in charge of Public Works Department.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1912-1913 is due to the budget grants for several large works such as new buildings for the Government Press (100), new Engineering College (100), hostel accommodation in Georgetown (100), Collector's office, Madras (100), and new hospitals with out-houses at Moulagar Choultry, Rayapetam (100), having lapsed not on account of any failure of the Public Works department, but for various administrative reasons. Moreover, in order to lessen the rush of expenditure in the month of March, it has been quite recently decided that the work done in March should be treated similarly to that done in other months, i.e., measured and paid for ordinarily in April. There will consequently be short expenditure so far as the year 1912-1913 is concerned.

245. The budget estimate for 1913-1914 contains provision as far as possible only for works for which sanctioned plans and estimates are ready. It includes allotments of (a) ₹10 for new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges, and (b) about 10-33 for Police buildings mainly in connection with the reallocation scheme. The total cost of the former scheme is estimated at about 42. The Government of India have sanctioned an assignment of 18-50 from Imperial revenues for the purpose and the balance has to be borne by Provincial funds. Up to the end of 1911-1912 an expenditure of 7-25 has been incurred and the probable outlay in 1912-1913 is about 4-10.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, allotments of ₹12 for construction of hospitals and dispensaries and of 2-39 on account of a number of minor new works have been made in the budget for 1913-1914.

246. The following is a list of important works costing a lakh or more (a) which were completed in 1911-1912, (b) which are in progress in the current year and (c) which will be commenced in 1913-1914:—

(a) Works completed in 1911-1912.

| Item. | Cost
in
lacs. |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) New Legislative Council Chamber, Fort St. George | 2-50 |
| (2) Physiological and Hygienic Laboratory, Medical College, Madras .. | 1-90 |
| (3) Additional accommodation for patients in the Ophthalmic hospital,
Madras | 1-21 |

(d) Works in progress.

| Number | Name | Total estimated cost | Amount to end of 1911-1912 | Provision for 1912-1913 | Provision in the budget for 1913-1914 |
|--------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Constructing a Forest College, Colombo | 6-34 | 1-19 | 1-44 | 1-12 |
| 2 | Constructing a new Collector's office Vasingapet | 2-42 | 2-05 | 97 | 40 |
| 3 | Combined Taluk office, Palgatat | 1-02 | 1-02 | 23 | 30 |
| 4 | New Collector's office at Kukul | 5-02 | 1-42 | 91 | 1-00 |
| 5 | Combined Court-house for the District Judge and District Munsif, Guntur | 1-41 | 88 | 24 | 10 |
| 6 | Additions and improvements to the Government Maternity hospital | 3-96 | 2-91 | 1-45 | 15 |
| 7 | Additions and alterations with fittings and furniture to the King Institute, Guntur | 1-00 | 75 | 62 | 71 |
| 8 | Improvements to the Government Ophthalmic hospital | 1-01 | 1-6 | 51 | 49 |
| 9 | Buildings for the United Farm, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore | 9-24 | 8-17 | 1-09 | 15 |
| | Total | 31-23 | 16-83 | 5-85 | 4-55 |

(e) New Works.

| Item | Total estimated cost | Provision in the budget for 1913-1914 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Collector's office, Vellore | 5-12 | 10 |
| (b) New Stationary office at Madras | 3-05 | 10 |
| (c) Police recruits' school at Anantapur | 2-13 | 10 |
| (d) New building for the Photographic, Zinograph and Ferro-prussiate Printing Sections of the Survey office, Madras | 2-90 | 10 |
| Total | 9-20 | 170 |

247. *Establishment*.—The budget for 1913-1914 includes provision on account of—

(a) the formation of a Tank Restoration Scheme division at a cost of 16 *per annum* in the 1 Circle for a period of five years with reference to the recommendation of a mixed conference of officials and non-officials held at Ottomund on the 30th September 1912;

(b) the revision of the pay of the lower subordinate establishment at an extra cost of 17 *per annum* including the raising of the minimum pay from Rs. 35 to Rs. 85 *per annum*; and

(c) the reorganisation of clerical establishments in Public Works Department offices at an extra cost under permanent establishment of 16 *per annum*.

The main features of the last scheme are—

(1) the transfer to the permanent staff of the establishments which have been on a temporary basis continuously for five years or more;

(2) the regrading of the service involving the substitution of fixed salaries for progressive ones;

(3) the raising of the minimum pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 *per annum*; and

(4) the phasing of the establishments on a cadre for each circle instead of for each individual office, so as to increase the flow of promotion and to avoid frequent transfers of clerks from one division to another.

258. In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates, the Government of India have sanctioned a special non-recurring allotment of 12 00 in aid of general Provincial resources. The Government of India have stated that this grant is not earmarked for any specific objects and may be devoted to such schemes as the local Government may deem to be most necessary with reference to the special requirements of the Presidency. Against this a lump provision of 4 00 has been entered for convenience in the budget for 1913-1914 for expenditure under this major head, but the grant may be reappropriated to any purpose to which the local Government may desire to apply it.

Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

259. The annexed statement shows the accounts and estimates under Provincial loans and advances.

260. Class I Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances to co-operative credit societies.

261. As explained in paragraphs 79 and 81 ante the interest on loans advanced by the Government is credited to XII. Interest, while the payment by the Government to the Government of India of the interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the sum between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to 18. Interest. No profit is, however, made by the Madras Government on the expenditure incurred by them in the payment of interest together with the charges incidental to management is greater than the revenue derived by them in the shape of interest.

262. The loans to municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by these bodies, and plague preventive measures, while the loans to district boards are mainly for the construction of railways.

263. The budget estimate for 1912-1913 for advances to cultivators was fixed at 8.18. For 1913-1914 the budget estimate has been placed at 7.12.

264. Loans to co-operative credit societies are as already noticed, free of interest for a period of three years after the date of their registration. Some of the loans granted in the past to such societies became liable to interest for the first time in 1909-1909. A sum of .01 representing the first instalment of the principal of such loans was recovered from these societies in 1908-1909, .02 as the second instalment in 1909-1910, .05 as the third instalment in 1910-1911, and .08 as the fourth instalment in 1911-1912. A sum of .04 will be recovered in 1912-1913 as the fifth instalment, and credit is taken in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 for the recovery of .05 as the sixth instalment of the principal of these loans. A small provision of Rs. 500 has been made for advances to these societies in 1913-1914.

265. The loan of 1.60 entered under class III is to help the Court of Works to defray the cost of survey of the Kallikottai and Allagada estates in the Ganjam district.

266. The allotment of 2.25 for 1912-1913 for class IV loans is not expected to be utilised in full as the Negapatnam municipality, for which a provision of 1.00 was made in connection with the water-supply scheme, requires only .75 in 1912-1913. Of the provision of 1.25 for 1913-1914, the bulk (8.45) is for the Negapatnam municipality in connection with the same scheme.

267. The allotment for 1913-1914 for class IV loans is intended for works which are actually in progress or which will be taken up for execution at an early date and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

268. The loan to the district board of Kistna in connection with the cutting on the Masulipatam-Berhampore Railway, which is the property of that board, closed with the year 1907-1908. The loan, which amounts to 18.53, is repayable in forty half-yearly equated instalments of 48 each, commencing from 1908-1909. The loan, which was included in the Provincial advance and loan account, has, under instructions from the Comptroller-General, been shown separately from 1908-1909 under a separate head, viz., "Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction."

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS

| | | Amounts | | | | | | | Budget,
1913-1914 | Actual,
1913-1914 | Budget,
1914-1915 |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 1914-1915 | 1913-1914 | 1912-1913 | 1911-1912 | 1910-1911 | 1909-1910 | 1908-1909 | | | |
| Class I (a)—Loans
to Cultivators. | Balance .. | 35-29 | 28-08 | 30-38 | 59-48 | 65-35 | 43-56 | 43-20 | 40-27 | 48-33 | 40-75 |
| | Advances .. | 6-90 | 3-48 | 6-95 | 10-05 | 1-70 | 6-55 | 7-33 | 8-28 | 6-90 | 7-37 |
| | Recoveries .. | 5-58 | 4-56 | 4-03 | 6-73 | 5-17 | 6-79 | 7-30 | 6-37 | 6-60 | 6-28 |
| | Balance .. | 35-29 | 28-08 | 40-40 | 46-05 | 52-58 | 43-30 | 49-20 | 50-25 | 49-78 | 50-00 |
| Class I (b)—Loans
to Co-operative
Credit Societies. | Balance .. | 02 | 14 | 54 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 50 |
| | Advances .. | 12 | 10 | 35 | 000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Recoveries .. | .. | .. | .. | 01 | .. | .. | .. | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| | Balance .. | 14 | 24 | 43 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 50 |
| Class III—Loans
to Landholders
and Naisabhis. | Balance .. | 44 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Advances .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Recoveries .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Balance .. | 44 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class IV (a)—
Loans to Mufas-
sil Municipal-
ities. | Balance .. | 16-49 | 18-03 | 20-32 | 20-03 | 20-00 | 22-02 | 24-79 | 25-20 | 25-26 | 25-84 |
| | Advances .. | 2-54 | 3-65 | 1-01 | 1-05 | 4-70 | 3-25 | 2-37 | 2-18 | 1-70 | 6-00 |
| | Recoveries .. | 97 | 1-03 | 1-20 | 1-20 | 1-21 | 1-55 | 1-50 | 1-23 | 1-42 | 1-41 |
| | Balance .. | 18-03 | 20-23 | 20-03 | 20-04 | 20-00 | 24-79 | 25-00 | 26-13 | 26-14 | 25-45 |
| Class IV (b)—
Loans to Dis-
trict Boards. | Balance .. | 10 | 5-10 | 14-05 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Advances .. | 5-10 | 5-00 | 5-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Recoveries .. | 13 | 5-08 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Balance .. | 5-10 | 14-28 | 19-19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total, Classes I to
IV. | Balance .. | 82-94 | 81-65 | 79-64 | 81-61 | 87-30 | 72-40 | 73-09 | 74-28 | 74-54 | 75-70 |
| | Advances .. | 14-94 | 17-60 | 12-35 | 11-92 | 11-86 | 9-78 | 9-65 | 10-44 | 9-71 | 12-88 |
| | Recoveries .. | 6-50 | 6-31 | 6-25 | 6-56 | 6-72 | 6-62 | 6-10 | 7-38 | 6-28 | 7-13 |
| | Balance .. | 82-45 | 74-94 | 60-14 | 63-27 | 70-22 | 70-10 | 74-34 | 76-63 | 75-75 | 69-97 |
| Loans to Local
Boards for Rail-
way Construc-
tion — Kharai
District Board. | Balance .. | .. | .. | .. | 18-03 | 17-01 | 17-05 | 16-56 | 16-09 | 16-09 | 16-17 |
| | Advances .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Recoveries .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Balance .. | .. | .. | .. | 18-03 | 17-01 | 17-05 | 16-56 | 16-09 | 16-09 | 16-17 |
| Grand Total .. | Balance .. | 102-84 | 102-45 | 74-64 | 80-14 | 85-18 | 82-03 | 80-10 | 80-24 | 80-23 | 80-80 |
| | Advances .. | 14-94 | 17-60 | 12-35 | 11-92 | 11-86 | 9-78 | 9-65 | 10-44 | 9-71 | 12-88 |
| | Recoveries .. | 6-50 | 6-31 | 6-25 | 6-56 | 6-72 | 6-62 | 6-10 | 7-38 | 6-28 | 7-13 |
| | Balance .. | 102-45 | 74-94 | 60-14 | 63-27 | 70-22 | 70-10 | 74-34 | 76-63 | 75-75 | 69-97 |

11th March 1915.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ay. Chief Secretary.

PART IV.

PART

Memorandum by the Chief Secretary detailing the

The following statements show in one view the variations between the figures in the

There are no variations so far as the changes in the

Revised Estimate,

Receipts.

| Head of revenue. | According to the Approved Budget
Financial Statement. | | | According to the Revised
Financial Statement. | | | Difference
in
Fiscal
Revenue
Statement
Q. |
|--|--|-----------|-------------|--|-----------|-------------|--|
| | Total. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Total. | Imperial. | Provincial. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I. LAND REVENUE. | 558 00 | 594 65 | 234 65 | 585 00 | 292 65 | 292 65 | - 2 00 |
| ADJUSTMENTS .. | .. | - 100 27 | + 100 27 | .. | - 100 27 | + 100 27 | .. |
| IV. STAMPS .. | 127 50 | 68 75 | 68 75 | 126 00 | 68 25 | 68 25 | - 50 |
| V. EXCISE .. | 338 60 | 164 50 | 164 04 | 331 10 | 165 55 | 165 55 | + 1 25 |
| VIII. ALCOHOL TAXES. | 24 01 | 17 67 | 17 68 | 24 01 | 17 64 | 17 68 | .. |
| IX. FEES .. | 41 25 | .. | 41 25 | 41 25 | .. | 41 25 | .. |
| X. REGISTRATION .. | 22 85 | .. | 22 85 | 22 85 | .. | 22 85 | .. |
| XXIX. PORTION OF
LAND REVENUE
DUE TO
INDIANIZATION. | 163 00 | 51 60 | 51 70 | 163 00 | 51 60 | 51 70 | .. |
| OTHER HEADS .. | 54 97 | 5 61 | 68 30 | 54 97 | 5 61 | 68 30 | .. |
| TOTAL .. | 1,511 97 | 568 74 | 807 18 | 1,538 27 | 500 40 | 805 60 | - 1 25 |

I. LAND REVENUE (- 2 00)
 IV. STAMPS (- 50)
 V. EXCISE (- 1 25) } Modifications with reference to later actuals.

IV.

alterations made in the Revised Financial Statement.

Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the Revised Financial Statement budget estimate for 1913-1914 are concerned.

1912-1913.

Expenditure.

| Heads of expenditures. | According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement. | | | According to the Revised Financial Statement. | | | Difference in Provisional Account between the two estimates &c. |
|---|---|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|---|
| | Total. | Capital. | Current. | Total. | Capital. | Current. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2. LAND REVENUE .. | 142 95 | .. | 142 95 | 142 95 | .. | 142 95 | .. |
| 7. ROYALTY | 18 33 | 9 17 | 9 16 | 18 33 | 9 17 | 9 16 | .. |
| 11. FERRY | 31 60 | .. | 31 60 | 31 60 | .. | 31 60 | .. |
| 12. REGISTRATION .. | 12 51 | .. | 12 51 | 12 51 | .. | 12 51 | .. |
| 18. OFFICIAL AMBULANCES .. | 18 14 | 4 33 | 13 81 | 18 14 | 4 33 | 13 81 | .. |
| 19-A. CLERGY OF LAW .. | 66 11 | .. | 66 11 | 66 11 | .. | 66 11 | .. |
| 19-B. JURY | 14 00 | .. | 14 00 | 14 00 | .. | 14 00 | .. |
| 20. POLICE | 87 84 | .. | 87 84 | 87 84 | .. | 87 84 | .. |
| 22. EDUCATION | 65 60 | .. | 65 60 | 65 60 | .. | 65 60 | .. |
| 24. MEDICAL | 18 87 | .. | 18 87 | 18 87 | .. | 18 87 | .. |
| 25. SCHOOLS, INC. DE. FARMERS .. | 19 34 | .. | 19 34 | 19 34 | .. | 19 34 | .. |
| 29. SUPERINTENDENT .. | 27 50 | .. | 27 50 | 27 50 | .. | 27 50 | .. |
| 30. INSURANCE AND FIREWORKS .. | 23 51 | 4 00 | 19 51 | 23 51 | 4 00 | 19 51 | .. |
| 42. IMPROVEMENTS—WORKING EXPENSES .. | 20 42 | 10 31 | 10 11 | 20 42 | 10 31 | 10 11 | .. |
| 42. IMPROVEMENTS—INTEREST ON DEBT .. | 29 54 | 14 77 | 14 77 | 29 54 | 14 77 | 14 77 | .. |
| 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL .. | 0 00 | .. | 0 00 | 0 00 | .. | 0 00 | .. |
| 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT .. | 31 70 | .. | 31 70 | 31 70 | .. | 31 70 | -2 00 |
| 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL .. | 65 88 | .. | 65 88 | 65 88 | .. | 65 88 | .. |
| 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT .. | 68 88 | .. | 68 88 | 68 88 | .. | 68 88 | .. |
| OTHER HEADS .. | 35 01 | 15 61 | 19 40 | 35 01 | 15 64 | 19 37 | .. |
| TOTAL .. | 822 97 | 58 85 | 354 12 | 821 07 | 59 85 | 353 12 | -2 90 |

43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (-2 00)—with reference to later actuals.

Budget Estimate, 1913-1914.

Receipts.

| Head of account. | According to the Revised Draft Financial Statement. | | | According to the Revised Financial Statement. | | | Difference in Provincial Revenue (column 1—column 2). |
|--|---|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|---|
| | Total. | Deposited. | Forwarded. | Total. | Deposited. | Forwarded. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I. LAND REVENUE. | 360 97 | 368 44 | 250 43 | 822 67 | 296 44 | 526 43 | - 200 |
| ASSESSMENTS .. | .. | - 20 42 | + 10 09 | .. | - 20 42 | + 10 49 | .. |
| IV. STAMPS .. | 143 50 | 71 75 | 71 75 | 143 50 | 71 25 | 71 25 | - 50 |
| V. EXCISE .. | 342 50 | 171 00 | 171 30 | 369 00 | 174 00 | 174 00 | + 270 |
| VIII. ASSURED TAXES. | 31 61 | 37 36 | 37 36 | 35 51 | 37 36 | 37 36 | + 50 |
| IX. FOREST .. | 40 00 | .. | 40 00 | 40 00 | .. | 40 00 | .. |
| X. REGISTRATION .. | 32 00 | .. | 32 00 | 32 00 | .. | 32 00 | .. |
| * XXIX. FORTUNE OF LAND RESERVES FOR TO INDIGENES. | 103 53 | 51 91 | 51 92 | 103 54 | 51 91 | 51 92 | .. |
| OTHER HEADS .. | 54 02 | 0 00 | 40 00 | 54 02 | 0 00 | 46 02 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,226 43 | 509 20 | 739 67 | 1,340 83 | 600 45 | 740 37 | + 70 |

I. LAND REVENUE (- 200) } Modifications made in the light of later
 IV. STAMPS (- 50) } information received.
 VIII. ASSURED TAXES (+ 50)
 V. EXCISE (+ 270)—based on the results of the recent auction sales of the
 several abkari and opium privileges for 1913-1914.

11th March 1913.

A. G. CANDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the cost of the Survey and Settlement Departments in the Madras Presidency referred to in the speech of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. Nannabswami Surtta Gaur in his speech at page 84 supra.

| | Year. | Survey. | Settlement. | | Total. |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| | | | Money. | Lakhs. | |
| 1890-91 | | 1.05 | 5.14 | .. .. . | 6.19 nearly. |
| 1891-92 | | 0.11 | 5.10 | .. .. . | 5.21 |
| 1892-93 | | 4.38 | 5.28 | .. .. . | 9.66 |
| 1893-94 | | 4.70 | 5.69 | .. .. . | 10.39 |
| 1894-95 | | 0.05 | 5.16 | .. .. . | 5.21 nearly. |
| 1895-96 | | 4.60 | 5.20 | .. .. . | 9.80 |
| 1896-97 | | 5.20 | 5.59 | .. .. . | 10.79 |
| 1897-98 | | 5.95 | 5.10 | .. .. . | 11.05 |
| 1898-99 | | 6.19 | 5.19 | .. .. . | 11.38 |
| 1899-1900 | | 5.17 | 5.10 | .. .. . | 10.27 |
| 1900-1901 | | 5.12 | 5.17 | .. .. . | 10.29 |
| 1901-1902 | | 5.01 | 5.00 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1902-1903 | | 5.00 | 5.05 | .. .. . | 10.05 |
| 1903-1904 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1904-1905 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1905-1906 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1906-1907 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1907-1908 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1908-1909 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1909-1910 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1910-1911 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1911-1912 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1912-1913 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1913-1914 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1914-1915 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1915-1916 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1916-1917 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1917-1918 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1918-1919 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1919-1920 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1920-1921 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1921-1922 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1922-1923 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1923-1924 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1924-1925 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1925-1926 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1926-1927 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1927-1928 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1928-1929 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1929-1930 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1930-1931 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1931-1932 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1932-1933 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1933-1934 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1934-1935 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1935-1936 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1936-1937 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1937-1938 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1938-1939 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1939-1940 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1940-1941 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1941-1942 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1942-1943 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1943-1944 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1944-1945 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1945-1946 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1946-1947 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1947-1948 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1948-1949 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1949-1950 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1950-1951 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1951-1952 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |
| 1952-1953 | | 5.00 | 5.01 | .. .. . | 10.01 |